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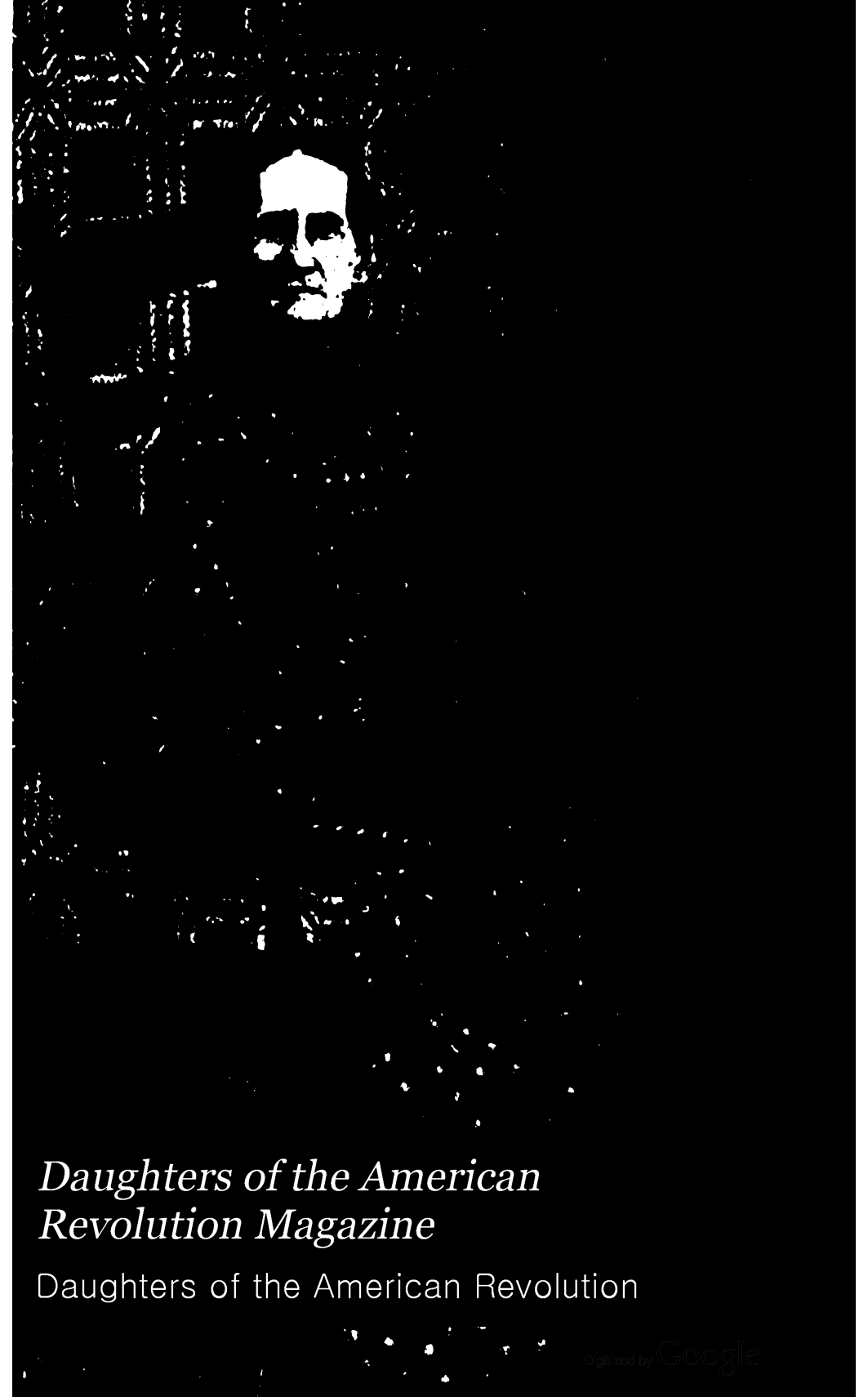
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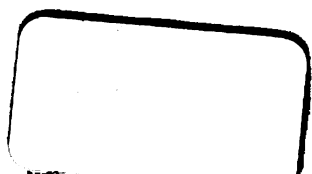
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*Daughters of the American
Revolution Magazine*

Daughters of the American Revolution



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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

EDITED BY

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

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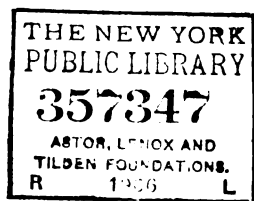
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INDEX.

VOLUME XXVII. JULY-DECEMBER, 1905.

Christmas Greeting from the President General,	841
Continental Hall,	778, 858
Continental Hall Committee,	16, 779
Confederate Veteran, The <i>General E. P. Alexander,</i>	606
Daughters of the American Revolution as Freeholders,	843
Gift from a Daughter of France,	855
Hamlin, Mrs. Teunis S., Chaplain General,	358
Jones, John Paul	344
Letters:	
From the French Amabassador to the President General, ..	855, 857
From the President General to the French Ambassador,	856
From the President General to the Daughters,	613, 786
From Rear Admiral Sigsbee to the President General,	617
Lewis Family in the Revolution,	<i>Emma S. White,</i> 597
Lists of Committees, National Society,	623
Old South Chapter at Portsmouth,	769
Patriots' Day, July Fourth, 1905,	1
Patterson Memorial Cup,	861
Portrait, An Unknown,	860
President General, The	352, 615
Report of the Building Committee,	628
Report of the Editor to the Smithsonian Institution,	864
Revolutionary Data for the Daughters of the American Revolution,	<i>Ruth W. Griswold Pealer,</i> 351
St. Clair, Ann Crooker,	<i>Mary Crooker Lloyd,</i> 685
School City, The	627
Schuyler, Catherine Van Rensselaer	697, 751
Search, James,	<i>Emily Search Miller,</i> 785
Selden Homestead,	<i>Maria Olivia LeBrun,</i> 767
South Carolina Coat of Arms,	<i>Fanny Sullivan McDavid,</i> 349
Spanish War Nurses,	354
Woman, Teacher of Patriotism, ... <i>Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden,</i>	8
Poetry:	
Christmas Carol,	<i>Emeline Tate Walker,</i> 842
Country, Our,	<i>Sarah M. Davis,</i> 605

Crystal Wedding, Our	<i>A. T. H.,</i>	855
Daughters of Then and To-day,	<i>Mrs. J. N. Talley,</i>	350
Elizabeth Ross Chapter,	<i>Mary S. Carpenter,</i>	604
"Shine Forth Our Colors,"	<i>William H. Bearley,</i>	21
Tea,	<i>Emeline Tate Walker,</i>	14
To the Trailing Arbutus,	<i>Sarah E. Dibble,</i>	765

Revolutionary Records:

Circular of Governor and Council of Connecticut,	781
Obituary Notices of Revolutionary Soldiers,	19, 705
Pensioners, Bedford County, Virginia,	705
Soldiers from Keene, New Hampshire,	705
Soldiers from Groton, Connecticut,	705
Soldiers from Plainfield, Connecticut,	705

Names of Revolutionary Soldiers:

Adams, 353; Adkinson, 707; Alford, 707; Akin, 707; Allen, 356; Allyn, 705, 706, 783, 784, 785; Amox, 707; Andrews, 707; Angel, 707; Archer, 707; Askew, 707; Avery, 705, 706, 782, 783, 784; Bailey, 783; Baker, 707; Balch, 20, 704; Baley, 706; Balor, 706; Banks, 707; Barbee, 707; Barber, 707; Barrett, 707; Barnes, 707; Bassett, 704; Bedelph, 707; Beekham, 707; Belvin, 707; Bennett, 707; Bettison, 704; Bill, 784; Billings, 784; Birchett, 707; Blackburn, 707; Blair, 707; Black, 707; Blake, 704, 707; Bradley, 707; Bradford, 707; Branam, 707; Brandon, 707; Braughton, 707; Bremegem, 707; Briggs, 704; Britman, 706; Briton, 706; Brown, 704, 706, 707, 783; Budington, 782, 783; Burk, 707; Burnham, 705; Burns, 707; Burtain, 707; Burton, 707; Cahey, 707; Caldwell, 707; Campbell, 707; Camron, 707; Canaday, 784; Cardiff, 708; Carey, 704; Carpenter, 704; Carr, 708; Chambers, 707; Chapman, 353; Chester, 783; Chew, 707, 708; Chiles, 707; Church, 707; Clark, 704, 353, 705, 708; Clendenen, 708; Cole, 353; Coler, 784; Collester, 784; Collins, 708; Colver, 709; Combs, 708; Commock, 708; Comstock, 706; Conner, 708; Consolver, 707; Cook, 704, 708; Corbett, 707; Correggham, 356; Crawley, 707; Criddle, 707; Crossfield, 704; Crox, 707; Cumpston, 707; Cunningham, 708; Cureton, 708; Curtis, 704; Cusick, 708; Dana, 662; Daniels, 704, 706; Dancy, 708; Dassance, 704; Davis, 706, 708, 783; Day, 704; Dent, 708; Dibal, 706; Dickenson, 708; Dixon, 704; Dolan, 705; Douglass, 353, 704; Dudley, 708; Duncan, 708; Duncanson, 708; Dunlap, 353; Durant, 704; Durham, 708; Dwinnell, 704; Eastman, 356; Eddy, 704; Edick, 783; Edmundson, 708; Edwards, 783, 784;

Elderkin, 706; Eldridge, 783, 784; Ellis, 704; Etting, 784; Fanning, 705, 706; Farley, 704; Faver, 619; Farrow, 706; Field, 704; Fitch, 704; Fletcher, 619; Foster, 704; French, 704; Frink, 704; Gallop, 705, 783; Gary, 353; Goode-nough, 794; Gray, 704, 706; Greene, 704; Gregg, 704; Griffin, 704; Griswold, 704; Hall, 619, 704; Hardwick, 704; Har-ris, 353, 704; Hartwell, 619; Hayward, 622; Heal, 711; Heaton, 704; Hill, 704; Hinman, 712; Holbrook, 704; Holdridge, 705, 785; Houghton, 704; How, 704; Howe, 704; Howlett, 704; Killum, 706; Kingsbury, 704, 353; Lamb, 706; Larrabee, 704; Latham, 782; Lebourveau, 704; Ledyard, 783; Lee, 19; Leeds, 785; Leland, 19; Lester, 783, 784; Marner, 784; Matson, 705; Metcalf, 704; Mont-gomery, 356; Moore, 24, 619; Morehouse, 705; Morgan, 782, 783, 784; Morse, 705; Mumford, 783; Nelson, 705; New, 706; Newton, 705; Nixon, 706; Nirus, 705; Nolly, 714; Nourse, 705; Nutter, 784; Osgood, 705; Parish, 353; Parkhurst, 353; Parks, 706; Partridge, 705; Pelton, 706, 783, 784; Pendleton, 706; Pompey, 706; Porter, 705; Prentice, 783; Prouty, 22; Rice, 795; Richardson, 705; Robson, 705; Russ, 706, 783, 785; Sackett, 20; Sholls, 706, 784, 785; Shuntup, 353; Smith, 20, 783, 784; Snow, 705; Spalding, 353; Spencer, 705; Stanton, 706, 782; Stan-wood, 705; Starr, 783, 785; Stiles, 705; Stodder, 706, 783, 784; Stone, 795; Sunderland, 356; Swan, 705; Swift, 706; Temple, 795; Tew, 353; Thatcher, 705; Tiffany, 705; Towne, 795; Tucker, 705; Turner, 705, 353, 783; Tuttle, 356; Vanderheyden, 20; Walter, 22; Walton, 353; Water-bury, 622; Wheeler, 705; White, 705; Wiger, 796, 784; Wilder, 705; Williams, 705, 706, 784; Willis, 705; Wilson, 705; Witherell, 705; Wood, 783; Woodridge, 785; Woods, 705; Worseley, 705; Wyman, 704; Yeariton, 706

Real Daughters:

Benson, 23; Blair, 787; Brown, 621; Christopher, 619; Fletcher, 618; Ford, 22; Fowler, 788; Fraiser, 790; Gil-berth, 714; Hills, 711; Munroe, 712; Paddock, 713; Prouty, 22; Woods, 353

Work of the Chapters:

<i>California</i> —	Oakland Chapter, Oakland,25, 636,	716
<i>Connecticut</i> —	Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, ..	718
	Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic,	636
	Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litch- field,	791
	Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury,	360

	Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam,	792
	Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk,	362
	Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, ..	638
	Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Killingley,	641
<i>Delaware—</i>	Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington,	363
<i>District of Columbia—</i>	Daughters,	363
<i>Florida—</i>	Conference,	642
	Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, ..	364
<i>Georgia—</i>	Augusta Chapter, Augusta,	364
	Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Macon,	365
	Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta,	645
<i>Illinois—</i>	State Conference,	367
	Chicago Chapter, Chicago,25,	720
	Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, Warren,	368
<i>Indiana—</i>	General James Cox Chapter, Kokomo,	646
	John Paul Chapter, Madison,	721
<i>Iowa—</i>	Cedar Falls Chapter, Cedar Falls,	31
	Daniel Boone Chapter, Boone,	368
	Martha Washington Chapter, Burlington,	25
	Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington,	26
<i>Maryland—</i>	Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore,	873
	Peggy Stuart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis,	27
<i>Massachusetts—</i>	State Conference,	874
	Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence,	28
	Paul Jones Chapter, Boston,	722
	Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell,	30
	Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury,	877
<i>Mexico—</i>	Mexico City Chapter, Mexico City,...	646
<i>Michigan—</i>	Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, ..31,	793
<i>Minnesota—</i>	Rochester Chapter, Rochester,	878
<i>Missouri—</i>	Daughters,	369
	St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis,	649
<i>Montana—</i>	Ravalli Chapter, Hamilton,	32
<i>Nebraska—</i>	Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, ..	650
<i>New Jersey—</i>	State Conference,	724
	Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, Bridgeton,	33
	Kate Aylesford Chapter, Hammononton,	33

<i>New Mexico—</i>	Daughters,	371
<i>New York—</i>	Daughters,	726
	Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Alle-	
	gany County,	372
	Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome,	651
	General William Floyd Chapter,	
	Boonville,	655, 727
	Kayendatsyona Chapter, Fulton,	373
	Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill-on-Hud-	
	son,	659
	Mohegan Chapter, Ossining,	374
	Olean Chapter, Olean,	795
	Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, Cam-	
	bridge,	881
	Ontario Chapter, Pulaski,	728
	Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh,	660
<i>North Carolina—</i>	Mary Slocumb Chapter, Mooresville, .	878
	Salem Centennial Chapter, Winston-	
	Salem,	879
<i>Ohio—</i>	Columbus Chapter, Columbus,	882
	Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Athens, ..	797
<i>Pennsylvania—</i>	Declaration of Independence Chapter,	
	Philadelphia,	798
	Donegal Chapter, Lancaster,	800
	Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg,	34
	Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute,	662
	Tioga Chapter, Athens,	729
	Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock,	801
<i>Rhode Island—</i>	Gaspee Chapter, Providence,	36
	William Ellery Chapter, Newport, ..	729
<i>South Carolina—</i>	Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Greenville,	37
	Star Fort Chapter, Greenwood,	376
<i>Tennessee—</i>	Old Glory Chapter, Franklin,	377
<i>Virginia—</i>	Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg, 40,	663
	Patrick Henry Chapter, Martinsville, .	664
<i>Washington—</i>	Cheyenne Chapter, Cheyenne,	802
	Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle,	802
	Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma,	730

Parliamentary Law Talks:

Mary Belle King Sherman,41, 665, 732, 803, 886

Genealogical Notes and Queries:

Answers—Adams, 670, 734; Alexander, 805; Andrews, 735, 889; Avery, 806; Baker, 735; Ball, 806; Bayes, 669; Beckman, 44; Beecker, 806; Belden, 667, 668; Bigelow, 889; Bordley, 44; Bradford, 380; Brown, 670; Cabell, 668,

- 669; Canfield, 735; Carter, 888; Carvell, 44; Champney, 888; Claiborne, 888; Clinton, 44; Collins, 806; Cook, 380; Cookson, 670; Cooper, 669; Dickerson, 668; Durant, 380; Farnsworth, 669; Fiske, 734; Flagg, 380; Genet, 44; Gillette, 380; Grant, 670; Green, 889; Harding, 669; Harris, 44; Harvey, 44; Hawkins, 806; Hinkley, 889; Hinson, 43, 44; Holcomb, 379; Hotchkiss, 806; Hull, 734, 890; Ingell, 735; Irvine, 668, 669; Jackson, 380; Jess, 805; Jones, 735; Kelley, 44; Kellogg, 667; Killey, 44; Lawrence, 889; Lewis, 668, 888; Loomis, 668; McFarland, 668, 669; Mallet, 889; Manning, 669; Mawney, 735; Mead, 669; Merri-man, 890; Merwin, 735, 806; Miller, 668; Montgomery, 668; Moore, 44; Murray, 668; Newcomb, 669; Olcott, 735; Parker, 806; Pearce, 44; Pierce, 670; Pomeroy, 735; Preston, 668, 669; Prindle, 735; Prior, 668; Proctor, 670; Rice, 889; Ricks, 669; Ripley, 380; Risley, 889; Royce, 889; Sedgwick, 379; Selden, 735; Shippen, 44; Smith, 44; Spencer, 44; Standish, 806; Stewart, 668; Stillson, 669; Storf, 44; Stoughton, 380; Sweet, 667; Tallmadge, 44; Tappan, 44; Taylor, 44; Terry, 668; Thompson, 668, 669; Tillinghast, 735; Tomlinson, 806; Towles, 668, 669; Trent, 669; Turner, 735, 889; VanCourtland, 44; Vanderheyden, 44; Walton, 888; Warren, 889; Watson, 380; White, 805, 806; Whittemore, 735; Wickes, 44; Wiley, 44, 805; Williams, 667; Williamson, 44; Wilson, 888; Woodworth, 669; Wright, 379, 805, 889; Young, 806
- Questions*—Adams, 46, 807; Alford, 809; Allen, 44, 738; Andrews, 383, 739; Backus, 381; Baker, 44, 739; Ball, 737, 738, 809; Ballou, 670; Bark, 44; Barrow, 672; Barstow, 737; Bascom, 738; Bassett, 737, 738; Beall, 740; Bean, 808; Bedell, 892; Beecher, 738; Beenson, 807; Belding, 808; Bell, 383; Bennett, 380; Berry, 807; Biddle, 380; Bigelow, 736; Blake, 45; Blalock, 807; Bliss, 806; Boyes, 738; Bradford, 382; Brewster, 739, 892; Britton, 740; Brooks, 671; Bromley, 890, 891; Brown, 45, 46, 740; Bryant, 382; Buck, 381, 670; Buckley, 382; Burlison, 739; Burr, 44; Burt, 808; Burton, 44, 736; Bush, 808; Bushnell, 45, 383; Cammet, 671; Carter, 740; Chick, 380; Child, 807; Childs, 373; Chisholm, 44; Church, 739; Clark, 381, 809; Clarkson, 46; Clinton, 808; Clogston, 670; Coeymans, 891; Cole, 382, 671, 739, 808; Coleman, 737; Converse, 671; Conway, 737; Cooke, 737; Coombes, 738; Coombs, 382; Cooper, 46; Cosby, 672; Craine, 381; Crapsey, 807; Cropsey, 808; Crosby, 807; Cushman, 383; Cutts, 738; Davis, 671, 738; Dean, 671; Degraw, 808; Dennis, 383; Denniston, 808; Dickson, 740; Doolittle, 383; Dorland, 892; Dor-

man, 738; Dorsey, 671; Downing, 891; Douglas, 891; Ducolm, 808; Dudley, 383; Duncan, 739; Dunham, 382; Edmunds, 45; Edwards, 808; Ellis, 382; Ellzey, 383; Ewen, 736; Evans, 383; Fairfax, 807; Farnam, 381; Ferguson, 808; Finch, 737; Finley, 740; Fitch, 807; Follin, 808; Forgison, 808; Foster, 381; Freeman, 46, 892; Frink, 806; Frye, 381; Gaines, 809; Gardner, 737, 738, 739; Gates, 45, 671; Grant, 46; Green, 381, 807; Gridley, 735; Griffith, 807; Hall, 382, 737; Haight, 892; Hamilton, 736; Hammond, 672; Hans, 45; Harper, 672; Harris, 738; Hart, 735; Hazard, 382; Hedges, 807; Hemmenway, 736; Henderson, 740; Hewitt, 806; Holland, 383; Hotchkiss, 670; Hubbard, 45; Huling, 382; Hull, 739; Huntington, 671; Hurlbut, 381, 670, 671; Jackson, 736; Jacques, 46, 382; Jaques, 46, 382; Jeffards, 382; Johnson, 45; Jones, 740; Kellogg, 45; Killam, 381; Kittle, 380; Lacy, 672; Ladd, 739; Laird, 739; Lane, 740; Langstaff, 46; Leeds, 807; Lewis, 383, 672, 735, 892; Lindsay, 383; Loder, 737; Long, 45, 671; Lövet, 670; Lunt, 382; McCall, 672; McCubbin, 671; McKissick, 740; McNair, 736; Maddy, 739; Matthews, 383, 807; Merriman, 739; Miles, 380; Miller, 890; Mitchell, 382, 736; Mill Prison, 892; Mix, 670; Moss, 892; Muzzy, 381; Myers, 892; Nash, 807; Neal, 892; Nesbitt, 891; Newcomb, 46; Norcross, 808; Norman, 382; Norton, 670; Norvell, 738; Osborn, 735; Overton, 672; Owen, 381; Owings, 891; Paine, 382, 809; Palmer, 890; Parke, 735; Parker, 380, 671, 739; Patterson, 380; Peck, 670; Pellett, 672; Pembroke, 382; Perry, 380; Pettit, 807; Pierce, 46, 671; Potter, 381, 382, 735, 891; Pratt, 45, 735, 737; Rambach, 44; Randall, 737; Reed, 382; Reeves, 736; Reynolds, 45, 382; Rice, 736; Rich, 740; Ricketts, 672; Robinson, 808; Rogers, 381, 737; Roice, 380; Rose, 807; Ross, 382; Rubard, 738; Rundle, 383; Ryon, 891; Sacherwell, 383; Salisbury, 807; Schultz, 737; Schuyler, 808; Scroggy, 736; Seymour, 890; Shallcop, 807; Shepard, 738; Sherburne, 671; Sherman, 382; Short, 739; Sill, 45; Skinner, 891; Smith, 383, 670, 672, 808, 891; Southard, 736; Spencer, 671; Spink, 382; Stalcup, 45; Standish, 382; Standring, 891; Stanley, 45, 381; Stell, 46; Stevens, 380, 382; Stewart, 807; Stilson, 45; Sutphen, 735; Swan, 670; Sweetzer, 382; Tarbox, 382; Taylor, 671; Thompson, 382, 737, 671, 808; Tilton, 891; Timons, 891; Tomlinson, 738; Townley, 892; Tracy, 671; Tripp, 382; Tryon, 672; Turner, 383, 672, 737; Tyler, 383, 739; Ustick, 670; Van Alstyne, 44; Van Buskirk, 891; Vandergrift, 380; Van Dyck, 670; Vanlangdingham, 890; Van Tryle, 891;

Vaughan, 382; Veazey, 739; Waite, 382; Walker, 738, 891; Walton, 381; Ward, 807; Warner, 892; Waters, 806; Weed, 671; Welch, 45, 808; Wells, 671; Wescott, 808; White, 381, 736; Whittear, 670; Whittemore, 44, 671, 738; Wilkins, 671; Wilkinson, 381; Williams, 45, 46, 71, 808; Williamson, 672, 740; Willis, 739; Wilson, 381, 740, 891; Winchell, 739; Wood, 736, 890; Woodbury, 45; Woodward, 671, 672; Wright, 672; Wyatt, 736; Young, 670

Children of the American Revolution:

.....47, 384, 673, 741, 810

In Memoriam:

Aldrich, 745; Allen, 749; Blanton, 679; Bowen, 54; Bradford, 745; Calloway, 388; Clay, 388; Cooke, 54; Dismukes, 745; Field, 745; Gage, 54; Gillette, 388; Henshaw, 745; Judson, 54; Morrison, 388; Peck, 54; Porter, 388; Provost, 388; Read, 54; Robbins, 54; Roblee, 745; Safford, 745; Stackhouse, 679; Taylor, 54; Tyng, 388; Warren, 745; Wheelock, 745; Young, 54; Kram, 744

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Continental Congress:

First Day—

Dedication of Continental Hall,	63
Invocation by Bishop Satterlee,	64
Address of President General, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks,	66
Address by Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver,	69
Address by Ambassador J. J. Jusserand,	73
Prayer by Bishop Cranston,	75
Address of Welcome by President General, Mrs. Fairbanks,	79
Responses,	83
Report of Credential Committee,	95
Roll Call of Delegates,	97
Jubilee Exercises, Monday Evening,	182

Second Day—

Discussion of Program,	214
Report of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization,	222
Report of Chaplain General,	223
Report of Recording Secretary General,	227
Report of Corresponding Secretary General,	228
Report of Registrar General,	229
Report of Historian General,	229
Report of Editor to the Smithsonian Institution,	231
Report of Librarian General,	237

Report of Editor of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, ...	242
Report of Business Manager of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,	245
Report of Treasurer General,	252
Discussion on John Paul Jones,	259
Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee,	265
Revision of By-Laws,	267
Nominations of National Officers,	286
<i>Third Day—</i>	
Nomination of National Officers (continued),	306
Voting,	333
<i>Fourth Day—</i>	
Announcement of Election,	427
Amendments,	438
Report of Children of the American Revolution,	454
Admission of Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution,	456
Announcement of Election of President General,	459
Address of President General-Elect,	460
Report of Franco-American Memorial Committee,	464
Report of Revolutionary Relics Committee,	466
Report of Flag Committee,	469
Report of Prison Ship Committee,	471
Election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General,	474
Report of Committee on Patriotic Education,	478
Concerning Capt. John Smith,	482
Report on Recommendations of National Officers,	488
<i>Sixth Day—</i>	
State Regents,	499
Pensions of "Real Daughters,"	505
Children of the American Revolution,	511
Resolutions on John Paul Jones,	530
"The School City,"	536
Old Pension Records,	538
Resolutions on Mormon Legislation,	540
Census, 1790,	540
Descendants of Betty Washington Lewis,	550
New Amendments,	554
Report of Jamestown Memorial Committee,	560
Amendments,	562
Resolutions of the Press,	570
Committee on Business Administration,	579
Committee on Magazine,	586
Adjournment,	596

Illustrations:

<i>Frontispieces</i> —Continental Hall, July 4th, 1905,	July
John Paul Jones,	August
Arbigland,	September
Ann Crooker St. Clair,	October
Catharine Schuyler,	November
Mrs. Donald McLean,	December
Blair, Mrs. Janet,	787
Bramlette,	861
Brown, Mrs. Jerusha,	621
Christopher, Mrs. Mary M. F. R.,	621
Club House, Manila,	852
Continental Hall Plans,	844
Craigie House,	849
Cup and Saucer House,	897
Ellsworth Homestead,	847
Fletcher, Sophronia,	668
Fort Pitt,	847
Fowler, Mrs. Sophronia Stocking,	788
Gilbert, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Nolley,	715
Hills, Mrs. Harriet A.,	711
Home of Mrs. Jerusha Brown,	662
Kirkbean Parish Church,	347
Loving Cup,	862
Meadow Garden,	846
Mecum, Miss Ellen,	724
Mount Vernon Tree,	895
Newcomb, Mrs. Lydia B.,	43, 667
Paddock, Mrs. Susan Edick,	713
Putnam Cottage,	850
Putnam Park,	851
Rosslyn Castle,	694
Royall House,	853
St. Clair, John,	692
Selden Homestead,	768
Sherman, Mary Belle King,	41, 665
Tomb, Mrs. Thomas B.,	369
Tunkhannock Tablet,	801
Unknown Portrait,	860
Vincent, Mrs. James,	373
Walker, Emeline Tate,	14
Wolf Den,	851

Official:

List of National Officers,	55, 389, 680, 746, 813, 899
How to Become a Member,	58, 392, 683, 749, 816, 902
Minutes of the Board of Management,	59, 393, 684, 750, 817, 903

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JULY, 1905

No. 1

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, *Editor*

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The American Monthly Magazine.

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CONTENTS—JULY, 1905.

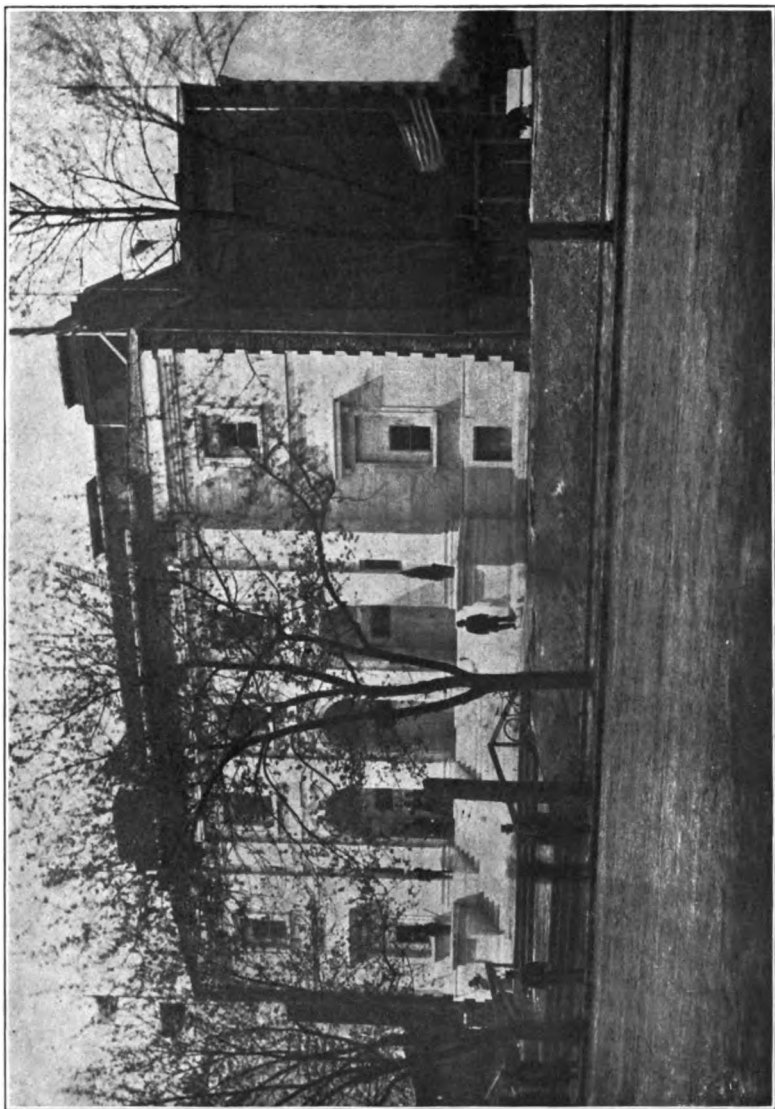
Continental Hall,	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Patriots' Day,	1
Woman, Teacher of Patriotism,	<i>Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden.</i> 8
Tea,	<i>Emeline Tate Walker.</i> 14
Continental Hall Committee,	16
Revolutionary Records,	19
Shine Forth Our Colors,	<i>William H. Bearley.</i> 21
Real Daughters,	22
The Work of the Chapters:	
Oakland Chapter, Oakland, California,	25
Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois,	25
Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Iowa,	25
Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Iowa,	26
Peggy Stuart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis, Maryland,	27
Betsey Ross Chapter, Lawrence, Massachusetts,	28
Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts,	30
Cedar Falls Chapter, Cedar Falls, Iowa,	31
Michigan Daughters,	31
Ravalli Chapter, Hamilton, Montana,	32
Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, Bridgton, New Jersey,	33
Kate Aylesford Chapter, Hammononton, New Jersey,	33
Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,	34
Gaspee Chapter, Providence, Rhode Island,	36
Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Greenville, South Carolina,	37
Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg, Virginia,	40
Parliamentary Law Talks,	<i>Mary Belle King Sherman.</i> 41
Genealogical Notes and Queries,	<i>Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb.</i> 43
Children of the American Revolution,	47
In Memoriam,	54
Official:	
List of National Officers,	55
How to Become a Member,	58
Proceedings of the Fourteenth Continental Congress:	
FIRST DAY—	
Dedication of Continental Hall,	63
Invocation by Bishop Satterlee,	64
Address of President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks,	66
Address by Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver,	66
Address by Ambassador J. J. Jusserand,	73
Prayer by Bishop Cranston,	75
Address of Welcome by President General, Mrs. Fairbanks,	79
Responses,	83
Report of Credential Committee,	95
Roll Call of Delegates,	97
Jubilee Exercises, Monday Evening,	182
SECOND DAY—	
Discussion of Program,	214
Report of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization,	222
Report of Chaplain General,	223
Report of Recording Secretary General,	227
Report of Corresponding Secretary General,	228
Report of Registrar General,	229
Report of Historian General,	229
Report of Editor to the Smithsonian Institution,	231
Report of Librarian General,	237
Report of Editor of American Monthly Magazine,	242
Report of Business Manager of American Monthly Magazine,	245
Report of Treasurer General,	252
Discussion on John Paul Jones,	259
Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee,	265
Revision of By-Laws,	267
Nominations of National Officers,	286
THIRD DAY—	
Nominations of National Officers (continued),	306
Voting,	338

No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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Continental Hall, July Fourth, 1905.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXVII. WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1905. No. 1

PATRIOTS' DAY, JULY FOURTH, 1905.

A grand tribute was paid to the heroes of 1776 by the Daughters of the American Revolution in their own Memorial Continental Hall, on July Fourth, 1905.

The hall itself was a glowing tribute to patriotism, for the walls and stage were draped with a profusion of flags and bunting upon a background of green. The stars and stripes were everywhere, and a large oil painting of George Washington loaned by the war department, was suspended behind the chair of the president general, framed with palms from Alabama and Porto Rico.

A large and distinguished audience was present. Mrs. Donald McLean, the honored president general of the National Society presided, and the exercises were so replete with patriotic references that they must have aroused a love of country within a heart of stone.

The president general presented the society with a certified copy of the Declaration of Independence in words which bore testimony to her ability as an orator and her graciousness and tact as the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In presenting a copy of the Declaration of Independence, Mrs. McLean said that she wished the first word she spoke to-day on this 4th of July, 1905, to be words not referring to the Daughters of the American Revolution as dearly as we love one another, not referring even to our illustrious confreres, the Sons of the American Revolution, as much as we value their presence here, nor even referring to our distinguished guests and illustrious audience whose patriotism is well proven under the canopy of this July heaven, in being present with us,

though we profoundly and warmly welcome you, but I wish the first words to refer to this marvellous document, the Declaration of Independence, in the labor of whose writing a new nation was born unto the world, and the signatures to which made the mortal name of men immortal. I bring this Declaration here to-day in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I, as president general of that body, present it to this Memorial Continental Hall, not fearing that though these walls are made of brick and stone they will be either deaf or insensate to the call of patriotism. I say to these walls, "Receive this Declaration to have and to hold forevermore all through your life, which will be coincident with that of the nation." And further by a tender coincidence there is a name inscribed on this Declaration which is not that of one of the original signers but which may yet go down into our nation's history with them, as it is woman's privilege ever to enshrine and wreath and remember the heroes of our country. I am glad that on this Declaration, attesting its being a true prophet, is the name of John Hay. I doubt if the silent lips of John Hay could now speak he would say the fact that my name is inscribed with those immortal signers, and placed at this Declaration is in thousands of public schools throughout this country, teaching all coming generations the greatness of true American manhood—if John Hay could speak to-day he would say "This is my chosen tribute from my countrymen, that they have allied me with these, the makers of our nation." So together to-day we remember and immortalize them. They are no longer troubled whether to defy or appease and soothe the crowned heads. They have no earthly crowns upon their heads but everlasting joy.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. Edwin Hay, who was interrupted time and again by the applause of his hearers.

The singing of "America" by the entire audience was followed by the address of Mr. William E. Andrews, who spoke eloquently and interestingly. His references to the deeds of John Paul Jones, "a citizen of the United States of America," were enthusiastically applauded.

Of John Paul Jones, he said:

"When, in all the history of the world, was the sword ever wielded more justly and brilliantly than by Washington on the land and John Paul Jones on the sea? Lieut. John Paul Jones was the first to hoist a flag over an American war fleet; he was the first to unfurl the stars and stripes over an American warship and carry our national colors in salute before the navy of a foreign power. Note his dauntless courage yonder on the little *Ranger* in his triumph over the *Drake*, and also on the *Bon Homme Richard* in his victory over the *Scrapis*. His daring exploits frightened England and excited the wonder of the world.

"How fitting it is, therefore, that his remains should return, as they soon will, and find their permanent resting place among the people of his adopted country, which he helped to emancipate. Would that they could rest where the pilgrims from all the states could visit his tomb, and thus quicken their own lives with refreshed memories of his patriotism, valor, and loyalty as an American citizen. It would be impossible to measure the blessings conferred upon American citizenship by visits made to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. To the noble women of the country we owe a debt of gratitude for this priceless privilege, and I am glad to make public acknowledgment of my share of that debt to-day."

The meeting also was made the occasion for the presentation to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Olivia Briggs, well known in the literary world through her writings under the nom de plume "Olivia," of a magnificent bas-relief of George Washington, made from a death mask taken at Mount Vernon by Jean Antoine Houdon, a celebrated French sculptor. The bas-relief was presented to Mr. Briggs by a French artist, and Mrs. Briggs has watched over it carefully for twenty-five years. Mrs. Briggs was introduced to the members by Mrs. McLean, and the speech of presentation was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, who, in the presence of the audience, took the plaster cast from the box in which it had been for more than a quarter of a century, carefully removing its wrappings, said:

"Madam President General, I am instructed by Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs to present through you to the Daughters of the American Revolution this precious relic, a mask made in the matrix moulded on the living features of George Washington at Mount Vernon, by that eminent sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon, who, in 1785, was brought from Paris for that purpose by the state of Virginia.

"This mask was owned by the celebrated artist, Emmanuel Leutze (who painted 'Westward Ho' at the capital). He prized this plaster many years as his most valuable possession, and when dying in 1868 gave it to his close friend, Mr. Briggs, enjoining him to cherish it as the work of Houdon. Since the death of her husband, thirty years ago, his widow has been its faithful custodian.

"Mrs. Briggs, Madam President General, now desires, through you and through the officers who may succeed you, to present this valuable plaster, to be forever a possession of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be placed in this building, our memorial building, and sacredly guarded by them for the people of the United States that they may study the true portrait of George Washington."

Mrs. McLean received it in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, saying that the value of this gift could not be expressed in words, and that the Daughters would ever cherish it as a precious trust.

Marching down the main aisle to the stage to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," played by drum and fife, the Children of the American Revolution gave the salute to the flag. Mr. Ogle Singleton was standard bearer, and Master Walter Lockwood recited "Our Flag of Liberty." Both are members of the Children of the American Revolution. The exercises of the Children were under the direction of their state director for the District, Miss Yeatman.

Mrs. McLean extended to them, and to all who had participated in the program, the thanks of the society. She said it seemed particularly fitting that the first observance by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Fourth of July since the partial completion of Continental Hall should be held in that auditorium.

Mrs. McLean, in concluding her address, said that there was a matter which she intended to announce though she felt a little bit daunted after listening to some of the eloquence of her predecessor, Hon. William F. Andrews, in his great apostrophe to the sword. What great American soul could fail to rise up and greet it? What man anywhere could fail to respond to it, and yet it is well for us to remember that the greatest swords of history, those of the Knights Templar in their crusades had the cross for a handle.

On this day she wished to announce to the audience that through the president of the Daughters of the American Revolution they had offered to the president of the United States the use of the hall, if in anywise it would seem convenient for him to designate it for the meeting of the peace envoys who are to visit this country shortly.

The sword which made this country is surmounted by the cross handle, and when the president of these United States and his country took up this matter of peace, it was great enough to command peace as well as war.

I judge it to be a wise outlook for the Daughters of the American Revolution to remember the warlike deeds of their ancestors who gave them this country, and to help their present confreres and posterity in enshrining these deeds to the world. Otherwise, that blood was spilled in vain in 1776, and our souls would be scarcely worth the saving if we lived ever afterwards in the sordid atmosphere of revolution. I think with the leadership that our country has well established it can command the peace of the whole world, and let not the Daughters of the American Revolution be in the vanguard for it was for them to make that peace. It is not outside of woman's province to serve in the capacity of making peace. On the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 1876, France sent to these shores that great bronze monument, "Liberty Enlightening the World," which stands in the harbor of New York to maintain an entrance for all the nations; France sent us this in memory of our Declaration of Independence, and that great figure of liberty was a woman. Has it ever occurred to you that when the high sentiments of mankind are to be inscribed by peace or war, the image is always in the shape of a woman? The warlike elements of men were inscribed in the form of immortal Jove and Mars, and when it came to wisdom it was represented by Minerva, the wise. Justice, blindfolded, holding the scales was a woman, and, confidentially, I think it was because she was blindfolded.

Mrs. McLean said that this nation throws open the golden door wide to all the world, and on this 4th day of July, here to-day let us pray to the God of our fathers that we women of

America may be worthy of such high calling that we may ever hold the lamp of Liberty beside this golden door.

Dr. Steele pronounced the benediction and the Daughters and their guests left the hall while the Marine band played Sousa's "The Invincible Eagle."

A flag was presented to the society by Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island.

Following are the committees that had charge of the meeting:

Committee on Fourth of July Celebration—Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, acting state regent District of Columbia, chairman; Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, Mrs. Job Barnard, Mrs. Mary C. Beach, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Mrs. H. P. Gerald, Mrs. Harry Templer Guss, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. Fannie I. Matthews, Mrs. C. D. Merwin, Miss W. M. Ritchie, Mrs. William Oscar Roome, Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking, Mrs. Herman Stump, Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt, Mrs. Mary Camfield Wysong, Mrs. Donald McLean, president general National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, member *ex officio*.

Coöperation Committee—Sons of the American Revolution, William Hamilton Bayly, president District of Columbia Society; Sons of the Revolution, Francis P. B. Sands, president District of Columbia Society; Frederick B. Owen, chairman; John Doyle Carmody, Wallace D. McLean, Andrew B. Graham, N. L. Collamer, John D. Biddis, William H. Pearce, Sidney I. Besselievre, Henry W. Samson, James W. Witten, John E. Fenwick, secretary.

Detail of officers, first regiment minute men, Lieut. Col. E. R. Campbell, commanding.

Below is a copy of the invitation sent out by the president general for Patriots' day, in Memorial Continental Hall:

On the coming Fourth of July, 1905, the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a patriots' meeting in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, District of Columbia, 10.30 a. m.

The Declaration of Independence will be read and addresses made.

It seems preëminently fitting, now that the walls of our Memorial Continental Hall are reared, that within them should resound on the Fourth of July the words that made us a nation; and that tributes should be paid in this day to that day which assured liberty to the land.

Our President General wishes that every Daughter and Son of the American Revolution could attend this meeting, or at least send to her and to our great society the thoughts and prayers inspired by the ardor of patriotism.

By direction of

EMILY N. RITCHIE McLEAN,
(MRS. DONALD McLEAN),
President General.

MARY DESHA,
Recording Secretary General.

Through the courtesy of Secretary Morton and General Elliott of the Marine Corps, a portion of the Marine band was detailed to aid with their inspiring music.

The July issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE has been held in order that the full account of Patriots' day, 4th of July, might be given to the Daughters of the American Revolution as soon as possible. We feel sure that no one will regret the delay, which will be only a few days, under the circumstances.

The president general was present and made an address at a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a large and enthusiastic gathering held in Elizabeth, June 8.

The president general regretted exceedingly her inability to accept the various invitations (nineteen in all) received by her for Flag day, June 14. She keenly appreciated the proffered hospitality. She attended that day the celebration by the new chapter, Winchester county, New York, where an afternoon lawn fete and evening reception were held. The president general spoke both afternoon and evening.

WOMAN, TEACHER OF PATRIOTISM.

Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, State Regent.

Address Delivered before Illinois State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Since the beginning of legendary and traditional history, woman has been the predominating force for the uplifting of man; for progress upon earth.

True, along the road leading up through the eons and centuries, we come upon the exceptions necessary for the making of the rule. We meet Pandora with her abnormal and devastating curiosity, the Borgia, Mary of England, and many more; but the record that chronicles the evil deeds of woman is so infinitesimal when compared with the calendared and uncalendared lives and deeds of hundreds, thousands, millions, billions and trillions of mothers, sisters and friends, who through all the ages have been lifting the darkness of ignorance and sin up to the light of pure thought and noble purpose—so that the spiritual in man might see its way to an ever higher development.

Nowhere in the world's history has woman earned for herself such a standard of exaltation as in this land of ours. Go back to the earliest settlement days, and beside the Pilgrim, the Cavalier, and the Puritan husband, father, brother and son, stands the grand dame—the Puritan, the Pilgrim wife, mother, and sister,—and in those harvests of famine and fever, death the reaper, gathered with the bearded grain a fragrant hostage of the flower and bud of transplanted English womanhood.

"Yonder there on the hill by the sea, lies buried Rose Standish—
Green above her is growing the field of wheat we have sown there."—

murmured the sturdy captain of Plymouth, and his words are but the echo of the cry from many a desolate hearthstone.

We love the atmosphere of romance and heroism that circles around and about the women of 1776—that time of direct

stress—when in manor-house, and on barren hillside farm, there existed a concerted purpose, when women held but one undivided determination, the forging of freedom. In those days of housewifely care and drudgery, a condition of domestic life that we of to-day can but dimly comprehend, the women of this land found time to follow with fine intuition and keen perception the doings of their king and his counsellors. So there came a certain year, when colonial bondage grew insufferable; when taxation became the portion of slaves, not of freeborn men; and then it was that the staid, demure, home makers of Boston Town formed themselves into a circle, that they might, over a dish of tea, and to the music of their knitting needles, discuss the political situation. Evidently no home duties were neglected, for history records no male protest, and proud names are on that list: Adams, Quincy, Hancock, Boylston, Faneuil and many more; and this first patriotic woman's organization in America seemed to meet a present need for ere*long it became a Colonial institution and had its branches in all the larger cities and towns. How much do you suppose that this banding together of representative womanhood had to do with what followed?

Then came the war, and we Daughters of the American Revolution, having made an individual study of our colonial ancestry, know of a truth, how our foremothers girded on the sword and bade God-speed to their dearest and best beloved, and joyed in the giving of their all—to liberty. We know that many a gentle woman literally put her hand to the plow, and looked not back, though the furrowed way showed red with the blood of her bruised feet. We know how many moulded the bullets of war from ancestral plate or from treasured pewter dish and bowl; how they scraped the lint and spun and wove, baked and "brewed" for "the cause," and in times of direst stress, woman, at the portal of her home, fired the shot and led the forlorn hope.

Then when victory was ours, when our land was free, widowed and orphaned, the women of the American Revolution said to the young gathered about their knees, "Walk in

the pathway of your sires; broaden the road of freedom for the many feet that shall tread it to-morrow."

Aye, "Empire" was in her hand.

So in that long ago, with that wonderful gift which is called intuition, the women of the land said to the men at their firesides, "For the children's sake let us journey to the westward." Then all the way from New England's storm-bound coast, all the way from the flower-decked southland, from the sunrise to the sunset gates, the feet of the pioneer woman made the path for civilization to tread. Her courage was the incentive, her cheer was the sun by day—the moon by night. Over hill and through valley, across the vast prairie stretches she journeyed. She braved storm, and heat and cold and, unconquered by every peril, she reached the haven where she would be, and planted there the sanctuary of home. She, it was who "brought from out the bosom of the peerless west the younger states." She, it was who sheltered all the way, the flag that Washington had planted on the ramparts of the Constitution. She, it was who added new jewels to the constellation of stars.

The word "mother" does not imply actual parenthood. "The inhabitants of the villages ceased until I arose, a mother in Israel" said Deborah to the music of the timbrel and the harp in the long ago, and her words bring to me the remembrance of innumerable mothers in these United States of ours; women, who having been through some tangled kismet, denied the blessedness of sheltering under their own hearts, a new life; women who have been denied pain's only royal recompense, the crown of motherhood, have opened their arms like charity to all the little ones of their time and traveled in soul to bring about the birth of some enduring good.

A few weeks ago on a lovely spring morning I stood in National Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington. A "Greek Theatre" it is, with its white colonnade of Potomac marble. A theatre of silence, eloquent with the undying citizenship. Here each state in our Union may place in "in memoriam" two marble semblances of those she most delights to honor, and here, in the midst of statesmen, philosophers, discoverers and

warriors, between George Washington and Carroll of Carrollton, stood the slight, graceful figure of a woman. A gentle face, a gracious presence, an epitome of quiet power, she seemed to call up a grave courtesy to the stern faces that formed her guard of honor. They seemed to say a silent Amen to the words graven at her feet—"For Home and Country." These two words are my text; they hold the message I long to convey to you. An insistent reiteration of the great responsibility the home has to and for this country of ours, for never before has the need for home influence been so great. You recall that Emerson says "A sufficient measure of civilization is the influence of a good woman." I am told that among the lowest and most ignorant element in our great cities, the wives, mothers and sweethearts are instructed politically by a regularly paid and appointed set of men so that the women may influence by intelligent reasoning the vote of the district in which they live.

In England the women of highest social position make themselves conversant with the political issues of the day and hour. It is only in America, in this land of patriotic women's organizations that the home disregards the forum. We Daughters of the American Revolution are banded together "to perpetuate the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence;" "to foster true patriotism, and to aid in securing for mankind the blessings of liberty."

It is our bounden duty to honor with fitting memorials the resting places of the nation's dead; but is it not our greater duty to stand sentinels in spirit beside the unguarded gates, to say to the men who create the makers of our laws? "Wide open and unguarded stand our gates, named of the four winds, north, south, east and west; portals that lead to an enchanted land of cities, forests, fields of living gold, vast prairies, lordly summits touched with snow, majestic rivers sweeping proudly past the Arab date palm, and the Norseman pine; a realm wherein are fruits of every zone, airs of all climes; for lo! throughout the year the red rose blossoms somewhere; rich land; later Eden planted in the wilds with not an inch of earth within its bounds but if a slave's foot press, it sets him free!"

Here it is written "toil shall have its gain," and "honor, honor," and the humblest man stands level with the highest in the land! Of such a land have men in dungeons dreamed, and, with the vision brightening in their eyes, gone smiling to the fagot and the sword.

Wide open and unguarded stand our gates, and through them presses a wild, motley throng, featureless figures of the Hoang-Ho, Maylayan, Scythian, Teuton, Kelt and Slav, flying the old world poverty and scorn! These bringing with them unknown Gods and rites, those tiger passions, here to stretch their claws in street and alley. What strange tongues are loud! Accents of menace alien to our air! Voices that once the Tower of Babel knew!

O Liberty, white goddess, is it well to leave the gates unguarded? Soothe the hurts of fate; lift the downtrodden, but with hand of steel stay those who to thy portals come, to waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn and trampled in the dust, for so of old the thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome! And where the temple of the Caesars stood, the lean wolf unmolested made her lair.

Daughters of the American Revolution, shall we at our firesides, by our silence, countenance the ostentatious display of wealth that does not bear the burden of honest taxation? Is it not our duty to speak to husband and son of the danger of monopoly and the dangers of undisciplined trade union? Is it not this intelligent understanding of these great problems quite as necessary in its helpfulness to-day, as it was that our foremothers should be versed in all that related to Colonial taxation? We have accomplished much, but the much cries for more. Home women have healed the wound of brotherly strife. Their hands have strewn flowers, fragrant with affection's benediction, over the nation's dead. On the slopes of Arlington, woman has set the granite shaft that recalls victory through immortality. Woman's energy and patriotic zeal has given to the nation, the home of Washington, and Fanueil Hall, and close to the shores of the Potomac in the nation's capital, the Daughters of the American Revolution have raised an

enduring monument to the nation's past, to the patriotic needs of the present, as an inspiration for the morrow. To you, my sisters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I say, the fields are white for our harvesting. The ways to influence, to good citizenship (which is patriotism's highest form of development) are many.

In New York harbor, upon a mighty pedestal stands the gigantic figure of a woman. In her right hand she holds a blazing torch, and by its light the pilots of the civilized world find a harbor and a haven after many a storm-tossed voyage. All our homes are harbors. The men sail away into the ocean of life, to trade, and then to bring back the fruits of their voyaging as an offering to the fireside altar. And always and ever, consciously or unconsciously they turn for guidance to the home light. So may we serve this dear country of ours, by such good counsel, by such words of wisdom, that they shall take root and ripen into national deeds.

As we rock our cradles, and sing our lullabies, as we accomplish our every duty in the daily round of trivial work, let us not forget to ponder over our country's needs, and pray for her enduring glory. Thus by the purest and sweetest attributes of true womanhood we shall "follow the flag and keep step to the music of the union."

After the "4th of July Patriots' Meeting" in Washington, the president general will be entertained by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Frederick, Maryland, and later in the month by Minisink chapter, of Goshen, New York; by the Quassaick Chapter, of Newberg, New York, and by the General William Floyd Chapter, at Otter Lake in the Adirondacks.

In August, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine will entertain the president general during the rendezvous of the North Atlantic naval squadron.

TEA.



Emeline Tate Walker.

I've searched 'mid the cloudlands overhead
And among the flowers in their fragrant
bed,

Waited and watched the falling leaf,
And heard the wind rustle the withering
sheaf.

The empty cradles, up in the trees
Have gently rocked in the autumn breeze,
And 'neath the feet in the dying grass
The cricket has chirped—the summer is
past;

But from all these signs of the passing day,
Not a theme have I found for my rounde-
lay.

Nothing of nature can it be,
Therefore, I'll sing you a song of *Tea*.

This fragrant herb was hidden away
Behind China's walls, in its earliest day,
And how it passed through the city gate
I've never learned—but Kismet—Fate
Wrote the decree, and its journey began
To the isle of Ceylon—and flowery Japan.
The tiny ladies upon their soft mats
With flowing kimonos, with hairpins for hats,
From gold lacquered cups sipped China's queer brew,
And to woman, no doubt, is its world fame now due.
Then ships of the desert, and ships of the sea,
Brought forth this new treasure, the fragrant *Bohea*.

In Russia 'tis said from peasant to Czar,
No home is complete without samovar;
And English and Scotch and Irish have tea
Uncolored, and green, and black as can be;
But here in America—long years ago—
They taxed us for tea—and in Boston you know
The Fathers went down (some I've heard) in their socks,
And from England's ships they threw every box,
That now has no equal in history I wean
The patriots' party—of black tea, and green.

But many to-morrows have dawned since that night,
 And matrons and maidens now wage the tea fight.
 The skirmishing fought in feathers and lace
 And all the combatants wear smiles on their face.
 The tiniest cups are the weapons they use
 And the light in their eyes is the kindling fuse.
 The warfare is bloodless—and yet, I have heard
 Sometimes one is scratched by a gossipy word;
 But that was a rumor from over the sea,
 And never was breathed of a D. A. R. Tea.

To-night as we gather we find that our eyes
 Are turned to look back on our country's sunrise,
 When the dark cloud of war out of sight passed away,
 And Washington's hand let in Liberty's day.
 O! hero beloved—of all patriots true,
 The hours that are passing we're "keeping" for you.
 The scholar has told of thy bravery rare
 And the flag lifted high in the blue upper air,
 From the North to the South, from the East to the West
 Has wafted thy name till the day sank to rest.

And up in the heavens the twinkling stars
 Attended Orion and Venus and Mars.
 Then the "Daughters" appeared in their flounces and frills
 And with song and with rhyme and old-fashioned quadrilles,
 All loyal of heart pledged a toast in their tea
 To the best of all lands—and a brave ancestry!

EMELINE TATE WALKER,
Chapter Poet, Chicago Chapter, D. A. R.

The waves that wrought a century's wreck
 Have rolled o'er whig and tory;
 The Mohawks on the Dartmouth's deck
 Still live in song and story;
 The waters in the rebel bay
 Have kept the tea-leaf savor;
 Our old North-Enders in their spray
 Still taste a hyson flavor;
 And Freedom's teacup still o'erflows
 With ever fresh libations,
 To cheat of slumber all her foes
 And cheer the wakening nations!—Holmes.

CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

All over the land the Daughters of the American Revolution are joyfully sending in their contributions for the completion of this magnificent memorial.

A splendid committee has been appointed by our honored president general, Mrs. Donald McLean. The chairman, however, was elected to her high position by the unanimous vote of the Continental Congress.

It will be noticed that the committee is truly representative, covering every section of the broad land.

Mrs. Donald McLean, *Chairman*,
Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson,
Mrs. John W. Foster,
Mrs. Daniel Manning,
Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks,
Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth,
Miss Mary Desha,
Mrs. Roger A. Pryor,
Mrs. Charlotte E. Main,
Mrs. Robert E. Park,
Mrs. John R. Walker,
Mrs. John F. Swift,
Mrs. Charles H. Deere,
Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge,
Mrs. J. J. Estey,
Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain,
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson,
Mrs. John C. Hazen,
Mrs. Geo. W. Nicholls,
Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks,
Mrs. J. V. Quarles,
Mrs. Henry E. Burnham,
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle,
Mrs. A. E. Heneberger,
Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin,
Miss Virginia Miller,
Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson,
Mrs. M. E. S. Davis,
Mrs. J. P. Dolliver,
Mrs. M. S. Lockwood,

Miss Aline E. Solomons,
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith,
Mrs. Walker Talbot,
Mrs. William L. Distin,
Mrs. Lucien W. Coy,
Mrs. Harry Gray,
Mrs. John Campbell,
Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney,
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey,
Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher,
Mrs. James A. Rounsaville,
Mrs. Mary Gridley Tarr,
Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden,
Mrs. James M. Fowler,
Mrs. Richard C. Adams,
Mrs. John S. Stevens,
Mrs. W. E. Stanley,
Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd,
Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault,
Miss Charlotte Augusta Baldwin,
Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom,
Mrs. Charles H. Masury,
Mrs. Wm. J. Chittenden,
Miss Alice Quitman Lovell,
Mrs. Wallace Delafield,
Mrs. Wm. McCrackin,
Mrs. S. C. Langworthy,
Mrs. John McLane,
Miss Ellen Mecum,

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince,
 Mrs. Chas. H. Terry,
 Mrs. George Phifer Erwin,
 Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry,
 Mrs. James L. Botsford,
 Mrs. Mary Elliott Carpenter,
 Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery,
 Mrs. Alexander E. Patton,
 Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne,
 Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson,
 Mrs. Charles B. Bryan,
 Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor,
 Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen,
 Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan,
 Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington
 Howard,
 Mrs. Moses A. Phelps,
 Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman,
 Mrs. Thomas Hoyt Brown,
 Mrs. Frank W. Mondell,
 Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,
 Mrs. John A. Murphy,
 Mrs. A. A. Kendall,
 Mrs. Helen M. Boynton,
 Mrs. Russell A. Alger,
 Mrs. Stephen E. Elkins,
 Mrs. Frederick T. DuBois,
 Mrs. Julius C. Burrows,
 Mrs. Angus Cameron,
 Mrs. Mark Hanna,
 Mrs. James McMillan,
 Mrs. Wm. Lindsay,
 Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg,
 Mrs. Edwin A. Warfield,
 Miss Anna C. Benning,
 Mrs. Frances P. Edwards,
 Miss Louise Ward McAllister,
 Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes,
 Mrs. J. O. Moss,
 Mrs. Geo. H. Shields,
 Mrs. Katharine L. Eagan,
 Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam,
 Mrs. Ira Y. Sage,
 Mrs. John H. C. Wulbern,
 Mrs. Rose McH. Brackett,
 Mrs. Joshua Wilbur,

Mrs. Weston Bascome,
 Mrs. James P. Brayton,
 Mrs. Henry F. Bloñnt,
 Mrs. David D. Bruce,
 Mrs. B. W. Bushnell,
 Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey,
 Mrs. Amos G. Draper,
 Mrs. Eugene DuPont,
 Mrs. J. Ellen Foster,
 Mrs. William E. Fuller,
 Mrs. Frank Getchell,
 Mrs. Edwin S. Gardner,
 Mrs. Clement A. Griscom,
 Mrs. Thomas Groce,
 Mrs. K. K. Henry,
 Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins,
 Miss Eleanor Murdock Johnson,
 Mrs. deB. R. Keim,
 Mrs. A. Leo Knott,
 Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop,
 Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan,
 Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee,
 Mrs. Sarah B. C. Morgan,
 Mrs. Geo. L. Munn,
 Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce,
 Mrs. DeHaven Ross,
 Mrs. Clarendon Smith,
 Mrs. Edwin S. Walker,
 Mrs. William Warren,
 Mrs. Albert Akers,
 Mrs. Samuel Ammon,
 Mrs. Truman G. Avery,
 Miss Lois Bangs,
 Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker,
 Mrs. Job Barnard,
 Mrs. Robert C. Barry,
 Mrs. Charles W. Bassett,
 Mrs. Wm. Batchelder,
 Mrs. Frederick W. Becker,
 Mrs. C. K. Derryman,
 Mrs. I. W. Birdseye,
 Mrs. Charles C. Bromwell,
 Miss Cora A. Brown,
 Mrs. Alfred V. Burnham,
 Mrs. R. H. Clarke,
 Miss Estelle Doremus,

Mrs. John H. Doyle,
Mrs. John Paul Earnest,
Mrs. R. W. Edwards,
Mrs. Samuel Eliot,
Mrs. W. E. Evans,
Mrs. Parks Fisher,
Mrs. George F. Fuller,
Mrs. Edward Denison Gardiner,
Mrs. John R. Garrison,
Mrs. H. P. Gerald,
Mrs. Russell F. Goodwin,
Mrs. Adams Gray,
Mrs. Benjamin Gray,
Mrs. Hugh Griffin,
Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy,
Mrs. C. V. Hickox,
Mrs. S. Woodson Hundley,
Mrs. Jonathan H. Huntington,
Mrs. J. D. Iglehart,
Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson,
Mrs. Frances M. Jones,
Mrs. Henry B. Joy,
Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley,
Mrs. Mary W. Latham,
Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes,
Mrs. Isaac Mack,
Mrs. Mary Lawrence Martin,
Miss Martha J. Mifflin,
Mrs. Christopher Morgan,
Mrs. Henry G. Munger,
Mrs. Thomas Nesmith,
Mrs. John T. Newberry,
Mrs. Louisa Key Norton,
Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue,

Mrs. Geo. W. Ogelvie,
Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.,
Mrs. Arthur M. Parker,
Mrs. Geo. Patterson,
Miss Caroline B. Pearson,
Mrs. Wm. L. Peel,
Mrs. James Penn,
Mrs. Augustus H. Phelps,
Mrs. James Stuart Pilcher,
Mrs. C. H. Pinney,
Mrs. Neilson Poe,
Mrs. James W. Randell,
Mrs. William M. Reynolds,
Miss Marcia Maria Richardson,
Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins,
Mrs. Andrew J. Robinson,
Mrs. Zalman G. Simmons,
Mrs. Andrew J. Simonds,
Mrs. John Marshall Slaton,
Mrs. Cuthbert Slocomb,
Mrs. H. C. Stone,
Mrs. James Knox Taylor,
Mrs. H. M. Thompson,
Mrs. R. G. Iredell,
Mrs. F. F. VanVliet,
Mrs. James H. Walker,
Mrs. Hamilton Ward,
Mrs. Caroline F. Warren,
Mrs. Ferdinand Welch,
Mrs. Charles N. Wheeler,
Mrs. Arthur McDermotte Wilson,
Mrs. Thomas M. Worcester,
Mrs. Parry L. Wright,
Mrs. John Russell Young.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Died in Guilford, Medina county, Ohio, on the 19th inst., Mr. Thomas Leland, in the ninety-first year of his age. He had borne arms and exposed his life at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and Saratoga, to establish this free republican government, whose millions of happy, intelligent beings are now basking in the sunshine of liberty.

He has closed a long life of devoted patriotism, usefulness, and fraternal duties, and has gone to his last rest like a shock of corn that is fully ripe. Of him it may be truly said, "He was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man."

The funeral was attended at the Baptist Church, in Seville, where an eloquent, impressive and very appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Inman, to numerous relatives and a large audience.

From thence the corpse was attended to the place of interment by a large procession under military escort, commanded by Colonel Joseph Elder. The solemn tread, the melancholy sound of the muffled drum, the coffin shrouded in a banner on which was delineated the Stars and Stripes, and the Eagle, under which the deceased had bared his breast to the leaden messengers of death, in times that tried the souls of men, an ancient sword placed thereon, together with the imposing ceremonies at the grave, all conspired to awaken deep and most interesting reflections. It is said that this venerable sire has left over two hundred descendants to mourn his departure.

He was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, March 20, 1756. The name of his wife was Anna B. Rawson.—*Sheboygan News* [Oct., 1847].

LEE.—Died in Ulysses, New York, on the 11th of March, 1855, Jephther Lee, a soldier of the Revolution, aged ninety-one years and eleven days. Mr. Lee was a private in Colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery, was in Fort Montgomery when it was taken by the British.

and escaped out of the fort with General James Clinton and others; was in the battle at Short Hills, near New York, and at Germantown, Monmouth, Brandywine, and in various other battles, and was at the taking of Cornwallis. Mr. Lee has lived for the last fifty years on lot No. 14, in the town of Ulysses, which he drew for his Revolutionary services.—*Ithaca Journal*, March 14, 1855.

SACKETT.—In this village, on Monday evening, 20th of December, 1841, William Sackett, Sen., eighty-eight years. The deceased was well known as one of our most respected citizens, and as the oldest member of the Presbyterian Church in this place. He was one of Revolutionary fathers.—*Seneca Falls Democrat*.

VANDERHEYDEN.—In this village, on the 29th of March, 1840, Gershom Vanderheyden, aged eighty-five. The deceased was one of the patriots of the Revolution. He was in many of its hard fought battles, and his person was covered with scars received therein. He died as he had lived—a Christian.—*Seneca Falls Democrat*.

SMITH.—Died in Tyre, New York, October 25, 1841, at the residence of his son, Jason Smith, Esq., Mr. Asa Smith, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The deceased was a native of Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He joined the Continental Army, Massachusetts Line, at the early age of sixteen, and served four years towards the latter part of the war. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne at Stillwater, and was one of the guards through which the enemy marched when they laid down their arms. He was also present at the battle of Monmouth, but in consequence of his youth, he was detached as one of the guard over the baggage, so that he did not participate in that sanguinary contest. He suffered extremely with the troops at Valley Forge. His health was impaired by repeated hardship and privation, which rendered him a feeble man through life. After the contest was over, he settled in Vermont, and in 1788 was married in Vergennes, which was the first ceremony of the kind which took place in that then infant village. His companion survived until July 11, 1840.

BALCH.—In the village of Waterloo, New York, on the 17th of January, 1840, Thomas Balch, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Balch was one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of our village. During our Revolutionary struggle, he fought valiantly under the renowned Paul Jones, and was engaged in the action between the *Bonhomme*

*Richard, the Serapis and the Countess of Blessington, which resulted in the capture of the two latter. Falling into the hands of the enemy, he was incarcerated for a long period in that pestilential hole, the Jersey prison ship, where he suffered more than death. In the height of his distress, the traitor, Arnold, attempted by a bribe, to win him from the great cause he had espoused, but he spurned him with contempt, preferring death to the life of a renegade. By an exchange of prisoners, he was finally liberated, diseased and penniless, and it was not until he was confined to his bed for weeks, that his constitution recovered the severe shock it had received. Again he threw himself into the ranks of his country's deliverers; again he went out upon the ocean, and was again captured and taken prisoner to Ireland. Here he remained until the declaration of peace in 1783, and assisted, by permission of the enemy, in illuminating his prison-house when that joyful event was announced. It is with pride of country that we are enabled to say that his latter days were smoothed by a pension from the government, and that the old patriot reaped something from the noble seed he had so profusely planted. Mr. Balch died as he had lived—a Christian.—*Waterloo Observer.**

SHINE FORTH OUR COLORS.

Sing to tune of: "Brightest and best of the sons of the morning."

Hail to the men who created our nation.
Hail, and thrice blessed, the women who gave
Life-long devotion, and high inspiration:
Sacred inheritance; worthy the brave.

- Long may we cherish what God has provided.
Here do we vow, with our lives to maintain
First among nations, our land undivided;
Emblem of Freedom: our Flag without stain.

Wisdom vouch safe us, Jehovah, Eternal.
Quicken our conscience with fire from above.
Shine forth our Colors, with splendor supernal;
Proudest and fairest: the banner we love.

June 14th, 1905.
Motif—"Flag day" meditations.

WILLIAM H. BREARLEY.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS SALLY PROUTY.

By the death of Mrs. Sally Prouty, March 1, 1904, of Brattleboro, Vermont, Brattleboro Chapter lost a "Real Daughter" at the age of 94 years.

Mrs. Prouty was born in Marlboro, Vermont, December 15, 1809, a daughter of Amos and Phoebe Prouty, and one of a family of twelve children. Her father was one of the earliest settlers in Marlboro, and a soldier of the Revolution. In 1831 she married Fosdick Prouty, of Spencer, Massachusetts, who died in 1862. Mrs. Prouty became a member of the chapter in December, 1900, and received the gold spoon designed for all "Real Daughters." Keen of intellect, she had a fund of early recollections which was a delight to listen to. She was the recipient of many flowers and tokens from the chapter members. One "Real Daughter" yet remains to the chapter, Mrs. Laura M. Chace, of Worcester, Massachusetts.—LIZZIE A. FLAGG, *Historian*.

MRS. ANN ELIZA FORD.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Ford, one of the "original daughters" of the American Revolution, died February 21, 1905, at Plessis, New York, aged 91 years.

Mrs. Ford was born in Herkimer county, a daughter of Martin Walter, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. She married E. Covil and came with him to Jefferson county about 1850. They resided near Orleans Four Corners until 1872, when they removed to Ithaca, where Mr. Covil died in 1879. Mrs. Covil removed to Little Falls and in 1884 married Alexander Ford, of Orleans Four Corners. They resided after their marriage at Orleans Four Corners, where Mr. Ford died in 1890. Two years ago Mrs. Ford's health had so failed

that she removed from her old home and took up her residence with her niece.

Mrs. Ford was the last survivor of a family of twelve. She had no children.

She was a member of LeRay de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown, and one of her most dearly cherished possessions was a medal presented to her by the chapter.

MRS. MARGARET GOFF MOORE BENSON.

The Anthony Wayne Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Mankato, Minnesota, boasts among its members, Mrs. Margaret Goff Moore Benson, one of the



Mrs. Margaret Goff Benson.

few surviving "Real Daughters" of the Revolution. Her picture which we here present was given to her chapter at the meeting held in October, 1904—the first meeting held after her papers were accepted at Washington.

Mrs. Benson was born August 20, 1814. Her father was

Goff Moore and her mother's name was Betsy Gray McKensey. With fine natural endowments she received an excellent and thorough education and in fact has been a student all her life, and possesses a mind of rare culture and strength. She was married to John Benson, of Skowhegan, Maine, May 9, 1836. Five children came to them to brighten their home. Her father's service in the Revolutionary war was in a New Hampshire regiment as an aid to his father who was an officer of that regiment. While a child sitting on her father's knee, she listened to his experiences during his services of several years, and of the battle of Bunker Hill she never tired. Her first home after her marriage was at Mt. Desert and as her husband was a Methodist clergyman she lived in several towns in Maine—Bath, Corinna and Dover. In 1852 she came to Minnesota territory, and resided in St. Anthony. Her present residence is in Minneapolis where she has lived for several years.

Mrs. Benson has been all her life and still is an inspiration to all with whom she is associated.

Though on the once unfurrowed brows
The harrow-teeth of Time may show,
Through all the strain of crippling years
The halting feet of rhyme may show,
We look and hear with melting hearts,
For what we all remember is
The morn of Spring, nor heed how chill
The sky of gray November is.

Thanks to the gracious powers above
From all mankind that singled us,
And dropped the pearl of friendship in
The cup they kindly mingled us,
And bound us in a wreath of flowers
With hoops of steel knit under it;
Nor time, nor space, nor chance, nor change,
Nor death himself shall sunder it.—*Holmes.*

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California), held their usual monthly meeting in April. It was made more interesting, however, by having our "Real Daughter" with us, Mrs. Hills, on which occasion she was presented with a handsome gold spoon, and beautiful flowers.

In May we held our annual meeting. After the business, all adjourned to the dining room.

Mrs. John F. Swift, of San Francisco, vice-president general, was our guest and gave us an interesting talk of her experiences in Washington.

One member brought a family relic—a flint lock musket—and fired it off.—MISS C. A. WARD, *Historian*.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—The following officers have been elected to serve for the year 1905-1906: Regent, Mrs. Frederick W. Becker; first vice-regent, Mrs. John C. Ames; second vice-regent, Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Andrew G. Clark; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry D. Osgood; registrar, Mrs. Frank B. Callan; treasurer, Mrs. Albert Glaspell; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Thomas White; historian, Mrs. G. Elwood MacGrew.

Martha Washington Chapter (Sioux City, Iowa) made a great effort last April to raise money for Memorial Continental Hall by giving an art loan exhibition. The exhibit and entertainment was a great success. A large, interesting and valuable collection of Colonial relics and historical curios were on exhibition and viewed by hundreds of people. The room in the Pelletier block, where the exhibition was held, was tastefully decorated with flags. The greatest of credit is due the ladies having the affair in charge, for there has been much work and no little worry connected with the undertaking. Each afternoon and evening a pleasing program was given. The most enjoyable feature of these programs was the singing

and dancing of "Aunt Dinah," as impersonated by Mrs. Daphne Peabody Edwards, of Dubuque. Mrs. Peabody is state secretary for the Daughters of the American Revolution and is famous throughout the country for her impersonation of "Aunt Dinah."

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa).—In June the services for the marking of the grave of John Morgan, one of the seven of the heroes of the Revolutionary war buried in Iowa, were held at Aspen Grove cemetery.

The services were conducted by the chapter. A handsome marker bearing the inscription—

S. A. R.

John Morgan, Born 1758, Died 1843
Virginia Troops.

was provided by the loyal Daughters. For the occasion, a basket of flowers from the "Real Daughter" of the Revolution, Mrs. Jane Englis Smith of this city, in the patriotic colors red, white and blue, were sent.

After the singing of "America," Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells made the dedicatory address for the Daughters of the American Revolution. The address was as follows:

"Daughters of the American Revolution and friends: We are met to-day to honor the memory of a soldier of the American Revolution, and (as in the words of our ritual) to renew our pledge of loyalty to our country and our flag and to emphasize the privilege and duty of patriotism. For the first time in our history as a chapter, we have made, on this Memorial day a patriotic pilgrimage to the grave of John Morgan, soldier and patriot in the war for independence, whose record our Stars and Stripes chapter has aided in establishing, and whose grave we have as a chapter had the privilege of marking. This cross and tablet record the fact that a soldier of the war of the American Revolution reposes here.

"The subject of this sketch for many years has slept in Aspen Grove, while his descendants dwelt, and continue to dwell, among us, and we are honored by their presence here to-day. While they quietly cherished the memory of this patriotic ancestor they were, until recently unmindful of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose organization has for its most cherished object the preservation of historic sites, and marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

"Floating rumors came at length to the Daughters of the American Revolution that a Revolutionary soldier slept in Aspen Grove, and an effort was made by the chapter to substantiate the fact. The descendants of John Morgan, when approached on the subject, co-operated most kindly in furnishing facts, and it has been the praiseworthy zeal of Miss MacFlynn—so long the chapter's registrar—which has procured the needful documentary evidence.

"Such occasions as this are not uncommon in New England, but in the middle west where we 'live and move, and have our being,' they are rare indeed. Favored are we among Daughters, in having this patriotic shrine. In Iowa seven graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been identified beyond question. They are those of William Blair, near Kossuth, marked by loyal descendants; John Osborne, at Center Point, marked by local chapter Daughters of the American Revolution; Timothy Brown, at Washington, Iowa, grave marked by Timothy Brown American Revolution Memorial Association; Charles Shepherd, in Mt. Pleasant, monument erected to his memory by Daughters of the American Revolution and Grand Army of the Republic; George Perkins, buried near Primrose, in Lee county, Iowa, whose grave is to be marked through efforts of Keokuk and Ft. Madison chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution; and John Pepper, who is buried at Detroit, near Clinton, whose grave has been cared for by the Sons of the American Revolution. The grave of Abraham Clark, near Lowell, is still to be investigated. Last and to us most important, is that of John Morgan, over whose grave we pay our homage and dedicate this marker—a tribute of to-day to yesterday from loyal Daughters of the American Revolution to a loyal soldier of the Revolution.

"A detail from Company H, of our Iowa Guard, is present with us and will offer military recognition to an American soldier of a former day and generation. Company H will perform a patriotic act in giving a twentieth century military salute to a soldier of the war of 1776."

The detail of Company H which was present then fired three volleys over the grave, after which Bugler McChesney sounded "taps," which was answered by a bugler hidden in the woods.

Miss Abbie MacFlynn, registrar of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, then spoke on "The Work of the Chapter Registrar in establishing the claim of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the grave of a Revolutionary Soldier." In this address the record of John Morgan and the way in which it was secured was given.

Peggy Stuart Tea Party Chapter (Annapolis, Maryland).—On June third the members of the chapter had the

pleasure and *honor* of meeting their president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, at a "Tea" given her by the regent of the chapter, Mrs. John DePeister Douw. The occasion was one of special interest—not only because the guest of honor was the much loved president general, but also because Mrs. McLean was a Marylander born and it was also the first time in the history of the chapter that a president general had been present with them.

The regent, Mrs. Douw, introduced Mrs. McLean with a few graceful words, to which the president general responded, charming everyone by her words so full of grace and depth of feeling. Indeed she seemed inspired as she stood there surrounded by a handful only of her many supporters, but this handful, representatives of the land of her birth. Annapolis, too, she had known as a girl, and her father, the late Judge Ritchie, had held court here as associate judge of the court of appeals.

Mrs. McLean spoke of the high ideals we held as a society, and urged the necessity of always trying to live up to those ideals. She paid a high tribute to New York, her adopted state, linking it in her affections with Maryland, the state of her birth.

Mrs. McLean presented the local chapter from His Excellency, Governor Warfield, whose guest she was, a book containing a copy of the mural paintings in Baltimore courthouse. The gift was accepted very graciously by the regent. One seldom hears so many thoughts expressed in so few words and with such force and depth of feeling as those expressed by the president general on this occasion. Truly she seemed inspired! There were present also a daughter of Mrs. McLean, and also her sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter McLean. Later the members enjoyed a delightful ride on the beautiful Severn river as guests of His Excellency, Governor Warfield.—ANNA LEAVITT CRESAP, *Historian*.

Betsy Ross Chapter (Lawrence, Massachusetts).—The year just closed has been a successful year in good work done.

We have a good leader in our earnest patriotic regent, Mrs. Abbie B. Shepard.

Our city of Lawrence is a young city. In 1845 it was founded, the land being taken from the older towns of Methuen on the north bank of the Merrimac river and from the town of Andover on the south side. We have no historic spots to locate and there are no Revolutionary soldiers buried in any of the cemeteries of Lawrence. So we as a chapter turned our attention to the schools of our city. We celebrated Washington's birthday by a lecture in the high school hall given by the noted traveller and lecturer, Dr. John C. Bowker, the proceeds of which was used for flags for the schools.

Our regent, Mrs. Abbie B. Shepard, accompanied by ladies from the chapter, presented twenty-one flags in nearly as many school buildings, for which we received the thanks of the school committee.

On Thursday, May 25th, our state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, of Danvers, Massachusetts, with the ladies from the chapter, visited the Emily G. Wetherbee school and presented three flags. The fine school building, with its pleasant rooms, was an inspiration, and the state regent addressed them in part as follows:

Madam Regent of the Betsy Ross Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Teachers and Pupils of the Wetherbee School: It gives me pleasure to come to your fine school building and look into the faces of this large company of children, and to realize that you are all soon to fill the places of the men and women of to-day. I am glad to know you are having the best instruction that these teachers can give you, and I am happy to be privileged to talk to you of the patriotic deeds of the men of the past who established for us this free Republic of America, and made it possible for you and me to dwell in and enjoy this free land. You are all children of this Republic. There are no foreign children here. You are the men and women of the future. You are to grow into good citizens, and do for this land what the heroes of the past have done. You are to cherish this flag and never let it be used for any but patriotic purposes. As children you can do this, and if in the future when you boys become men, you are called upon to defend it with your service or perhaps with your lives (which I pray God you may never need to do) I know the best that is yours to give, you will give freely, as the heroes of the past have done; and

should such a time come, you girls would have your work in hospital and home, to care for the sick and wounded.

You would not have to do as our grandmothers did in the time of the Revolution—raise the flax, spin the yarn and weave the cloth to make garments for the soldiers. You are surrounded by great mills where such work is done, but you could minister to the cause in other ways. Betsy Ross made the first flag and had a part in the design by having a five pointed star substituted for the six pointed star, as the committee had planned. I wonder how many of you can fold a piece of paper and with one clip of the scissors, cut a five pointed star as she did? Try it, and see how quickly you will learn to do it.

After the presentation of the three flags which were received by the teacher, who thanked the ladies for the school, three little girls from different classes held the flags while the school saluted them. They then sang "My Own United States" in a delightful and inspiring manner and marched out of the hall, the little flag bearers following with their flags.—ARVESTA BAILEY LYON, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts) held its February meeting, the twenty-second, in Central Hall. It was in charge of the entertainment committee and called "A Washington and Lincoln Reception." Mrs. Arthur P. Wright made a stately Goddess of Liberty, and the mother of Washington and that of Lincoln were impersonated by Mrs. Marshall Merriam and Mrs. John O. Bennett. The ladies of the chapter gave quotations from the writings of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, interspersed with music of the Revolutionary and Civil war periods, ending with "America." Miss Marian Hutchinson presided at the piano, and Mrs. C. D. Hutchinson was the soloist. As the members had the privilege of inviting their friends the hall was filled, nearly all the resident Daughters of the American Revolution being present. Miss Harriet E. Freeman, a Boston member of the chapter, read an article on "The Pensioning of the 'Real Daughters,'" which, later, was acted on. The Prudence Wright Chapter has had three "Real Daughters," only one of whom is living, Mrs. Mary E. (Fletcher) Todd, of Ringe, New Hampshire, who will be eighty-nine years old on May 1st.

It was a pleasant gathering, to be long remembered by those present.

Within the past six months four members of the chapter have joined the "great majority," one of them, the second "Real Daughter."—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Regent*.

Cedar Falls Chapter (Cedar Falls, Iowa) made merry on Washington's birthday as the guests of their regent, Mrs. A. C. Page. The Colonial costumes proved most becoming and powdered wigs and beauty patches transformed matter-of-fact twentieth century maids and matrons into the bewitching belles of long ago. A New England supper was served, while between courses, national airs were sung and the following toasts given: "Washington and Lincoln," Miriam W. Bryant; "The Minute Woman," Mrs. D. N. Hurd; "Oldtime Hospitality," Miss Lura C. Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. Page were so gracious in their hospitality that the occasion proved to be the most delightful the chapter has ever enjoyed.

Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution.—A picture at once so imposing and pretty has not been seen at Belle Isle in many a day as that which was made by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the planting of the historic osage orange trees.

At four o'clock a large gathering of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of representatives of the other patriotic societies met on the casino porch for the dedicatory exercises. The opening prayer of Dr. Lee S. McColleston, chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution, was followed by Mayor Codd's address.

"We owe a deep debt of gratitude," said the Mayor, "to the generous and loyal patriotism shown by the women of this community who are doing more than any other to inculcate that spirit of devotion to country which inspired our forefathers."

Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, state regent of the society, who presided at the exercises; presented Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, re-

gent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, whose stirring address kept her big audience intent through every minute.

Mrs. Parker's patriotic thoughts were couched in poetic and graceful language and her closing, "may this little tree blossom and spread until it becomes as immortal as the laurel of victory and the olive of peace," was met by a storm of applause.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, president of the Daughters of 1812, then spoke, her usual happy manner and bright touches of humor resulting in a thunder of appreciative hand-clapping.

Mrs. Chittenden read regrets sent by Mrs. Donald McLean, national president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and from Mrs. Mary Lockwood, from whose orange tree came all the sprigs planted throughout the states to-day.

It was then that beneath the floating folds of the huge silk flag, which had been stuck in the triangular plot in front of the casino, that Mrs. Chittenden planted the tree.

The Children of the American Revolution headed by their president, Chas. D. Standish, saluted "Old Glory" and then all present burst into a mighty chorus of "America." It was a delightful scene that this patriotic band of women made in their dainty gowns enhanced by a background of sunlit water and broad green slopes and made meaningful by the silken stars and stripes that floated majestically above them.

Ravalli Chapter (Hamilton, Montana) held its first public reception on Washington's birthday. The beautiful home of Mrs. McCrackin, one of the state vice-regents, was thrown open for the occasion. The members of the chapter acted as hostesses, nearly all in costumes of "ye olden tyme." This chapter is but two years old, but makes up in enthusiasm what it lacks in numbers. A table in one of the parlors was filled with a collection of interesting relics, many of them dating back to the Revolution. This was a surprise to some, as one does not look for many genuine Revolutionary relics in the heart of the Rockies, so far distant from the scenes of those stirring times. A picture of Father Ravalli, for whom the chapter was named, was also shown, together with some of his

letters. He was one of the pioneer missionaries of Montana. Several musical selections were given during the afternoon, at the close, all joining in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter (Bridgeton, New Jersey) met at the home of Miss Mary Carpenter Bowen in April. The meeting was called by the regent, Mrs. Jos. Tomlinson that she might have the decision of the chapter regarding her vote at the national Continental Congress. Mrs. Tomlinson and Miss Ada Whipple are our first representatives, the chapter having been organized in July last. After a short business session and the announcement of two new members, a large letter T cut from card board, coated with glue and covered with dry tea, was brought in; the large letter forming a tray, holding many smaller ones of the same kind, there being one for each member. The large letter was first thrown into the open fire place (the home being a fine old Colonial brick mansion) by one of the new members, each member in turn throwing hers in, and while they burned merrily, emitting their incense-like fragrance in honor of the dead heroes of Greenwich and elsewhere, a member read the following little jingle:

When a certain great king, whose initial is G,
Put a stamp upon paper to force folks to drink tea;
When these folks burned his tea and stamp paper like stubble,
You may guess that this king is coming to trouble.

The last half hour was spent socially.—MARY HUNT RO-CAP, *Historian*.

Kate Aylesford Chapter (Hammonton, New Jersey) has finished its first year. We were organized the thirteenth of July, 1904, with twelve members, at Mrs. R. J. Byrnes'. The state regent, Mrs. Putnam, was present and she appointed Mrs. Byrnes as regent and Miss Adella Hill as vice-regent. Mrs. Putnam's address was on the origin of the Daughters of the American Revolution and what they were doing. We are now twenty-one members.

Our first reception was the fifth of October and was given

by the vice-regent, Miss Adella Hill, and our chaplain, Mrs. Hood. The entertainment consisted of readings and music. Refreshments were served.

The next reception was held October 26th. There were present with us our state regent and members from Atlantic City, Bridgeton and Salem.

Our next red letter day was the twenty-second of February. The Daughters held a Colonial tea at the home of the regent, Mrs. R. J. Byrnes.

We hope to take up some definite work another year by posting ourselves on the Revolutionary history of our own state.—CHLOE ELIZABETH BASSETT, *Historian*.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—One of the most enjoyable and successful meetings in the history of the Harrisburg Chapter was the closing meeting when the members were entertained at the home of the regent, Miss Caroline M. Pearson. Over fifty persons were assembled in the spacious parlors. The chapter flag was draped over a table which stood between the windows, and on the table was a large photograph of the ancient and historic Paxton Church. The celebration of Flag day was observed by the chapter, each member being presented with a small silk flag by the historian, Mrs. M. W. Jacobs.

The meeting was opened by the singing of the song "Our Flag" to the tune of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The words of the song were composed by a member of the chapter, and the song was adopted as the chapter song. The regent, Miss Pearson, read several selections bearing on the flag. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Miss Clute, after which Miss Pearson announced the names of the membership committee and of the flower committees. Miss McCullough, the registrar, presented her report which showed an increase in the past year from eighty-nine to a total membership of one hundred one. Mrs. S. J. M. McCarrell gave the report of the prize committee and announced the subject for next year's high school prize essays, "The Lewis and

Clark Exposition," the prizes for which will be ten dollars, five dollars and two and a half dollars.

Miss Clute followed with the report of the governing board, and action was also taken on the circular letters to be sent out regarding the erection of the Paxton tablet, and at this point Miss Margaret Rutherford presented the report of the tablet committee. It has been decided that an iron gate will be put up, with stone pillar on either side, and a tablet erected on each pillar. Thus far the names of forty-three patriots buried in Paxton churchyard have been handed in to the committee. The committee announced that \$550 will cover the cost of the erection of the tablet. The pillars will be erected in the fall and the work will be completed in the spring.

Mrs. Levi B. Alricks read an excellent paper on the subject, "The Paxton Church." At the close of her paper, Mrs. Alricks announced that Bishop Henry Darlington in a recent conversation, had expressed his sentiments concerning the magnificent work being done by the chapter in the erection of the tablet to the memory of those who had given their lives for their country, and said he was so much in sympathy with the work being himself a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and his brothers also, that he desired to contribute toward the fund for erection of the tablet and through Mrs. Alricks presented to the chapter a check for \$25 toward the tablet fund.

Mrs. E. Z. Gross sang very effectively "Auld Lang Syne," the members of the chapter joining in the chorus of the last verse. Miss Pearson announced that the historian, Mrs. Jacobs, had arranged that the subjects for next year's papers would be bearing on the Revolution of Pennsylvania and at this point Mrs. G. Keats Peay read an interesting paper prepared by Miss Katherine Egle on the subject "Early History of Pennsylvania before the Occupancy by William Penn.

Miss Helen Clark read a letter from Mrs. D. E. Dismukes, formerly of this city, now of Canton, China, telling of a Fourth of July celebration at Hong Kong, China. After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the chapter the meeting adjourned and refreshments were served.

Gaspee Chapter (Providence, Rhode Island) observed "Gaspee Day," June 10th, with the usual outing, which took the form of a trip to Narragansett Pier, and proved the most successful of such celebrations in the annals of the organization. A fine literary and musical program followed the luncheon.

Mrs. Barker read a comprehensive report of the doings of the recent Continental Congress, which convened in Washington in April. She said in part:

"The Fourteenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has become a part of the history of the organization. For the first time the Daughters convened in their own building. The work had been rushed to such a stage that it was fit for occupancy. Flags, yards of bunting and green laurel decorations concealed the bare woodwork. A great insignia of the society hung at the back of the stage and above that, on the wall, was a set of bars, each one bearing the name of a president general. The founders and the pioneer (as Mrs. Lockwood has been called) were not forgotten. On the walls were medallions, giving their names.

"With a membership of 42,804, the total voting strength was 1,094. On the day of the great election for president general there were 714 votes cast. Counting the alternates it has been said that it is 'safe to estimate the attendance was over 1,000.'"

Several instrumental selections were rendered by Miss Harriet Mansir, and Miss Ellen Bowick, of London, delighted her hearers with several selections.

The feature of the program of the day was the address by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the venerable author who has but recently passed her 86th birthday. Mrs. Howe was introduced felicitously by Mrs. Barker, who said:

"Our guest of honor and speaker needs no introduction to any audience, especially to one composed of patriotic women; and it is not because she is a Daughter of the American Revolution and a Colonial Dame, though we are proud to claim her in the Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of Rhode Island through descent of Samuel Ward, one of our illustrious Colonial governors. Mrs. Ward stands for something even more than patriotic societies and distinguished ancestry. She is the American exponent of women in patriotic literature. If we were asked to name America's greatest national hymns, we would say "America," "Star Spangled Banner" and, last, but not least,

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Gaspee Chapter members, I have the very great honor of presenting the author of that beautiful patriotic hymn, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe."

Mrs. Howe took for her subject, "Patriotism in Literature," and traced the history of the country in its poetry, quoting from Longfellow, Holmes and others whom she has known intimately and giving several of her own poems. She recited "The Flag," a poem less familiar, perhaps, than the "Battle Hymn," which was written, she said, at Newport, at a time when that city was full of disaffected people who did not hesitate to express their sympathy with the Confederate cause. It was of this poem, she said, that Holmes exclaimed: "I like the architecture of that poem." In concluding her address she recited her beautiful "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and as she was afterward escorted from the room by Miss Greene the music of the hymn was rendered by Miss Mansir at the piano and all the guests rose to their feet.

Nathaniel Greene Chapter (Greenville, South Carolina) resumed work on the first Tuesday in October. The committee, who had charge of the program, had arranged a very pleasant one. The year books were ready to distribute, very prettily gotten up in blue and gold. They contained a list of the state officers, as well as those of the chapter, the various committees, and the routine of work for the year—a study of "The Thirteen Original States."

October 5th was "South Carolina Day."

First came the state motto by the regent and as the roll was called quotations from South Carolina authors.

Topic—"The Old Star Fort."

Reading—"Famous South Carolina Battlefields," "The Martyr, Hayne."

Music—"Auld Lang Syne."

NOVEMBER 1.

Massachusetts—State motto.

Quotations from Franklin.

Music—"The Sword of Bunker Hill."

Topic—"The Alarm, 1775, Result in Old Bay State, 1776."

Reading—"Old North Church."

Music—"The White Cockade."

DECEMBER 6.

Connecticut—State motto.

Quotations from John Fiske.

Music—"Blue Eyed Mary."

Topics—"Israel Putnam and Roger Sherman."

Reading—"The Pilgrim Fathers."

Music—"See the Conquering Hero Comes."

JANUARY 3, 1905.

New York—State motto.

Quotations from Alexander Hamilton.

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

Topics—"Arnold, the Traitor, Nathan Hale, the Patriot."

Reading—"The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

FEBRUARY 7.

Virginia—State motto.

Quotations from Patrick Henry.

Music—"Dolly Madison Waltz."

Topics—"James and Dolly Madison."

Reading—"The Virginians."

Music—"O Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

MARCH 7.

Maryland—State motto.

Quotations from Maryland authors.

Music—"Maryland, My Maryland."

Topic—"The Peggy Stuart Tea Party."

Reading—"Revolutionary Songs."

Song—"What Can the Matter Be."

APRIL 4.

New Jersey—State motto.

Quotations from J. Fennimore Cooper.

Music—"Hail Columbia."

Topic—"Light Horse Harry, the Hero of Paulus Hook."

Reading—"The Most Eventful Christmas of the Revolution."

Music—"Buy a Broom Waltz."

MAY 2.

North Carolina—State motto.

Quotations from Wheeler.

Music—"The Old North State."

Topic—"The Scotch Irish."

Reading—"The Mecklenburg Declaration."

Music—"The Campbells are Coming."

JUNE 6.

Georgia—State motto.

Quotations from Joel Chandler Harris.

Music—"Hell Broke Loose in Georgia."

Topic—"Savannah as a Strategic Point from 1775 to 1779."

Reading—"Dungeness."

Song—"Kitty of Coleraine."

At our meeting in March, it was on the program to read a paper on Revolutionary songs and their history. The committee found some trouble in getting up suitable music. Professor Snyder in his delightful talk to the Daughters of the American Revolution at the conference in Spartanburg enlightened them on the subject of Revolutionary music and there was none; the people made use of such music as they already had, but no music was composed during the Revolution. The "Association of Oldest Inhabitants" of the District of Columbia aided us greatly by publishing an account of the "songs of old days"—many of them favorites as early as the year 1700. From the same source we learn that "The Black Bird" was the tune played at the execution of Major Andre. "It is needless to say Scotch songs were prized"—many of them "as much favorites as they are to-day." "The Black Bird" was probably English, composed in honor of the pretender. Even the "Star Spangled Banner" had to have a very old tune transferred to it, called "Anacreon in Heaven."

Our meeting on February 7th was pronounced by all present one of the most enjoyable we have ever held.

Our hostess, after reading an unusually good paper on her "Kinsfolk," James and Dolly Madison, brought out many valuable old letters carefully preserved.

We were next shown a beautiful and very valuable collection of silver, once the property of Mrs. Campbell, the widow of Col. Wm. Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain. This silver had a pretty history attached to it. The money which paid for it was voted by congress to Colonel Campbell for his distinguished services, but was so slow coming that Colonel Campbell was dead when it was paid. His wife decided (not really needing it) that it was too precious to be frittered away

and had pitchers, tumblers, goblets and "slop bowls" made of it for each of her 14 children. Every piece was marked with her husband's name, and the design of the pitchers was called "the thistle design" from the thistle of Scotland—the land of the Campbells—on every piece. A little money was left over, which she had made into a beautiful bowl for herself. This the jeweler designed to suit himself and it had a separate detachable piece at the top which when removed looked like a crown; and this valuable heirloom finally descended to our hostess, the great-great-granddaughter of Col. Wm. Campbell.

Massanutton Chapter (Harrisonburg, Virginia) celebrated June 14th (Flag day) at Ingleside, the residence of Mrs. Heneberger, vice-president general of the national society. The pretty Daughters of the American Revolution flag (which has for its stand the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in white metal, finished in navy blue enamel and gold) floated over the corner of the spacious portico where were gathered the Daughters in its honor. A collection of the ten "flags of our country"—Colonial, Revolutionary, war of 1812, and our star spangled banner—lent interest to the occasion and the reading of "The Origin and History of the Stars and Stripes" by Mrs. T. O. Jones was appreciated and enjoyed. The Betsey Ross flag with its history was an object of special interest and some beautiful selections in prose and verse were read by different members of the chapter, and interesting discussion as to which flag had the honor of being hoisted first by John Paul Jones followed. The absence of the regent, Mrs. John T. Harris, was regretted. After refreshments the exercises of this bright June morning were closed by the national anthem sung standing by the Massanutton Chapter and its guests.

This chapter contemplates a Colonial reception with outdoor features upon the lawn at this same residence for the benefit of the Virginia column of Memorial Continental Hall.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By *Mary Belle King Sherman.*

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.



Mary Belle King
Sherman.

Question. When a substitute motion has been offered, is it not in order to object to the consideration of the question?

Answer. No. The objection to the consideration of a question may be applied only to the main motion. While the substitute motion is a complete proposition in itself, it is on the same subject as the main motion as it must be germane to it. The purpose of the objection to the consideration is to suppress instantly any question the assembly does not wish to consider. If the main motion has been discussed or any subsidiary motion applied to it, it is then too late to make use of the motion in question. The cause of confusion on this question is due to a lack of understanding of the rule governing amendments. A substitute motion is an amendment of the first degree and is subject to all rules governing an amendment of that rank. Whether the question is to substitute one word for another or, a complete proposition for the one pending, the action is the same.

Question. Has not the maker of a motion always the right to close debate after the previous question is ordered or the motion is pending to lay the question on the table?

Answer. No, unless a special rule has been adopted to that effect. According to Robert's Rules of Order the member of

a committee who presents a report has the right to close debate after the previous question is ordered but this right does not extend to the individual member who has introduced a resolution. It is customary in conventions to have a special rule by which a member who has offered a motion may close debate the same as the reporting member of a committee.

Question. Has the president of a chapter the right to vote?

Answer. Yes. She may vote on any question the same as any other member. She is not required to vote but she may do so if she so desires. In this connection it should be remembered that the position of a presiding officer is strengthened if she does not take an active part in the transaction of business and unless the vote is taken by ballot, her attitude, if she voted on all questions, would be subject to the same criticism as if she took part in debate. It should also be remembered that in case of a tie she could not give the casting vote if she had already voted.

Question. At a meeting for the election of officers, when does the president take the chair?

Answer. In the absence of a special rule the newly elected president takes the chair when she is declared elected. It is much better, however, to adopt a rule by which the officers in office shall continue their duties until the close of the session at which their successors are elected.

I went into the temple, there to hear
The teachers of our law, and to propose
What might improve my knowledge or their own.—*Milton.*

Nothing is law that it not reason.—*Sir John Powell.*

For the world was built in order
And the atoms march in tune;
Rhyme the pipe, and Time the warder,
The sun obeys them, and the moon.—*Emerson.*

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

For inquire of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers.— *Job VIII.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.



Mrs. Lydia Bolles
Newcomb.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

535. 549. HINSON.—Thomas¹ Hinson, a cadet of the Hinson family of Fordham, County Cambridge, Eng., arrived in Province of Md., 1650-1, accompanied by his wife Grace and three children. He was soon appointed as clerk of the County of Kent and in a few years was "High Sheriff for the Countie," an office of high honor. He was a man of means and influence and bore the same arms as those of his English forebears. He had extensive grants in Kent County and was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1654-1660.

His son Thomas² settled in Talbot Co. on an estate which he called "Hynson's Town" and became High Sheriff of Talbot Co. He died

1679. Col. John^s Hynson, second son of Thomas¹ remained in Kent Co. where in 1678 he became High Sheriff as his father had been; he was also a burgess for Kent Co. 1681-1688. He died 1705 and left a wife Ann, and children, viz: Col. John^s, Col. Nathaniel^s, and daughters Sarah^s, Elizabeth^s, Jane^s, Mary^s, and Ann^s. His wife was Ann Francesca Vanderheyden, widow of Edward Shippen of Philadelphia.

Col. Charles^s Hynson married Margaret Harris, died 1711, and left two sons and five daughters. Col. Nathaniel^s was a member of the Assembly 1716-1729,—married 1st Hannah ———, 2nd Mary Kelley. Charles^s Hynson, grandson Col. Charles^s, married Phebe Carvell. Col. John^s married Mary Storp and his son Col. Thomas^s married Isabella Pearce. Mary^s Hynson married Major Joseph Wickes. Ann^s married, 1st, Rev. Stephen Bordley, 2nd, Alexander Williamson. Sarah^s married Capt. James Smith. Randolph Hinson and Col. John are mentioned several times in the Archives of Maryland.—H. D. R. (in *Baltimore Sun*) and M. V. G.

552. CLINTON—TAPPAN.—The children of George Clinton, b. 1739, d. 1812, and his wife Cornelia Tappan, married Feb. 7, 1770, were Catherine b. Nov. 5, 1773, mar., 1st, John Taylor, 2nd, Gen. Pierre Van Cortland, Cornelia Tappan, b. June 27, 1774, mar. Edmond Genet, George Washington, b. 1778, Elizabeth, b. July 10, 1780, mar. Matthias B. Tallmadge, Martha Washington, b. 1783, mar. Dr. Stephen Beckman.—*N. Y. Gen. Records, Vol. 13.*

589. MOORE—WILLEY.—I am the gr.-gr.-gr.-grandson of John Willey, son of Isaac Willey, but can only tell that Miriam Moore was a daughter of Miles and Isabella Moore. After the death of John Willey she married Samuel Spencer, an ancestor of Gen. Joseph Spencer. John Willey, Jr., son of John, Sr., married Elizabeth, daughter of John Harvey, of New London, and they had a daughter Elizabeth, b. Dec. 20, 1701. Whom she married I do not know.—H. W.

QUERIES.

609. ALLEN—RAMBACH.—(1) Ancestry wanted of Moses Allen, of Mt. Pleasant, N. J., born about 1768. He served while very young as private in the Rev. army. He married Margaret Rambach. They had four daughters and one son. Moses Allen was of Scotch descent and a devout Scotch Presbyterian.

(2) CHISHOLM—BARK.—Also ancestry of Tabitha, daughter of Peter and Rachel Chisholm. She married 1784 Rev. Christian Bark of Irvington Manor, afterward of N. Y. city. When and where did she die? Among the descendants are the Burton and Van Alstyne of Albany. Correspondence desired.—J. S. D.

610. (1) BAKER—WHITTEMORE.—Ancestry desired of Sarah Baker, b. 1765, who married Jeremiah Whittemore, near Spencer, Mass.

(2) BURR.—Ancestry of Roger Burr. He served in Rev. war when

about thirty years old. The family lived in Granby, Conn., had a son, Elihu.—M. H. G.

611. (1) WOODBURY—HUBBARD.—Ezekiel Woodbury, b. 1734, in Sunderland, Mass., d. Barre, Mass., Oct. 21, 1821. Married Ann Hubbard. His ancestry desired.

(2) WOODBURY—BLAKE.—John Woodbury married Feb. 15, 1814, Rebecca Blake. She was born in Hartland, Vt. Wanted, her ancestry.

(3) BROWN.—Samuel Brown, b. at Chatham, Conn., Feb. 14, 1761, died April 8, 1833. Married Mary Kellogg, b. 1760-1, d. Feb. 22, 1796. Ancestry of both desired.

(4) GATES.—George Gates, of Conn., b. 1760, d. Feb. 27, 1826. Married Phebe (———?) Children were: Anna, Olmstead, Phebe, Deborah, George. Information of both parents desired.—G. A. D.

612. REYNOLDS.—William Reynolds was commandant in Edmonds' command of Vir. artillery, Rev. war. His name appears on abstract of pay due the organization, dated June 12, 1780. Any information of him or his wife will be appreciated. He had son, James Madison Reynolds, b. Feb. 6, 1795, in Washington Co., Vir., who married, first, Lizzie Welch, second, Minnie Haus. He d. March 17, 1862, in Morgan Co., Ill.—W. F. C.

613. PRATT—SILL.—The "Widow Pratt, of Pettapoque Parish," Saybrook, Conn., was the second wife of Andrew Sill, who died before April 15, 1789. The children of her marriage with ——— Pratt were Jeremiah, Temperance, Charity, Edward and Hannah, all mentioned in her will. The Widow Mary (———) (Pratt) Sill died in Burlington, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1822, aged ninety-one years. The son, Jeremiah Pratt, died in the same town Jan. 21, 1863, aged ninety-nine years. The maiden name of Mary (———) Sill may have been Bushnell, possibly a granddaughter of Ephraim Bushnell and wife, Mary Long. Can this be confirmed? The name of her first husband—Pratt—is also desired.—F. M. C.

614.—STANLEY.—Wanted, the Rev. record of William Stanley, who was in the company of Capt. William Stilson, of Hopkinton, N. H., Rev. war. Any information of the family of William Stanley will be appreciated.—M. H. J.

615.—STALCUP.—Where can I find the Rev. record of William Stalcup, 1745-1800. He is said to have enlisted from N. Carolina. Would also like the name of his wife. His children were Peter, William, Isaac, John, Samuel and Eli.—N. A. A.

In July No., 1904, Am. M. Mag. (Ans. 171), a Peter Stalcup, of Delaware is mentioned.

616. (1) HUBBARD.—Information and ancestry wanted of Elisha Hubbard, whose wife's name was Tamar ———. An Elisha Hubbard served as corporal in the company of Moses Johnson, regiment of William Williams, Vt. militia. Were they the same man?

(2) NEWCOMB.—Thomas Newcomb, b. Nov. 8, 1799, in Argyle, N. Y., married Oct., 1823, Sylvia Cooper. His ancestry wanted.—K. H.

617. LANGSTAFF—STELL.—Information wanted of John or Henry Langstaff, who married before 1770, Charity Stell, lived at Piscataway, N. J. He sold his farm before 1818 to John Langstaff Jaques. They had sons, James, Stell, Ogden, Lewis, John, daughters, Rachel, married Samuel Jaques; Mary, married Dr. Freeman; Sarah, married Abel Clarkson. Ancestry of Charity Stell? Was the husband of Charity (Stell) Langstaff in Rev. war?—M. L. J. R.

618. GRANT.—I would like any information of Moses Grant, of Boston, who is buried in Copp's burying ground, Boston. He was one of the "Boston Tea Party."—M. G. R.

In "Boston Marriages" is recorded the marriage of Moses Grant to Elizabeth Brown, Mar. 3, 1768, to Sarah Pierce, Dec. 2, 1773, to Mary Adams, by Rev. Samuel Williams, May 4, 1777.

As we read in the papers of the high honors being paid to John Paul Jones, the naval hero of the Revolution, we also read, with pride, that the flag that drapes his casket was the loving thought and gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, appointed a special committee on "The flag for the remains of John Paul Jones." It is fitting that he who first showed the stars and stripes to a foreign nation, should be borne back to the United States under the folds of the flag he loved so well. And it is fitting that flag should be the gift of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Committee was as follows: Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, chairman, assisted by Mrs. Henry S. Bowron. Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, state regent, New Mexico; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, state regent, New York; Miss Fuller, New York; Mrs. Watson Bowron, New York; Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. John Stanton, Miss E. G. Lathrop, Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. William K. Tillotson, Mrs. M. George Rittenberg, all of New York city; Mrs. John W. Vrooman, New York; Miss Quimby, New Jersey; Miss Brazier, Massachusetts.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

Honorary Presidents, Elected for Life,

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP,
(FOUNDER)
Concord, Mass.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
2144 California Ave., Washington, D. C.

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
1404 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents,

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
1307 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
178 Union Avenue, Saratoga, N. Y.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
Belmont, Washington, D. C.
MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY,
1914 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. S. V. WHITE,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. A. S. HUBBARD,
2329 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH,
Milford, Conn.

MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON,
Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. NELLIS M. RICH,
512 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1905.

President,

MRS. EDNA WHITHED DUBOIS,
2010 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN-EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organisation of Local Societies,

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents,

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING, 1406 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.	MRS. E. S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Alexandria, Va.
MRS. JOSEPH PAUL, Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.	MRS. HENRY L. MANN, The Cecil, Washington, D. C.
MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER, 1401 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.	MRS. GEORGE MARSH, 916 Twenty-third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE, 1725 P Street, N. W., Washing- ton, D. C.	MRS. HERSHEL B. MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
MRS. GEORGE W. BAIRD, 1505 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.	MRS. WALTER H. WEED, 1730 Columbia Road, Washing- ton, D. C.

Recording Secretary,

MISS ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
937 Rhode Island Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Registrar,

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
1538 T Street, N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary,

MISS MARTHA N. HOOPER,
1303 P Street, N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C.

Treasurer,

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Square, Wash-
ton, D. C.

Chaplain,

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1316 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

APRIL MEETING, 1905.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at ten o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 13th, at 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Members present: Mrs. Lothrop, founder; Mrs. Burrows, president; Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Hooper, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Janin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Lounsbury, Miss Tulloch and Mrs. Howard.

After prayer by the chaplain, the secretary's minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The corresponding secretary reported that she had sent out during the month 400 application blanks, 200 poems and salutes, 15 constitutions and 25 lists of national officers, the requests for these supplies coming from eight different states. The report was accepted.

The registrar reported 53 applications for membership, and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their admission to the society, provided all dues were paid. This was accordingly done and the applicants declared members of the National Society.

The treasurer reported the month's receipts to have been \$115.25; disbursements, \$23.08. Amount on hand April 1st (in addition to the society's investments), \$145.18. The report was accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization of local societies reported the following changes, resignations and nominations:

The acceptance of the directorship of Illinois by Mrs. Frank Barker. The resignation of Miss M. J. Silver, state director for West Virginia.

Nominations of state directors:

Mrs. George H. Romney for Minnesota.

Mrs. Alvan R. Bailey for Massachusetts.

Resignations of presidents of local societies.

Mrs. Charles Bond, Signal Lantern Society, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. George T. Littlefield, of Deborah Sampson Junior Society, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Waite, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Mrs. C. L. Goodman, Samuel McDougall Society, Texas.

Nominations of presidents of local societies:

Mrs. Herbert Scott, of Jonathan Thompson Society, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Helen Burt Curtis, Old North Bridge Society, Massachusetts.

Miss Anna I. Pope, Ensign Robert Wilson Society, Buckport, New York.

Mrs. Laura Lamme McDonald, Liberty Society, Ohio.

Agnes S. B. Bryan, Red, White and Blue Society, District of Columbia.

Mrs. William Blake, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mrs. Eliza Swett Keith, Signal Lantern Society, Massachusetts.

Miss Martha Dodge, Asa Pollard Society, Massachusetts.

Names of societies :

"Patriotic," society forming at Walton, New York.

"Stone Ridge," society formed at Herkimer, New York.

"Iroquois," society to be revived at Rochester, New York.

"Louisiana Purchase," for the senior branch of the St. Louis Society.

"Jonathan Harrington," for society at Kenton, Ohio.

Letters written during the month, 70; letters received during the month, 108; credentials and circulars sent, 130.

On motion, these nominations were confirmed and the report accepted.

Mrs. Marsh nominated Miss Anna B. Yeatman for state director for the District of Columbia, which, on motion, was confirmed.

Mrs. Darwin gave notice of an intention to ask at the next meeting action upon an amendment to the by-laws, article IV, whereby the treasurer will no longer be required to have her accounts ready for audit on February 15th, but may wait until April 15th, if she desire.

She moved to insert in the printed information which usually accompanies the list of National Officers, the statement that transfers from the Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution cannot be given when the dues have not been paid to the time of majority.

She also gave notice of an intention to ask the amendment of article II of the by-laws regarding the initiation fees of honorary members so that the amount to be paid, namely fifty cents, may be plainly stated therein.

Mrs. Hamlin spoke on the subject of the amendment to the Constitution of which she gave notice at the March meeting. It was as follows :

No honorary officer may be elected at the annual meeting of the Children of the American Revolution, unless first having been presented to the Board of Management for its approval and endorsement.

On motion, this amendment was adopted.

Mrs. Lothrop nominated Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. A. L. Barber, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Nellis B. Rich to be honorary vice-presidents, saying :

In view of their unceasing loyalty toward, and loving service for, the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, I move that these ladies be elected honorary vice-presidents of the National Society, and I request that we make this a rising vote with an expression of thanks.

This motion was seconded by Mrs. Hamlin, and when put to vote, was carried.

The treasurer asked to be allowed to draw \$3.90 from the Savings Bank in order to make the amount on hand for Memorial Continental Hall even—that is, \$350. On motion, this request was granted.

Mrs. Lothrop moved, that Mrs. Burrows present a report of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution to the Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Carried.

The recording secretary asked and received permission to have a supply of postal cards printed for announcement of meetings.

After attending to several minor arrangements for the annual convention, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

BENEFIT OF COLONIAL HALL.

Entertainment by Children of the Revolution and Rumsey Hall Boys, Masonic Temple, Wednesday evening, February 22, 1905, 8 o'clock.

PROGRAM.

- 1 CHORUS—"The Jolliest Boys Alive,".....*Emerson*
Rumsey Hall Boys.
- 2 RECITATION—"How Tom Sawyer got his fence whitewashed,..."
.....*Mark Twain*
Allan Prescott Flag.
- 3 SPANISH DANCE,*Holst*
Tambourine—Rea Murdock. Castanets—Allan Flag.
Triangle—Perrin Jordan.
- 4 RECITATION—"Billy Mason's Bride,".....*Bret Harte*
Jack Silsby Feek.
- 5 VIOLIN SOLO,*Dancla's First Air*
Earl Clark.
- 6 RECITATION—"Casey at the Bat,"*Eugene Field*
Richard Miller Kendig.
- 7 MANDOLIN DUET—"Flower Song,"*Lange*
Paul Oakes, Harvey Elliott.
- 8 RECITATION, "Nervoustown"
Lester Yates Baylis.
- 9 TOY SYMPHONIE,*Hayden*
Piano—Bertha Hammer, Violin—Earl Clark, Drum—Susan
Seymour, Cuckoo—Richard Kendig, Trumpet—Margery
Howell, Nightingale—Howard Rumsey, Quail and Tri-
angle—Helen Addison, Rattle—Paul Oakes,
Tambourine—Rea Murdock, Castanets—
Hawthorn Steinmetz.
- 10 RECITATION, "Rival Orators"
Rea Murdock, Silas Page.

- 11 DANCE OF THE FIRE-FLIES, *Losey*
Violin—Earl Clark, Piano—Jennie Kenyon, Mandolins—Paul
Oakes, Rockwell Kenyon, Richard Kendig, Stuart McDon-
ald, Hawthorn Steinmetz, Philip Westcott, Harvey
Elliott.
- 12 RECITATION, "The Flag Goes By"
Stuart Clarence McDonald.
- 13 SONG AND CHORUS—"I Can't do this Sum," *BABES IN TOYLAND*
Murdock, Sanville, Cutrer, Jenks, Jordan, Flagg, Baylis, Page.
- 14 RECITATION, "Independence Bell"
Howard Barnum Rumsey.
- 15 SONG AND CHORUS—"Good-Bye, Little Girl, Good-Bye," .. *Edwards*
Eric Sanville, Flagg, Page, Baylis, Jordan, Cutrer, Murdock,
Jenks.
- 16 FRENCH RECITATION—"D'euil de la France Pour Washington," ..
..... *M. Thiers*
Paul Sullivan Oakes.
- 17 MEDLEY—"Red, White and Blue," *Dillabar*
Violin—Earl Clark, Mandolins—Rockwell Kenyon, Paul Oakes.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL OFFICERS, ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1905.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

Madam President, Officers and Members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution: I have the honor to report that since the annual convention of 1904, the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, has held nine regular meetings, all of which I have attended and recorded the proceedings thereof.

These records I have written out in duplicate, one copy being preserved in the society's archives, the other sent to the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication.

I have sent out fifty postal cards each month to notify the national and state officers of the regular meetings, signed 310 applications in duplicate, written 80 letters and performed all other work pertaining to my office.

Only one charter has been ordered during the year, it being for the Patty Endicott Society, of Pueblo, Colorado.

An exhibit consisting of the seal, insignia, paper, Constitution, etc., of the society was displayed at the St. Louis Fair in the case set apart for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The

exhibit has been returned in good order through the Smithsonian Institution.

The board has had the pleasure of the presence of Mrs. Burrows, its president, at nearly all of its meetings through the year, and under her guidance the affairs of the society have progressed in an orderly and satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR.

Madam President, National Officers, State Directors, Children of the American Revolution: I have to report for this year 310 members admitted. I wish it was more.

At the request of Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, I had prepared a little address which I am sorry to say that I was not able to deliver, owing to the length of the preceding speeches. I will, however, read you that portion which I made my principal object:

Madame President, while we devote our thoughts and work to the past, let us also provide for the future, let us devote some time to those who are to reap what we have sown. Of all great and noble objects and achievements of this society, I think the greatest is the Society of Children of the American Revolution. Let us so train these children that when they come to their inheritance they will be ready for it.

Every chapter should have its children's branch, or rather twig, for the Society of the Children of the American Revolution is but a branch of our great liberty tree, and "as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined."

State Regents, Chapter Regents, Daughters, Mothers of the American Revolution, I appeal to you to share with these little ones your own glorious heritage and make them Children of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
National N. 13.

Hail, blooming Youth!

May all your virtues with your years improve,
Till in consummate worth you shine the pride
Of these our days, and to succeeding times
A bright example.—*William Somerville.*

IN MEMORIAM

"No one hears the door that opens
When they pass beyond our call;
Soft as loosened leaves of roses,
One by one, our loved ones fall."

MRS. SUSAN RICHARDSON PECK, General Richardson Chapter, Pontiac, Michigan, died March 15, 1905, at Reed City, Michigan, aged 86 years. She was a sister of Major General Richardson, after whom the chapter was named.

DR. ESTHER WOODMAN TAYLOR, honorary member, Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, whose native place was Sanbornton, New Hampshire, passed away August 9, 1904.

MISS NAOMI H. COOKE, charter member, Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, passed away January 15, 1905. She was a faithful and earnest member. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their loss.

MRS. CHARLES S. ROBBINS, Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, passed away March 29, 1905, at her home in Somerville, Massachusetts.

MRS. MARIE LOUISE BURTON GAGE, charter member, Independence Hall Chapter, and the first regent of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, departed this life, July 18, 1904. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

ELLEN OLIVIA (FELLOWS) YOUNG, charter member, Martha's Vineyard Chapter, wife of Judge George B. Young, died at her home in St. Paul, Minnesota, January 20, 1905. She was the daughter of Daniel Fellows, Esq., and Sophronia Smith, his wife. She was buried at Edgartown, Massachusetts, her birthplace and summer home.

MRS. HULDAH STODDARD JUDSON, Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, a much beloved member, died May 27, 1905, another to join those gone before.

MRS. SUSAN H. FULLER READ, of Brookline, Massachusetts, oldest member of Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, died May 20, 1905. Chapter named after her esteemed ancestor, General William Hull.

MRS. LORENZA MARVIN ALDRICH, charter member, Camden Chapter, Camden, New York, died June 9, 1905. Was the chapter historian.

MRS. LOUISE PERRIGO BOWEN, wife of Dr. Edwin S. Bowen and a member of Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont, died suddenly, September 13, 1904. Resolutions upon her death were adopted and recorded upon the chapter records.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**National Board of Management
1905.**

President General.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1906.)

MRS. GREENLIEF W. SIMPSON, Mass.,	MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,
108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.	112 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, Connecticut,	MRS. JOHN N. CAREY, Indiana,
Bristol, Connecticut.	1150 N. Meridian Street,
MISS LUCRETIA HART CLAY, Kentucky,	Indianapolis, Indiana.
Box "466," Lexington, Kentucky.	MRS. A. E. HENEGER, Virginia,
MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,	Harrisonburg, Virginia.
1911 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.	MRS. ROBERT E. PARK, Georgia,
MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,	48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.
407 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.	MRS. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin,
	286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Term of office expires 1907.)

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|--|--|
| MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,
360 Withers Building, Norfolk, Va. | MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT, California,
824 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal. | MR. LINDSAY-PATTERSON, N. C.
Winston-Salem, North Carolina. |
| MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,
"Overlook," Moline, Illinois. | MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, N. Y.
Pelham Manor, New Ycrk. |
| MRS. ORLANDO J. HODGE, Ohio,
1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. | MRS. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, S. C.,
Spartanburg, South Carolina. |
| MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont. | MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
1324 North Nevada Avenue,
Colorado Springs, Colorado. |

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1316 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General.

MISS MARY DESHA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. J. STEWART JAMIESON,
Alexandria, Virginia.

Historian General.

MRS. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
1415 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. M. E. S. DAVIS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
1205 K St., Washington, D. C.

(All official mail to be sent to 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.)

State Régents and State Vice-Régents.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Alabama, | MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham. |
| | MRS. AURORA P. MCCLELLAN, Athens. |
| Alaska, | MRS. WILLIAM L. DISTIN, Sitka. |
| Arizona, | MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 353 N. 7th Avenue, Phoenix. |
| | MRS. CLARENDON SMITH, 912 S Street, Washington, D. C. |
| Arkansas, | MRS. LUCIAN W. COY, Little Rock. |
| | MRS. PHILIP D. SCOTT, Van Buren, |
| California, | MRS. HARRY GRAY, St. Dunston, San Francisco. |
| | MRS. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM, "The Angeles," Los Angeles. |
| Colorado, | MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1401 Gilpin Street, Denver. |
| | MRS. OLIVER WM. MALLABY, 1707 Lake Avenue, Pueblo. |
| Connecticut, | MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven. |
| | MRS. TRACY BRONSON WARREN, 504 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport. |

Delaware,	MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont. MRS. EUGENE DU PONT, Wilmington, "Pelleport."
Dist. of Columbia,	MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 416 Fifth St., Washington, D. C. MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T Street, Washington, D. C.
Florida,	MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, Jacksonville. MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 West Church Street, Jacksonville,
Georgia,	MRS. JAMES A. ROUNSAVILLE, Rome. MRS. P. W. GODFREY, Covington.
Idaho,	MRS. DAVID H. TARR, Teton.
Illinois,	MRS. BENJAMIN A. FESSENDEN, Highland Park. MRS. EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, 1125 S. Fifth St., Springfield.
Indiana,	MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette. MRS. ROBERT S. ROBERTSON, Fort Wayne.
Indian Territory,	MRS. RICHARD C. ADAMS, Fort Gibson and 1319 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
Iowa,	MRS. JOHN L. STEVENS, Boone. MRS. DRAYTON WILSON BUSHNELL, Council Bluffs.
Kansas,	MRS. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside," Wichita. MRS. EUGENE F. WARE, Topeka.
Kentucky,	MRS. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederick Street, Owensboro. MRS. WILLIAM WARREN, Danville.
Louisiana,	MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT, 623 Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
Maine,	MISS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BALDWIN, 135 Cedar St., Bangor. MRS. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
Maryland,	MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore. MISS ELEANOR MURDOCK JOHNSON, Frederick.
Massachusetts, ..	MRS. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm Street, Danvers. MRS. GEO. L. MUNN, 2 Northampton Street, Easthampton.
Michigan,	MRS. WM. J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit. MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
Minnesota,	MRS. JOHN EDSON BELL, 2401 Park Avenue, Minneapolis. MRS. CHARLES T. THOMPSON, 502 S. 9th Street, Minneapolis.
Mississippi,	MISS ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL, Box 214, Natchez. MRS. EGBERT R. JONES, Holly Springs.
Missouri,	MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Pl., St. Louis. MRS. WESTERN BASCOMBE, 3059 Westminster Pl., St. Louis.
Montana,	MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE MCCracken, Hamilton. MRS. WALTER HARVEY WEED, "The Rochambeau," Washing- ton, D. C.
Nebraska,	MRS. S. C. LANGWORTHY, Seward. MRS. CONRAD HOLLENBECK, 606 East Military Ave., Fremont.
New Hampshire,	MRS. JOHN McLANE, Milford. MRS. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, Derry.
New Jersey,	MISS ELLEN MECUM, Salem. MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad Street, Elizabeth.
New Mexico,	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
New York,	MRS. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn. MRS. HENRY L. ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
North Carolina, ..	MRS. GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN, Morganton. MRS. THOMAS SETTLE, Asheville.
North Dakota, ..	MRS. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
Ohio,	MRS. JAMES L. BOTSFORD, 664 Wick Avenue, Youngstown. MRS. JOSEPH B. FORAKER, 1500 16th St., Washington, D. C. and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oregon,	MRS. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 7th Street, Portland.

- Oklahoma Ty., .. MRS. MARY E. CARPENTER, 212 W. 15th St., Oklahoma City.
 MRS. LENA DARRELL GARDNER, 330 East 10th St., Oklahoma City.
- Pennsylvania, ... MRS. ALEXANDER E. PATTON, Terrace Villa, Curwensville.
 MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY, Mickleys and 902 F St., Washington, D. C.
- Rhode Island, ... MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, 115 Pelham St., Newport.
 MRS. STEPHEN F. FISK, 14 Main Street, Pawtucket.
- South Carolina, . MRS. HENRY WARREN RICHARDSON, Columbia.
 MRS. VIRGINIA MASON BRATTON, Yorkville.
- Tennessee, MRS. CHAS. B. BRYAN, 362 Vance Street, Memphis.
 MRS. EDWIN S. GARDNER, Saundersville.
- Texas, MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston.
 MRS. THOMAS GROCE, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston.
- Utah, MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, Park City.
- Vermont, MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
 MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
- Virginia, MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria.
- Washington, MRS. MOSES A. PHELPS, 2118 Second Avenue, Spokane.
- West Virginia, .. MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
 MRS. MARTHA J. SILVER, Inwood.
- Wisconsin, MRS. THOMAS HOYT BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
 MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
- Wyoming, MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, Newcastle.
 MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 238 W. 22nd Street, Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to

"Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FOURTEENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Washington, D. C.
April 17th to 22d, 1905.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Fourteenth Continental Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Washington, District of Columbia, at the Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, April 17, 1905.

DEDICATION, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1905.

The Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated Continental Memorial Hall to-day with blare of trumpet and military ceremonies, flags and pennants flying. Eminent divines, United States senators, army officers, and all official society, united to swell the immense audience gathered in the hall, which, beautifully arranged for the occasion under the skilful management of Mr. Frederick Denison Owen, might well have been described as a temple of patriotism. The whole interior was hidden beneath garrison flags, evergreen wreaths, palms and flowers,—two garrison flags draped the back of the stage, over which hung the society's great insignia, and near by were two white medallions, lettered in blue, one bearing the legend "Home and Country" and the other inscribed "Washington—Organized October 11, 1890," and below were five bars encircled in laurel wreaths, each inscribed with a president general's name—Harrison—Stevenson—Foster—Manning—Fairbanks. Aloft on the three remaining walls were medallions, on the south being "Desha—Flag raised February 23, 1903;" on the east wall, "Lockwood—First Turning of Sod, October 11, 1902;" on the north, "Walworth—Cornerstone Laid, April 19, 1904." The balconies were hung with white, bearing medallions inscribed with the names of the thirteen original states, and on the floor of the house were posted flags of all the states and territories designating the delegations in congress.

During the assembling of this vast audience the United States Marine band played "The Voice of Our Nation." Presently the band struck up "Hail to The Chief" and the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, escorted by Colonel Bromwell, United States army, superintendent of public buildings and grounds and Mrs. John W. Foster, honorary president general, escorted by Commander Winslow, United States navy, and the invited guests, followed by a guard of honor of the Minute Men, commanded by Colonel Winter, entered and proceeded to the stage.

MORNING SESSION, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1905.

Funeral March (*Chopin*), by the Marine band.

The assemblage was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The audience will kindly be seated, and we will join with the Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, in invoking the divine blessing upon this ceremony.

INVOCATION BY BISHOP SATTERLEE.

Let us pray. Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory for ever and ever.

We beseech Thy blessing in general, though especially for the president and his cabinet, for the senate and representatives in congress, and for the supreme court of our country, that Thou wouldst direct and prosper all their consultations, for the advancement of Thy glory, and for the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people, that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us in all generations. These things and all others necessary we humbly beg in the name of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Savior.

PRAYER BY THE REV. H. PEREIRA MENDES.

Our Fathers' God, who in days gone by wast the hope of our ancestors, their shield and deliverance, we, Thy people, pray Thee to grant that we may be faithful and true to the blessed heritage which they have handed down to us. Especially do we pray for Thy blessing upon the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Grant unto them that through their efforts the spirit of patriotism may be increased, that the cry of God in our country may resound through the ages; that we in our day and generation may be loyal and true to our country through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Almighty and Everlasting God, we humbly invoke Thy blessing upon this Memorial Continental Hall, that it may stand here through all coming time, for all that is best and true in the life of our fatherland; that those who from time to time shall gather here may take whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lawful, whatsoever things are of good report, and we pray Thee that Thou

mayest ever be a shield and protection to our fatherland, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all, ever more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are awaiting the Children of the American Revolution, and during that time we will sing.

(The audience sang "America," during the singing of which the Children of the American Revolution came up the aisle and took their places on the stage.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Children of the American Revolution will give their salute to the flag.

(The Children of the American Revolution gave their salute to the flag, after which they left the stage.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will join in prayer with the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, Minister of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue of New York City.

PRAYER BY THE REV. H. PEREIRA MENDES:

Our Father who art in Heaven, aggrandized and hallowed be Thy name in this world which Thou hast created according to Thy will, may Thy kingdom on earth be established and man's redemption blossom forth.

Blessed be Thou, O our Father, from everlasting to everlasting. Thine is the greatness; Thine is the power; Thine is the glory; Thine is the victory and Thine is the majesty. For all that is in heaven and earth is Thine. Thine is the kingdom and Thine is the exaltation above all.

Prosperity and honor come from Thee; Thou ruleth all. In Thy hand are power and might and in Thy hand is it to make great and strong.

And now, O our God, we do thank Thee. We do praise Thy name and glory and we do bless the name of Thy honor, O Thou who art exalted above every blessing and praise.

Look down from heaven, we beseech Thee, and bless this great nation, its authorities and all those who have worked and who do work for its true greatness and its real glory.

Give us the victories of peace, the majesty of righteousness, the power to reach out for the right, the might to attain it, for the sake of Thy praise, Thy name, and Thy glory.

Thus only can we rank high among great nations.

Of old, a Miriam taught the women of Israel and sang the chorus of Thy praise; a Deborah led the nation; a Huldah gave Thy message. To-day, these Thy daughters, the daughters of this republic, dedicate this hall, and so teach the mothers, wives and daughters of this land reverence for thee, righteousness to all, responsibility for themselves.

Where the women are true to high ideals, there shall we find fathers, husbands and sons true also.

Where these inspire, the nation so inspired lives, grows and prospers.

O may reverence for Thee, righteousness to all, responsibility for ourselves ever inspire us who constitute this nation. By these a nation stands eternal. Without them a nation falls.

May the women of this land teach them to all of us, and to sing the chorus of Thy praise. May they lead this nation in the pursuit of them. May we ever hear from their lips Thy message to be to these ideals loyal, cost what it may. Thou art the Father of all. Israel is Thy first born, but all nations are Thy children. O may brotherly love prevail. Speed Thou the day when universal brotherhood shall mean universal peace and bring about universal happiness.

With the true men and loyal women this nation shall work onward, forward, upward but ever Godward; to the end that Thy kingdom be established on earth. Thus hatred shall be unknown, prejudice shall end, bigotry shall cease to be, and Thine will be the glory.

I stand here, a son of the remnant of Israel, a child of the oldest of nations to give Thy message to this youngest of great nations.

For two hundred and fifty years we have been in this land, we have helped to build this country's greatness, we joined in the fight for liberty and independence.

O keep us of Israel true for ever to the task of helping this nation onward, forward, upward and Godward, the daughters of the land to inspire to high ideals, the sons to be to those ideals true.

And Thine be the glory. Amen.

"Hail Columbia" was here sung by the National Male Quartet, consisting of Messrs. Charles E. Meyers, Thomas L. Jones, Roland Roderick, and Dana C. Holland.

The president general arose and was greeted with spontaneous, loud and continuous applause from the congress.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Honored Guests and Daughters of the American Revolution: As a part of the ceremonies of this day there comes to me one of the most grateful duties, one of the supremest pleasures I have known, for on behalf of the honored organizers of this society, on behalf of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I welcome our distinguished visitors, these reverend gentlemen who lead us in prayer and praise and these statesmen who join us in encomiums upon the heroes, who, in the dark and troublous times of the American Revolution served the holy cause of liberty. [Applause.] We thrice welcome you to the dedication of Memorial Continental Hall, our society's greatest enterprise, [great applause] the symbol of its work and spirit, whose "Doorstead" we have faith to believe has

"The lintel low enough

To keep out pomp and pride.

The threshold high enough to turn deceit aside,
The door-band strong enough from robbers to defend,
This door will open at a touch to welcome every friend." [Applause.]

This dedication marks the realization of a resolution passed at the first meeting of our society, October, 1890, to erect a fire-proof museum for Revolutionary relics, possessions and records of the society.

Through varying fortunes and passing years, that plan has grown stronger, and with its growth become broader and more glorious in its ideals, so that to the "fire-proof museum," have been added the archives, the offices, the auditorium, and finally, last and most beautiful, this memorial feature. The fact that a society of women erects the structure makes it unique. Its memorial feature renders it sacred and great.

It is a tribute of gratitude [applause] to the wise promoters of the war for independence, to the heroic men who on land and sea achieved its triumphs, to those generous-hearted allies from foreign lands whose services may not be forgotten; [great applause] to those loyal, earnest women, the mothers of the Revolution, that grand reserve corps of its army which materially aided its cause. For they sowed the fields, wove the cloth and fashioned the garments which their soldiers wore, held the fortress of the home, as a haven, to which might return those who fought the battles, which made of struggling colonies a *vast Republic*. [Applause.]

This Memorial Continental Hall which we dedicate to-day, is an acknowledgment which America owes to those who planned the mighty Revolution, those who managed its campaigns, conquered its foes, founded the greatest nation on earth and formulated beneficent laws for its government. Their sufferings, their devotion, not for their time alone, but for the long future, deserve and now have received, the hearty, unreserved recognition of those who are glad to name themselves "Daughters of the American Revolution." [Applause.]

This memorial building, only partially completed, is, also, designed for the headquarters for the society, its walls to be adorned by its members with artistic delineations of the thrilling deeds of an eventful period, a repository for the interesting and sacred relics of a sacred time; an ample auditorium, where will be held the congresses of our society, a hearthstone around which shall gather Daughters from the north, the south, the east and the west, even from the islands of the sea, where each shall find a greeting, a welcome home. [Applause.]

The Greeks thought it a duty to build monuments of remembrance to the victors of Salamis and Thermopylae. The Daughters of the American Revolution consider it not only their duty, but have joy in the thought that in the erection of this modern Parthenon, they render tribute to warriors, who fought, not for dominion but for the holy causes of home and country. [Applause.]

These dedication ceremonies mark a point upon the calendar towards

which this society, animated by a love of liberty, of justice and native land, has been like some mighty force of nature, quietly but resistlessly moving onward. Prayer, faith, and work have brought it hither. This is a place from which duty's clarion note, summons us to renewed effort, consecrated thought, a more constant determination, more persistent labor, that we shall not permit this stately temple to remain long unfinished. [Great applause.] But that with union of purpose, and glowing enthusiasm, we complete this tribute of gratitude to the builders and defenders of our great Republic.

It is truly a memorial to patriots, it is also an incentive to all who behold it to keep ever living and active the principles of justice and liberty upon which it was founded. It is the mute, yet eloquent protest against forgetfulness of American ideas, of American justice and American humanity. [Applause.] It is also the physical expression of the beliefs of the society, whose possession and pride it is, for it brings to mind the lessons of patriotism, the perpetuation of liberty which that society was founded to promulgate, whose existence arose from devotion to country and from the fear, that the additions to our country's population of subjects of despotic monarchies so imbued with hatred for government, it was feared they might in time substitute license for liberty; anarchy for law, and order, and would thus compass the fall of the mightiest republic the world has known.

From these fears sprang the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which with kindred patriotic organizations, is re-awakening the love for liberty and is teaching its principles. It believes, that its aims are to be attained best by the diffusion of knowledge concerning the men and women of the Revolutionary period, their beliefs, and their patriotic work. These are taught by Daughters of the American Revolution in the great cities of our country to the children of foreign parentage, as well as to those who are to the "manor born." Study of Revolutionary history is everywhere encouraged. It is believed that tablets and monuments erected to immortalize the lovers of freedom, serve as reminders, as admonition to all who behold them.

This society, having erected all over the land tablets and monuments, has at last reared this token of its veneration and gratitude to those whose valor made this country free and great. Reared it not only to the statesman and leaders but to the men who carried the muskets in the ranks, to the women at the spinning wheel. [Applause.]

The Daughters of the American Revolution have reached a time of which they long have dreamed. A place for which they long have sought, earnestly worked for and grandly achieved. [Applause.] The time is this day, April 17, 1905, a date significant ever more in its annals for now the representative of fifty thousand members of this society assemble a Continental Congress, for the first time in their own auditorium, [applause] with their own roof above them, [laughter and

applause] their own walls surrounding them [laughter and applause], their own ground beneath their feet. [Great applause and laughter.] The dream has "come true." Its reality is surpassingly fair, in good sooth, the place is almost holy ground to the true Daughter.

"I dreamed that stone by stone was reared a sacred fane, a temple neither pagoda, mosque, nor church, but loftier, ampler, always open-doored to every breath from heaven, and truth and peace, and love and justice came and dwelt therein." [Loud and continuous applause.]

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was rendered by the male quartet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Daughters of the American Revolution have before them a rare treat, that of listening to one of the silver-tongued orators of the United States senate, upon a subject dear to all. I present to you the Honorable Jonathan P. Dolliver, United States senator. [Great applause.]

ADDRESS OF SENATOR JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: ["Louder!" Laughter.] There are a good many gentlemen scattered in a timid way through the audience. If there were not, it would require more than Revolutionary valor to bring me here, although I must say that I appreciated more than I can tell you the honor of being invited to come here—notwithstanding the fact that I suspected another fellow had been invited before I was. I think I can understand how you appreciate the interest and beauty of this occasion. Of course it requires a little imagination, which I am glad to see your honored president general seems to have, to catch the perfection of these surroundings, [laughter] but it does not take nearly as much imagination to see the finished beauty of this building now as it did when the society first began the thought of laying its foundations. And I think we do well, upon such an occasion, to pay tribute to the real artists of this occasion, the devoted women who first saw the need and purpose and everlasting ministry of good that belongs to such an institution as we are dedicating here to-day. [Applause.] After them I think we ought to think of the architect who drew the plans of this building, and who saw every stone, each laid upon another, as its walls were to rise. I have seen the drawings, the specifications, and there can be no question that when the work is finished you will be able to pronounce "Well done" not only upon the dream of the committee, but upon the work of the artists and the architects that have been engaged upon this building. [Applause.] And that was especially important because the building is to stand in a beautiful city, a city which I hope to see literally dedicated to the best there is in architecture, and in all these arts that go to make the beauty and comfort of the world.

I think also that you are especially fortunate in your surroundings. [Applause.] When I first came to Washington, the place where we

are now sitting was a swamp, practically, and nobody expected to venture below the State department if they desired to avoid malaria and most of the other troubles in life. It was a deserted area of the capital. We have to-day on one side of you the Corcoran Art Gallery, a monument of the generosity and philanthropy of one man. [Applause.] On the other side you have the foundations of the George Washington University, [applause] which can be made as great as the Republic is great, if the American people are so inclined to do. But right between them you have a thing which is more significant to me than both of them put together, a monument dedicated, not by the philanthropy of one man, not under the auspices of a century-old institution of learning, but created out of the dust of the earth practically, by 50,000 patriotic women of the United States. I congratulate you on that. [Applause.]

Now, a great many people misunderstand the spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution [laughter] and I confess that I did, until my wife explained it to me. [Laughter and applause.] I thought at one time that it was a scheme to keep alive the fame and glory—much of it departed—of patriotic and conspicuous families of our early national history; and I understood that, having been brought up in Virginia. [Laughter and applause.] But somehow or other, while there are many attractive features about that, it never seemed to me to fit in with our scheme of government, and it always seemed to be in a quarrel with some of the dogmas of our primitive national life. But when I found what you are doing, how you are gathering up the fragments of honor, and glory, and valor, and sacrifice, of that far-off period, and preserving with sacred vigilance the least name among those who were interested in laying the foundations of our national life, I saw that you had caught the most splendid and beautiful idea that ever entered into the history of this world. [Great applause.]

I have sometimes wondered why we cannot have somebody in the United States that can write a history of it that will be of some account. Curiously enough, that is the weak point in our poor human family. We seem to have an enormous capacity to do things, but a very limited capacity to write down what has been done and who did it. We have had only two historians in the English language who seemed to understand their business, Lord Macaulay, who writes so beautifully that you cannot believe him, [laughter and applause] and old Thomas Carlyle, who writes so profoundly that you cannot understand him. [Great laughter and applause.] I have sometimes wished that some historian, some divinely gifted man or woman, might be able to do for our own country what great creative intellects have done for other lands; what Macaulay, for instance, did for England, or old Thomas Carlyle, for Scotland; might take us back to the very beginning of our affairs; might show us the people themselves, their dress, their dishes, their clothing, their habit as they lived; might show us the beginnings

of the nation. For there, with them, no doubt, about their firesides, and about the boards spread with the frugal comforts of life, and made sublime through simple faith in God, was begun the mighty work whose outcome is this great nation, the present government of this vast continent. And I tell you what you want to do; I want the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in some way or other to write that history of the United States.

[Cries of "Oh, we will, we will;" laughter.]

Now, do not all speak at once. Why, we know nothing about anybody now except Washington. Fifteen years ago they knew the names of two or three others,—two or three of his generals—but the tendency of history is to take the individual, to smooth him out, and finally put him under until he disappears altogether. My honored friend, the president general, spoke of the part of the women in the American Revolution. Did you ever hear of any historian writing that up?

[Cries of "Never, never."]

No, you never did.

[Miss Hetzel. "A woman has done it; Mrs. Ellett."]

Yes, that may be true. That is true. And yet you never heard of anybody reading that. [Great laughter.] From all that Mrs. Fairbanks says, and from all the other testimony that I have read, the best half of the people that were engaged in the Revolution have no place in the great historic pageantry that belongs to our system of popular education. Why is it not about time for some great American woman to write the history of the United States? [Applause.] Whether you do that or not, you cannot get out of the obligation of teaching the history of the United States to your children; and thereby, whether you wish it or not, you become the inspiration and the guide of whatever patriotism there is to be in the United States. [Applause.] The best book for family use—one alone excepted—is a well illustrated history of the American people. Everybody who has children, or everybody that is responsible for the education of children, ought to see to it that they have in their hands a reliable history of the United States. Beginning at the very cradle, the children of the United States ought to be taught what American statesmen in their wisdom have thought, what American soldiers in their heroism have done, what American women in their exalted patience have suffered, that this great divine thing men call their country might take its place among the nations of the world.

I feel particularly happy to-day because I believe that you have created here a university of American patriotism. [Applause.] You are not only going to teach the lessons that belong to our national life, but I understand that you are even going to illustrate with sacred reverence the primitive appearance and the simple living of our fathers and mothers. [Applause.] You hear a good deal of talk now about the various kinds of life, the simple life, the strenuous life, the double

life, [laughter] the equitable life; [great laughter] but you are the only people that I have heard of who are treasuring sacredly the evidence that our fathers and mothers lived rational, helpful, hopeful, optimistic, buoyant lives in their day and generation. [Applause.] I would to God, among the ostentations and vulgarities and displays and conventions of our modern society, we might have the grace at least to appreciate the methods of our fathers and our mothers. You are charged with the preservation of that. Here is to be your library, and I want to see this grow into one of the great historical collections, one of the great American libraries which deals with the history of this world, and especially our part of it, which I think is the best part; [applause] and I say that with all good will towards my honored friend, the ambassador of France. I am glad that he is here, because it gives him an opportunity at least to say how the women of this generation appreciate the good will of the France of the last century. [Prolonged applause.] We were in pretty close quarters when Lafayette got here. [Laughter.] And I have always been so patriotic that when I got to that portion of the record which indicates that if the French had not arrived when they did, we might have been whipped, I skip a few pages, [laughter and applause] not because I doubt the truth of it, but because it makes me feel better not to read it. [Laughter.] The fact was, that that struggle of our ancestors was a pretty desperate undertaking when it began, and hardly less desperate when it finished. We never succeeded really in whipping them; we just wore them out; and we had a man in charge of our military forces who knew not only how to fight, but how to retreat, and understood that the art of war is not only the art of victory, but the art of putting the other fellow at the greatest disadvantage in other directions. And so we appreciated then the help that the republic of France gave us, and I will say to my honored friend, the ambassador of France, that in all those years, from the Revolution down to our own time, the people of America have never failed in their love and affection and gratitude and good will to that great community yonder, which for so many generations has led and guided the civilization and the progress of Europe. [Applause.]

And so we come to-day in a happier frame of mind. Why, we have even forgiven the English. [Laughter and applause.] Why, that is the very least you can do for a man, after you have whipped him. [Laughter.] It is the most convenient way to get along with him, anyhow. There is a profound wisdom in the Scriptures when they enjoin us to love our enemies, although very few of us understand it—nobody but intensely pious people and practical politicians. [Great laughter.] So here we are, after more than a century, in love with all the world—including ourselves [laughter]—with good will to every nation in the world, and especially to those nations that sympathized with us and helped us in the hour of our weakness and our desperation. And here

you are, representing 50,000 of your fellow members all over the United States, and unnumbered millions of your countrymen, who are looking up the records now to see if they can get in. [Laughter.] Why, this society has cost the government of the United States \$25,000 or \$30,000 through the necessary increasing of the clerical force in the department of records in the War department of the United States. Everybody wants to get in if she can.

And now you are dedicating this building, which is to be not only your home, but I hope a hospitable place for your friends. You do not want to come in and lock the door. Let everybody know that here is the center of the patriotic enthusiasm of the American people. [Applause.] Fill your library; fill these museums which you propose to create with the precious relics of other generations; and above all, let this society become, as it ought to be, the inspiration and the guide of the patriotism of the American people. That belongs to the women of America. They have had a pretty hard time of it to get to that position where everybody admits that they are the guide, [great laughter] and all that sort of thing, but the eminence of American civilization has been reached, and you have helped to do it, and I have no doubt, now that you have dedicated this place, that in unnumbered generations to come, women from all portions of the United States, and of all portions of the world, will stand in this sacred place and recall the fact on account of what the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have done, the womanhood of America is no longer in any sense an alien in the American commonwealth. [Applause.]

And now I desire to thank the committee for inviting me to come here, and to protest against the limit of a few minutes which they deliberately put upon my time, notwithstanding my official relations [laughter] and to thank you for the pleasure of speaking to you and for the friendly interest with which you have listened. [Great applause.]

"Marsellaise," by the Marine band.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have the very great honor and pleasure of introducing that eminent representative of our great sister republic which has been our friend ever since the Revolutionary times, which Memorial Continental Hall celebrates. I have the great pleasure of introducing his excellency, the French ambassador.

ADDRESS OF AMBASSADOR J. J. JUSSERAND.

[Great applause.] *Madam, Ladies and Gentlemen:* The keeping of family traditions belongs preëminently to the mother, to the wife, to the daughter. The first teaching, the one that remains paramount in life, is given to the mother; the first seed is the one that lasts longer. It is only natural and fit, it is proper, that the daughters of this great

nation should have understood that it was their part and duty, as well as their honor, to keep the family traditions of this eminent and glorious family, the American nation. [Applause.] You have done so in very few years, and in truly magnificent fashion. This Continental Memorial Hall is a sign of what you can do, and what you know how to do. I confess that when, nearly two years ago, I heard of the project, I felt a somewhat, may I say, a heathen belief as to its future. [Laughter.] I have seen often in my life beautiful projects of magnificent buildings, which would remain magnificent for ages on paper, never to see daylight so long as we live. [Laughter and applause.] You began only last year, and now the building is here, complete, or nearly so, through you united efforts, your sisterly help to one another, [great applause] which was so beautifully begun. There is a French proverb which says "*telles meres, telles filles*," like mothers, like daughters. What the mothers were we know. We have contemporary testimony; and I may be permitted to quote a French testimony. The first letter written by Lafayette to his dear wife in France, the one whom he constantly addresses as "Dear Heart," contains a mention of what has struck him most in this new land, which he had reached in June, 1777, six years before peace; and among the things he notes, he has especial mention of those grandmothers of whom you are the worthy daughters. [Applause.] He says of them—and I hope you will pardon him if he mentions such an external and superficial quality—he mentions first, that they are very pretty; [laughter] and then he adds that the simplicity of their lives, the dignity of their manners, make them peerless, and he has indeed only compliments for them, and he concludes, saying to his "Dear Heart," his wife, "Now, for the sake of me try and make for yourself an American heart." [Great applause.]

Of such mothers you are the worthy daughters, and you continue their traditions. There is room in this magnificent city for many halls and many palaces.

In another memorial hall, of some fame too, called the Capitol, I had the honor some time ago at the birthday of Washington, to present a bust of the mighty founder of this Republic by David D'Augers. David D'Augers was the type of a typical French artist in that he loved dearly art, and that he loved dearly liberty, and that he loved dearly America. [Applause.] America was ever present in his mind, and it is extraordinary the number of works which he has consecrated to American heroes. One is a bust of Washington, and another is a bust of Lafayette, and another is a full length statue of Jefferson. But the most interesting thing which he did for America, and which may be quoted in this Memorial Hall, is what he did when he was ordered by the French State to raise a statue to Gutenberg. Gutenberg had no direct connection, of course, with America, but David D'Augers, in his love for this country, chose to reserve one of the four sides of the pedestal for America, and he carved there a bas-relief, unknown to

most people, even Americans, and on which he represented all the heroes of that war of independence, all the men of whom you are the descendants, all the men whom you particularly worship in this hall. [Great applause.] The subject which he gave to himself is the benefits of printing to America. In the center is seated Franklin, and he holds a large piece of paper, which is the Act of Independence. Around him are Washington, with his hand on the shoulder of his friend Lafayette, and then in a fanciful and dreamlike arrangement are Jefferson, Hancock, and most of your great men up to the time of the artist himself. [Applause.]

This artist, who so much loved liberty, had suffered for liberty. There was a time when on account of his personal feelings he was for a few years in exile. He wandered across Europe, and in his solitude he had one companion. That companion was his daughter, whom in his private notes, which still exist, he called his Antigone. This Antigone still exists. She is now Madame Leferme. She has inherited the love which her father had for America; and knowing of your work, knowing what you intend to do here, she wrote to me the other day, though I do not know her personally, a letter stating that, being a daughter of France, she keenly felt for and with the daughters of America. [Great applause.] And she writes that as this hall is intended, as Senator Dolliver has so eloquently shown us this morning, to contain memorials of your glorious past, she intends, with your permission, to have this bas-relief cast again in bronze and to present the replica to you to be kept here, if it is your pleasure. [Great applause.]

(The officers and members of the society at this point unanimously rose to their feet.)

Mr. Jusserand (continuing): She waited only for your acceptance; and acting upon what you have just shown, I may feel myself entitled to say that you will kindly accept her gift. Acceptance being thus ratified, I will simply conclude by saying that I am happy to think that this bronze replica will be an emblem of the unbroken, of the, I may say, unbreakable, friendship of France for America. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now be led in praise and prayer by the Reverend Bishop Earl Cranston, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

PRAYER BY BISHOP CRANSTON, D. D.

Oh Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst borne the earth or the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. The heavens declare Thy glory and the firmament showeth Thy handiwork, and in stately order and obedience the sun, moon and stars above us march to Thy command. We dare not vaunt ourselves in the presence of such a Being, we dare not boast of the insignificant work

of our hands, and yet when we remember that Thou didst create the heavens and the earth, and that Thou didst make us also in Thine own likeness and image, may we not believe that Thou didst also make us builders? And while we may not bring our work in comparison with Thine, may we not believe that Thou are pleased when we seek to reflect Thine and to do the best that we may? It is not the divinity in our doings, it is the divine within us that moves us to do and to achieve to the glory of our Father. Therefore we ask Thy blessing upon this assembly, and upon the purpose of this patriotic organization. Were not our fathers Thy servants? The ideals and affections that led them to brave the perils of the sea, the hardships of the wilderness, the cruelties of contests with the savages, were they not Thy gift? Did they not move under Thy leadership when they challenged the tyrant king and achieved their independence? Were they not acting under the leadership of the most high God then? Thou didst work most wonderfully in their behalf, and Thou didst raise up friends for them, and the very elements were in favor of the cause of liberty. We here to-day give praise unto Thy great name, and exalt the majesty of Him who has been the leader of our people, and we thank Thee for Thy wonderful providences in the bearing of our national burden, and for that leadership which has brought us forward, by a career so wonderful, to our present prosperity, and the position that we now hold among the nations of the world. And now that the daughters of the men who did achieve by Thee these great results for humanity, and by whose hand Thou didst send this beneficence to the nations of the earth, have, in memory of those heroic fathers, builded a temple to liberty, may we not look to the approval of their God, the God to whom they so often made appeal, and for the approval of our own God? Surround, O Lord God, this great enterprise with Thy blessing. May there go from this altar of freedom only lessons of pure patriotism. May never the touch or even the approach of avarice or greed profane this great altar to liberty. Keep the heart of American motherhood pure in its patriotic thrill and feeling and touch, so that our boys and girls may learn through them the virtue of self-sacrifice and the heroic and valorous spirit through which we came to our situation as a nation, we ask through Him who is the leader, our ever gracious and glorious Redeemer. Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is ever the pleasure of the appreciative to record their gratitude, even if it be in a most simple manner. It therefore seems to me that this morning is the proper and the just time for so many Daughters of the American Revolution, and our friends who are with us, to be presented to that splendid committee, without which Continental Hall could not have been founded. I desire on this occasion to call to the stage, in order that you may give them recognition, the gentlemen who have labored in season and out of season for this splendid tribute to patriotism. As a grand, patriotic society,

I know you desire to welcome them. I call, therefore, the supervising committee on the building of Memorial Continental Hall, Mr. Bernard R. Green, chairman, General George M. Sternberg, General John M. Wilson, Colonel Robert Fleming, and Mr. James Knox Taylor. Will you, gentlemen, please come to the front of the stage?

(The gentlemen named here came to the front of the stage.)

I would also call forward Mrs. Lindsay, chairman of the architectural committee. Will she please take her place in this line? And will Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, the architect whose beautiful dream has been realized, also come forward? (Mrs. Lindsay and Mr. Casey here both came forward.)

Ladies, I wish to introduce to you Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, Mr. Bernard R. Green, our splendid chairman of the supervision work over this construction, General John M. Sternberg, who has given us much of his time, Colonel Robert Fleming, who has done so much to make this a success, also General John M. Wilson, whose splendid patriotism is a never dying example.

I desire to present to you our ever beloved Mrs. Lindsay, whom we are so glad to see with us once more. We, gentlemen and ladies, thank you for your presence upon the stage. [Applause.]

The quartet at this point rendered the "Recessional" of Rudyard Kipling.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before the pronouncing of the benediction I will say that there have been two notices which the Chair has been requested to offer to you. One is to the effect that there is a luncheon to be served at the corner of 17th Street and New York Avenue. This is to benefit you in two ways, to build you up for your work, and to help build Continental Hall. The Chair hopes that you will be able to be there.

There is an announcement that the Ohio delegation is requested to meet the state regent here on the platform at the close of this morning's session.

We expected to have the pleasure of the presence of his eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, of the Roman Catholic church, who might pronounce the benediction. The Chair regrets to announce that she has received a message from this reverend gentleman to the effect that he has been unfortunately prevented from coming. The message stated that Reverend Dr. Stafford, of his church, would take his place. Is the gentleman on the stage?

(There was no response.)

If not, the Chair will request that Reverend Dr. Radcliffe will give us the benediction.

The benediction was accordingly pronounced by Reverend Wallace Radcliffe, of the Presbyterian church. "May grace, mercy, and peace from God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be with you all."

(Thereupon, at 12 o'clock m., the society adjourned until 2 o'clock

p. m., dispersing to the inspiring strains of Thomas Jefferson march, rendered by the marine band.

NOTE.—The gavel used by Mrs. Fairbanks at the opening and dedication of Memorial Continental Hall was made in the Philippines of caribou horn and mounted with silver, and presented to Watauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Luke E. Wright, wife of the governor general of the Philippine Islands. It is the property of Watauga Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee, and loaned by the Regent, Mrs. Thomas Day, stopping at the Ebbitt.

AFTERNOON SESSION, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1905.

The bugle "Call to Quarters" resounded at 2 o'clock p. m.

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, in the Chair.

READER. The president general requests me to make an announcement that none must come on the floor save members of the congress, the state and chapter regents, and delegates, but for this session of the congress you may be seated wherever you can find seats, and you are requested to seat yourselves as soon as possible, that we may begin. The visitors may take seats in the gallery. The members of Continental Congress occupy this floor and the seats thereof. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, let us join together in invoking the divine blessing, with our chaplain general.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Our fathers' God, to Thee, author of liberty, we come. We come blessed among women to thank Thee for Thy protecting care, to thank Thee for what our eyes have seen and what our ears have heard, to thank Thee for the benediction which Thou hast placed upon this organization, to thank Thee for these years of success, and for all that they mean to us, to our country, and to the world. We pray Thee, Heavenly Father, that Thou wouldst come and be with us at this opening meeting as Thou hast been at the meeting preceding this.

Help us to realize that these things are not only seen, but that they are unseen, and that they are working out a far greater weight of glory than we can possibly imagine. Help us to realize that we are instruments in Thy hand, that we are not our own, that we are bought with a price, with the blessed blood of Jesus Christ our Lord, and help us as being Christian women in a Christian land that we may do all things for Thee, in Thy spirit, for the good of our fellow-men. And we thank Thee that Thou hast called us into this work, we thank Thee that liberty, true liberty, is of divine origin, and that Thou hast blessed it, and we pray Thee that Thou wilt bless it. Our Father, we pray that Thou wilt be with our officers and with every organization throughout this broad land, and that Thou wilt grant, our Heavenly

Father, at this, the beginning of our congress, to send Thy Holy Spirit into the heart of every woman, and help her to realize that she must be sober, careful, and that she must do the things that she must meet in the day of judgment.

And now, our Father, be with us throughout all this meeting, bless every officer, bless every officer of every chapter of this society. We thank Thee for our president and all that she has been to us. We thank Thee for the officers in the years that have passed, and all they have been to us; and now we ask Thy divine blessing on this, the opening of this congress. Grant to be with us through it all, and at last save us in Thy blessed haven, we ask for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

Mr. PERCY FOSTER. The "Star Spangled Banner" will be sung as a solo by Miss Elizabeth Wahly, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Miss Wahly sang the "Star Spangled Banner" amid much applause.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. [Great applause.]

Representatives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: Again it is my privilege to meet you at this ever interesting time, the opening of the Continental Congress, to offer you my heartfelt greetings, and to extend to you a most cordial welcome to your capital city, to the headquarters of your organization and more especially to the place of your meeting—Memorial Continental Hall. [Applause.] The spot towards which thousands of Daughters of the American Revolution are turning to-day, their hearts beating in unison with ours, as we within these marble walls, open the first congress held in a building of our own, one which symbolizes the strength, the endurance and the patriotic resolve of fifty thousand Daughters.

To-day we have dedicated it to the memory of the patriots from whom we are descended. We have convened here to hold our annual council upon the ways and means by which shall be achieved the work of our society in consonance with principles upon which it was organized.

We have reached a height from which we may review the small beginnings, the increasing numbers, the grand work and the beneficent influence exercised by this society.

It is ever a pleasure and an inspiration for me to meet the Daughters of the American Revolution in their Continental Congress, or in their state and chapter meetings; it is a joy to be one of a splendid course of people engaged in a great work; as the preservation of country and the preservation of principles of liberty. Plato says that we grow like that we look upon, so it is to be desired, a consummation devoutly to be wished for, that our appearance may typify the splendid

objects in which our soul and activities are engaged. Thus may the Daughters of the American Revolution add to the beauty, mental and spiritual, of all who come within their radiant influence.

This year there have been additions made to this society of 4,198, 23 of these "Real Daughters." [Applause.] There has been more added to it than numbers indicate, for with every new membership there has been aroused a living interest in the thoughts and lives of those who planted upon the continent a country where justice and liberty prevail, where knowledge and usefulness are in the reach of all, every new member, therefore, is a great benefit to the country and a good omen of its continuance. For a people which hold and evince interest and pride in the good achievements of the past, teach a lesson to those who follow them, they in their turn perpetuate a grand example, thus forming the links of an eternal chain. Your society has awakened an interest in thoughts patriotic, in things liberal and in ideals elevated, which cannot soon be eradicated, which never will be eradicated so long as this society remains true to the basic principles upon which it stands. I adjure you therefore, forget not the great objects for which you are organized. I adjure you to allow no lighter, more ignoble principles than those to animate your conduct. Be brave, be faithful, be true.

From all sections of the country there has come to the headquarters of your society, intelligence, cheering to those faithful women, its national officers, who in your absence, are performing the great work of your society. For great enthusiasm and desire for information concerning it seems to pervade the whole country. Letters asking for particulars and information of how one may become a Daughter of the American Revolution make a large mail to be considered.

During the time, since you last sat in session, there has been erected this auditorium and also constant and most important routine work has been performed. It is almost impossible for members of this society located in the various parts of the United States, its territories and its dependencies, to realize the arduous interests which devolve upon those whom you elect to hold office—it is most absorbing and exacting. I have known many officers, whose lives are almost merged in the duties of this organization—to do the work well, it must be ever thus. Many of them labor as closely as do the department forces of our government, but unlike them, your officers labor for the good of their society and their country alone.

I wish it were possible for every Daughter, or at least every member of the different congresses, to visit the headquarters, and investigate the work accomplished there. I feel sure they would carry back to their homes information which would surely make more clear to the distant chapters, the work which is being performed at the national center. All of the departments with the increasing growth of the society have increased work. Each day we are adding statistics and historical data which in the coming years will be of infinite value.

Our librarian has added many volumes of genealogical and historical value, doubling the whole collection in the two years of her term of office. These additions have been made almost entirely by exchange for our Lineage Books, our magazine, our Smithsonian Reports. The Lineage Books are of great interest and have received universal commendation. The Smithsonian Report is filled with achievements worthy of record performed by our society, full of interest to all students of history. This work has been made the special duty of the assistant historian general.

The work of our treasury department is arduous and exacting, and has been most faithfully performed. It is increasing with each year of the society's existence.

The department of organization of chapters, so far-reaching and vital to the expansion of the society, duly records its grandly increasing membership.

The department of registrar and genealogical work, after careful consideration of applicants for membership admits those eligible to the ranks of our society. Our records attest to the genuineness of this work.

The departments of the recording and corresponding secretaries have found much to do because of our steady and constant growth.

One of the most important duties, I think, of the members of this society is to extend the circulation of the official organ—the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Every Daughter of the American Revolution should read this publication carefully in order to keep in harmony with the workings of the society. This magazine was not instituted as a money making enterprise, but as the method by which the history of each Continental Congress and the history of each Board Meeting might be sent to the society and every member has a right to have this by paying \$1. [Laughter.] Indeed, it is her duty to provide herself with this organ of the society, if she desires to remain in touch with its proceedings. I do not at present recommend, but I trust that at some future time, our society may see its way clear to send free of charge to each of its members this bulletin of the congressional proceedings and of the National Board of Management.

Great praise is due its zealous and able editor and to its efficient and faithful business manager. During the past year *loved and honored* members have passed to the bourne from which no traveller returns. Among these are Mrs. Ellen Colton, held in precious regard for her many deeds of worth; Mrs. Leland Stanford, an honorary vice-president general, whose recent tragic death filled all with mingled feelings of honor and regret. Many others of our society have joined the innumerable majority.

The frequent recurrence of that mysterious change we call death has removed many of our co-workers to a higher sphere of usefulness.

"Lest we forget," I revert once more to a subject ever dear, that

of Continental Hall. [Great applause.] I trust that the interests of this cherished enterprise may not be suffered to lapse. I will say though your site has been paid for, your walls and roof, so far as completed, have been paid for, it now remains with you to finish the construction so happily begun.

I trust that you, delegates and alternates, will return to your respective homes, bearing the good tidings that Memorial Continental Hall has afforded during this congress a meeting place for the Daughters of the American Revolution which is their own. There are still awaiting construction and completion the wings of this building, portecochere, the north portico and that sublimest feature of all, the memorial portico upon the south, that which is dedicated to the memory and to the grand achievements of those noble citizens of the thirteen original states who deemed that life itself was not too much to offer in support of the eternal principles of justice and liberty upon which our Republic is based. I trust that during the coming years, there will sweep such a wave of enthusiasm all over this country, wherever abide true Daughters of the American Revolution, that all differences and all difficulties will be submerged and there will arise those who are already to devote themselves to the grand work of completing Continental Hall. [Applause.]

"Whose cornerstone in truth is laid,
Whose guardian walls of honor made,
The roof of faith is built above,
The fire upon the hearth is love."

[Cries of "That's good."]

My welcome to you to-day must also be my "Farewell." For over four years I have gone in and out among you bearing the honors and responsibilities of the position which you conferred upon me. I may truly say that I have been devoted to the great purposes which have come under my control, [prolonged applause, the congress rose in greeting; the president general much overcome with emotion] that in whatever I have done I have been solicitous of the welfare [applause] and advancement of our society. I shall at the end of this week relinquish the commission with which you have endowed me. I have during these years formed friendships which shall ever be most dear to me; I have formed associations which my retirement from the leadership of this devoted organization shall not break. [Applause.] With a heart full of gratitude I assure you of my love and appreciation of all the kindness and of all the aid, all the counsel which you have rendered me and I bespeak for my successor, whoever she may be, [laughter] the same generous, whole-hearted support. [Applause.] I wish to express the hope that your counsels together will be marked with harmony. That you may go from here with renewed resolutions to carry on to success the great objects of our society.

I trust that for you all, and for all those who are dear to you, there shall come in the years which stretch before you, health, happiness, usefulness, and all which renders life worth living. [Loud applause, the congress again rose, cheering the president general.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Daughters of the American Revolution have grown so mighty, and have dwelt in so many different sections of the country, that I have had introduced an innovation this year, by which I have asked one of the state regents from the north, one from the south, one from the west, and one from the east, to bring to us tidings of the great work for the society, each from her own section.

I have the honor to present to you, first, Mrs. William S. Liggett, state regent for Minnesota.

Mrs. LIGGETT. [Great applause.]

Madam President General, Members of the National Board and Daughters of the American Revolution: In the division of the scope of our work it has happily fallen to my lot to bring greetings from the north.

If "westward the Star of Empire takes its way," our portion of the fatherland has also its beacon. Directly beneath the dome of the new state capitol of Minnesota lies a huge figure of prismatic glass and burnished copper. Around it are inscribed the words "*L'Etoile Du Nord*"—The Star of the North! More precious than even the "Star of Empire" is this guide of the pioneer ever steady, ever unchanging is this unswerving eye of the night. So from the northern states I bring you a grasp of fellowship as faithful and constant in loyalty to our order as the light of the north star.

"From the forest and the prairies,
From the great lakes of the northland,
From the land of the Ojibways,
From the land of the Dacotahs,—Greeting."

If, in the days when the great events took place from which have grown the band of patriotic women known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, much of the territory which I represent was an unpeopled, trackless wilderness; still the Daughters of the north are not without ownership in the women of '76.

If there is a greater figure in American history than the pioneer, it is the pioneer's wife. From the east and from the south came daughters and granddaughters of the Revolutionary women to wait and work in the cabin in the forest, to bake, to brew, to bear children in the silence and loneliness; their only friends their domestic animals, their only music the howl of the wolf and coyote. Content in this pioneer partnership with the men they loved to bear their torch in the blazing of the northwestern trail; keeping always untarnished the memory of

the Spartan women who sent husbands and sons to the front in Revolutionary days.

In a stately mansion on a beautiful bluff of the Mississippi, near St. Paul, there lives to-day one of our most prominent Daughters of the state of Minnesota, who is a lineal descendant of brave Molly Pitcher, and is but one of the many northern women who number among their ancestors a Revolutionary heroine.

As these splendid godmothers of ours were called to minister to Mars, the Daughters of our time must minister to the gentler Athene, —must fight with the weapons of knowledge, art and science, a bloodless but nevertheless tremendous war against the ignorance and darkness which threaten portions of even our loved America.

To be ever the foe of oppression, the friends of progress, to uphold a lofty standard of womanhood, striving towards a holy ideal, to stand woman for woman, untrammelled by creeds or dogmas or the more deadly limitations of an artificial social standard; to keep burning on the hearthstone of our country the fire of patriotism. These things, I take it, constitute the high aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and these are the things the Daughters of the north are striving to inculcate in the lives and homes with which they come in touch. There are many difficulties in the way. The wholesome condition, the healthful climate and the freedom from tradition and convention of the northwestern states have drawn to them many whom we must call foreigners, and nourished on the broad bosom of our great northwest are countless thousands who have come to us with their hearts full of love and patriotism for their own native land which they have not left because of oppression, but out of a desire to march to a quicker music, and it is not always easy to bend their homesick thoughts toward love for the land of their adoption for what she is and not for what they may receive from her. Then, too, the blood of the north runs slower than that of the south and west and the sun of patriotism takes longer time to pierce the soil and bring forth blossom.

We are young yet in arts and science, and the very enterprise and splendor of our commercialism threatens to dim the enthusiasm for higher things—in short “it doth not yet appear what we shall be.” But we realize that not for commerce alone LaSalle, the faithful Tonty, Greysolon DuLhut and Father Hennepin braved the howling wilderness from which have grown our fertile fields and beautiful cities. The eye of the pioneer and the discoverer is the eye of the prophet! Who shall say what visions of beauty and symmetry inspired the sacrifices of those noble men to whom the north and west owe their awakening to conscious life? If their visions are realized in a brighter destiny than that dreamed by the east and south, it will be because we of the north will profit by the gains and losses and manifold experiences of the older portions of our country and we would register a debt of gratitude to the east for their splendid stepping stones.

There are a few signs among the Daughters of a tendency to indulge in the historic attitude of Lot's wife. If we are proud of the glories of the past, we are yet more concerned with the achievements of the future; and realize the constant necessity for practical work.

There are always two classes of practical work done by every society of live impulse. There is that almost unconscious but far-reaching work of quiet influence, teaching by example as well as precept that may not have visible results but which is none the less practical. Such work as this the Daughters are continually engaged in; but in the work of the past four years we are able to specialize even more closely.

Our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, who has endeared herself to the hearts of all Daughters, east, west, north and south [applause] has bent her energies toward the planning and completion of the Memorial Continental Hall. The work has progressed so rapidly and the result promises to be so propitious that Mrs. Fairbanks has literally left a "sermon in stones" [applause] to perpetuate the memory of her splendid, conscientious work.

So much for the outward manifestations of her term of office, but the delightful memories indelibly imprinted upon the mind and hearts of the Daughters by our untiring president general's gracious and charming personality, we hesitate to speak of, lest our praise should sound a fulsome note. She has endeared her office as she has herself, which is saying much, for the harmonious guidance of a body of women such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, with pronounced individual opinions, cannot be likened to a "flowery bed of ease," and presupposes tact and firmness added to extraordinary executive ability.

If Mrs. Fairbanks' reign among us may be taken as an earnest of the future of the Daughters of the American Revolution, what picture can be too glowing for the imagination of the Daughters as to the future and continued usefulness of our order.

The path stretches ever onward. If the women of the Revolution were splendid, the women of to-day and to-morrow must be resplendent.

We press forward to the goal of fine, intelligent, cultured and ever womanly American womanhood.

Madam President General, I wish to extend to you thanks and appreciation of the Daughters, not only of the north, but from every section, east, west and south, for the gracious and kindly manner with which you have welcomed us to-day. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will next have the pleasure of a response from the distant southland, far from the land of the Ojibways. We see beautiful specimens of the Ojibways, if we may judge from our charming state regent. Mrs. Henry Richardson, of South Carolina, is recognized.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. [Applause.]

Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: The honor of representing the south on this occasion is one I value far more for South Carolina than myself and we cannot put into words the appreciation of our president general's regard for the Palmetto State receiving a place in the ceremonies of this historic day.

I am proud of our section of this great Republic, proud of the soil upon which George Washington and other greatest Americans were born, men who made history and perpetuated it.

I am proud of the noble women, their helpers, from log cabins to palatial mansions, from Indian trail to coach and four, from homespun and flax woven frocks to brocade and velvet gowns, from powder horns to brass pounders. Proud of the brain that to-day spans the globe, I will paint a picture of the past and present. The first scene: Three small caravels, the *Susan Constant*, the *Discovery* and the *Godspeed*; they anchor off Jamestown on a May morning, 1607, and discharge a precious freight of English men and women passengers, to the western hemisphere.

The second scene: Another glad spring day, 1904, a handsome river steamer anchors off the same historic shore, landing a very different freight of American men and women, loyal to the brave adventurers of the new world who wearily toiled up the same hillside centuries before. Leading this patriotic procession was not a Capt. John Smith, but the most womanly of women, the head of the greatest society of women in the world, our beloved and admired president general. Mrs. Fairbanks with her own fair hands performed the mission for which we landed, opening the earth, nearby the old church tower, a pathetic sentinel, proclaiming the first Anglo-Saxon temple reared in Virginia, planted one of the trees commemorative of another temple, a Memorial Hall to descendants of these men and women who made such tribute possible.

May that little orange tree flourish as our organization has under those same true hands; may the grand Hall for which she has incessantly and enthusiastically worked soon bear testimony of her wisdom, zeal and intelligence, of the love she has given us and which we have returned with compound interest.

I shall ask you to step again into the past and note the progress of our first sea captain. When Capt. John Smith's "General Historie of Virginia and the Summer Isles" was published in London in 1624, Virginia had a dozen books. In the age of Shakespeare and Ben Johnson, our first writer, John Smith, began an epoch of new literature in the virgin forests of America. Of Maryland, Tyler's history says: "The first lisplings of American literature were heard along the sands of the Chesapeake and near the gurgling tides of the James river at the very time when the firmament of English literature was all ablaze with the light of her full orb'd and most wonderful writers."

We reach the period when the first college was founded in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1693. Second to Harvard. Still later, cities furnished literary centers but few and far between, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans, Louisville and a few others. Plantations those days provided social life and the forum was more attractive to men than writing history, romance and poetry. Political, philosophical and polemical treatise engrossed the southern pen.

Franklin's magazine for "All the British Plantations in America, 1741," was ten years younger than the Gentleman's magazine, the oldest in England, an outlet for the Virginia planter's writings. Henry Adams, in his history, says: "The Virginians at the close of the eighteenth century were inferior to no class of Americans in the kind of education then supposed to make refinement."

The lack of education in some of our able men and noted women was owing to the great distances from the few schools and the pioneers of this wonderful Republic being too poor to employ tutors. However the ground work could not have been bad of a section that produced such men as Washington, Jefferson. John Marshall, John Rutledge, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, George Rogers Clark, Sevier, Daniel Boone, Moultrie, Troupe, Matthew Fontaine Maury, Alexander Stephens and others. In 1765, Virginia, Massachusetts and the Carolinas with one voice echoed Patrick Henry's famous speech. Christopher Gadsden of Charleston said, had it not been for South Carolina "no congress then would have happened." Great old Massachusetts gave the invitation to the other colonies to form an American congress. In North Carolina the Alamance monument to the Regulators and the one to the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence tell of their deeds.

What single production of any American pen ever reached Jefferson's Declaration of Independence? the founder of the great seat of learning, the Virginia University. Southern statesmanship wrote the constitution that ceded to the Federal government the territory of Virginia, from which were formed the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and part of Minnesota and Kentucky. The latter we still keep in the family circle and are always glad to give a seat to the others by the ingleside. This same statesmanship secured Louisiana and prevented a French empire beyond the Mississippi river.

Southern names figured in the war of 1812 and largely directed the fighting. Oliver Hazard Perry's four vessels he built on the shores of lake Erie won the battle and in a small row boat he saved the flag. "We have met the enemy and they are ours." "There is glory enough for all." These terse messages that crossed the wires from Perry in 1813 and Schley in 1898 will go down in history. In the Mexican war the names of Taylor, Scott and Davis adorn the epoch. "Thermopylae had its messenger, the Alamo had none." Carved in stone are the four southern heroes of this massacre, Travis, Bowie, Bonham and Crockett.

Yet it has been said the "South shines by reflected light." The Encyclopedia Britannica paints us unflatteringly and puts a libel on the south, so large a contributor to the building of the American nation. She filled highest seats of justice, adorned the armies and navies, extended her territory and added immensely to her greatness.

For this, the south I regretfully admit, has only herself to blame. Content to act and not chronicle that which so largely added to the brilliant firmament of a new continent, no true history was left by these writers who crowded force and talent enough into two centuries to brighten a dozen. In the archives of my own state are a large quantity of loose documents and original acts of the legislature, frayed edges and yellow from two hundred years of age which bear the original seal of the executive and his council. Following the surrender of Charleston, then our capital, to the British in 1780, valuable records were carried to the woods by our forefathers and concealed, the marks of water which reached them being still apparent. South Carolina is rich in stories of heroism and achievement of which only unpublished MS. give proof. No doubt such knowledge is buried in other state archives.

It has been said the south is behind in poetry and that we have not honored our sweet singers.

"Seven cities honored Homer dead,
Through which he, living, begged his bread."

"As long as the heart has passions,
As long as life has woes,"

will we cherish our poets. One of the earliest, Edward Coate Pinkney, was editor of *The Marylander*. "A Health" and "A Serenade" are among his best. He was born in 1802. George D. Prentice, the same year was styled the typical and intellectual cavalier of the south, although born in New England.

Richard Henry Wilde, an Irish patriot, a refugee to Baltimore; born in Dublin, wrote "My Life is like a summer Rose," which for a long time was anonymous. He went to Europe to study the works of Dante and Tasso. Legare, Jackson, Lamar and Meek wrote about the same period. Meek was assistant secretary of the treasury and appointed by President Polk attorney general of Alabama. He settled in Mobile and became editor of the *Mobile Register*, in which he published "Red Eagle" and "Songs of the South." O'Hara, the gifted Kentuckian also edited this paper, but became famous by his "Bivouac of the Dead." Lines from it are over the gateway of the national cemetery. "My Maryland," by James Randall; Thompson; Russell; Cooke; Pike; Hope; Tichnor's "Little Giffin," and Father Ryan's "Conquered Banner" are matchless poems and names that will live forever. Edgar Allen Poe, Mrs. Browning termed "the greatest of American poets." After

much prose was published he brought forth "The Raven" and other poems in 1845. To do justice to this gifted, queer child of the gods requires many tomes. His poems were translated into four languages. The inscription on the memorial tablet in the New York Museum of Art describes Poe's life and talents in a few words: "He was great in his genius, unhappy in his life, wretched in his death, but in his fame he is immortal."

Brander Matthews says of him: "In the eyes of foreigners he (Poe) is the most gifted of all the authors of America, he is the one to whom the critics of Europe would most readily accord the full title of genius—whose writings are read in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. Poe was undoubtedly the pioneer in literary criticism, although he lived on the borderland of the real and unreal. It has been said, the *Messenger* made Poe, and Poe made the *Messenger*." (A magazine he edited in Richmond, Va.) What a contrast the magazine of to-day to those of the past so few in number. The spick, span new cover of *The Cavalier*, published at Hotel Chamberlain, by a clever woman, bears testimony, both in the old and new news, of what a woman may do when she sets her mind on it. Much of interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution will be found in the pages of *The Cavalier*, copies of very, very old papers, photographs of historic people and places.

Next to Poe, Sydney Lanier will best stand criticism of any of the southern poets. "As truth appeals to reason, poetry appeals to the human aspiration for supernal beauty." Lanier is not far apart from Poe in his "Beauty Is Holiness and Holiness Is Beauty."

"My Springs" sanctifies the inspiring power of woman, an ode to his wife's eyes.

"Oval and large and passion pure,
And gray and wise and honor sure;
Soft as a dying violet-heath,
Yet calmly unafraid of death."

Lanier lived and died in Georgia. A short time of his brilliant life was spent in Baltimore, during an engagement to play the flute in the Peabody symphony concerts, 1872. In these years he wrote his *Science of English Verse* and *The English Novel*. In 1879 an assured income from lectures in Johns Hopkins University brightened his days; in pain he delivered his lectures. In the fall of 1881 this great poet, amid the pines of North Carolina, joined the "choir invisible." It has been written of Lanier and Poe: "In different degrees, with their contrasts and analogies, these two poets are the glory of the South."

The sweetest singers of the south whose poetry is most familiar to us, are Henry Timrod and Paul Hamilton Hayne, both born in Charleston, South Carolina, and devotedly attached to each other; both loved

nature and sang of its sensuous beauty and influence. The pine was a favorite theme. One of Hayne's best poems is "Under the Pine," an ode to Timrod. "The Mocking Bird," is invoked from the soul of each, exquisite verse. What Keats did to immortalize the nightingale, and Shelley the skylark, Hayne, Timrod, Wilde, Meek, Pike and William Hayne, son of the poet, have done for the beautiful bird of the south.

Hayne was a nephew of Robert F. Hayne and had in his early days what Timrod never enjoyed, health, wealth and culture. His first literary work was the editorship of Russell's Magazine. His complete poems were published in 1882. His poems can be found in every important literary magazine north, as well as south. "In the Wheat Field," and "The Mocking Bird," Audubon's masterpiece, prove what a lover of nature and this bird Hayne was. "My Study," and "Under the Pine," are among his best. This giant of the forest was an inspiration also to Bayard Taylor and Lowell.

"Macdonald's Raid" and "Solitary Lake," are worth the "Stamp of the Academy." His sonnets, some of them rank with Shelley, Tennyson and Wadsworth. His quiet life at Copse Hill in the bosom of his beloved pines, no doubt tempered the poetic talent which richly endowed him. Thomas Nelson Page's prose poems have done a great work for the south.

"Timrod's "Carolina," "Cotton Boll" and "Ode on Memorial Day, at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, South Carolina," are his best. This ode, Whittier pronounced, "in its simple grandeur, the noblest poem ever written by a southern poet." He sleeps in Trinity churchyard, Columbia, beneath a boulder of native granite beside his wife and baby boy. Beautiful bronze busts of Timrod and William Gilmore Simms testify Charleston's appreciation of these gifted sons.

William Gilmore Simms began writing at the age of eighteen and took charge as editor of the *Charleston City Gazette*, which, like many literary journals of that day, failed and left him entirely dependent on his literary work. Richardson, in "American Literature," classifies him, as poet-dramatist, Shakespeare an editor, essayist, aphoristic philosopher, historian, biographer, lecturer, pro-slavery apologist, journalist, magazinist, critic and above all *novelist*, self consecrated to letters when not truly in vogue. His life may be learned in his sonnet "Manhood."

Mr. Simms kept open house at his beautiful home, Woodlands, in Barnwell county, South Carolina. All the noted men of his day who came to the state visited him and paid respect to the "bard of Woodlands." Annually, Governor James Hammond, Judge Alfred P. Aldrich and Rev. James Miles met at this historic home or at Red Cliff, the home of Governor Hammond, or The Oaks, "the rooftree" of Judge Aldrich. I can never forget the pride of my childhood when my father took me to Woodlands to meet some of the stars I have named—Timrod, Hayne, William Cullen Bryant, John Dickson Burns and Rev.

Mr. Miles. Those great writers I have kept close to my heart all through life.

There are many more I should love to name, and if I have neglected some very worthy of mention from other states, I beg to be forgiven. My excuse is, we tell most of what we know most. A few words of the women writers of the south. Margaret Preston, although born in Philadelphia, lived in Virginia. Five volumes of verse were published by her. Christian Ried, North Carolina; Augusta Evans, Alabama; Madame LeVert, Georgia and Florida, both claim her.

Sarah Elliott Barnwell, Georgia and Tennessee; also Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Florence Anderson, Kentucky; Mrs. J. G. Aiken, Louisiana; Miss Sarah Hartman, Texas; Mother Austin Carroll's Annals, Louisiana; Mrs. Welby, Maryland; Frances Preston Blair, Kentucky and Missouri, editor of *Missouri Democrat*; Mrs. St. Julian Ravenel, South Carolina. If I have failed in justice to those mentioned, and the many not mentioned, it is due to the lack of time for a longer repertoire.

The poet I have reserved for the last, although born in Maryland, belongs to the nation, and wherever "The Star Spangled Banner" in triumph shall wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave, the name of Francis Scott Key will be revered.

Madam President General, let me assure you, whether as our presiding officer, or as the wife of our vice-president of these United States, our interest and faith in you will never lessen, and believe me, from none of your loyal Daughters will you take with you into public or private life greater love and admiration than is cherished for you away down south in "Dixie Land." [Applause.]

MRS. THOM. Madam President, did I understand Mrs. Richardson to say that Francis Scott Key was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia?

MRS. RICHARDSON. Yes; I said that.

MRS. THOM. Maryland wishes to correct that. He was born in Frederick, Maryland. Maryland is proud that he was born on her soil.

MRS. RICHARDSON. I only want to say that in the literary productions of the southern poets I found that statement; but if it is an error I want to correct it, because Francis Scott Key belongs to the nation. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has the pleasure of introducing to the Congress next Mrs. Kendall, from away down in Maine. [Laughter and applause.]

MRS. KENDALL.

Madam President General and Members of the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution: It is only in the composite picture that we get all the beauties, only in the composite character that we have all the virtues; and to-day we have come from the four quarters of the globe to bring our greetings from the representatives at home, and I esteem it a great honor and privilege to say in

behalf of the Daughters of the east, to our President General, I thank you for the warm and the glowing words to which we have listened. We do not attribute to ourselves all of the noble characteristics of the human family, but we do claim loyal hearts to the National Board, and love for the objects and purposes of our society, and an abiding faith in its growth and prosperity. We are measured by the standard which shows how firm a grasp we have upon our opportunities, and the results which we achieve through them. It is difficult to estimate the obligations under which we live to those who have given us our best opportunities. I am happy to have this privilege, of paying to the founders of our society this tribute from the Daughters of the east, these noble women who founded this organization on lines so broad, on so firm a foundation, that its force and power is felt to-day through the length and breadth of our land. Its fame has reached beyond the seas. Wherever there is a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution located, there you will find the dear old flag [applause] floating above the schoolhouses, the Declaration of Independence adorning the walls of institutions of learning, and you will find the historic tablets and monuments to the heroes and heroines of the American Revolution. You will find all that makes for progress, and the betterment of the community. These are the evidences of our society. And in our Continental Congress, where our Daughters from the rock-bound shores of New England, the western shores of California, the borders of the Great Lakes, or the boundaries of Mexico, come shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart, where we Daughters of the American Revolution of the east gather something from our Daughters of the American Revolution of the west, of their bright outlook upon life, which seems to be theirs by inheritance from their wide, rolling prairies, something of the charm of the well modulated voices, of the repose, which comes from the reflection of the consciousness within, from our Daughters of the American Revolution of the southland, something of the literary personality from our Daughters of the American Revolution of the north which stamps their every effort with success, these we may gather to ourselves in building our structure, beautiful character, which is after all the great object in life. If a thousand women had come together a hundred years ago, they would have been largely representative of the women they had left behind at home; but to-day we, coming from the manufacturing villages and towns, have left behind us the Italians, the Russians, the Swedes, the Spanish, and the Germans and French, which the tide of immigration has brought to our shores. And here is one of our great opportunities for patriotic education, to build a living monument in the hearts of these children. [Applause.] This admixture of blood must in time bring us a new race of Americans. If we can preserve in the hearts of these Italian-American children that love of art which is the heritage of the children of sunny Italy—we have often seen it as we have watched the

peasant women before the peace of the great ocean and it carried its silent message to her soul, of which even the most cultured Americans can accomplish but little—if we can preserve that love of music in the German which brings its own ecstasy, the lightheartedness of the French, the cheerfulness of the Swede, then we shall have a race of Americans to whom we can safely trust the lines of our government, the fairest form under the sun.

And our Continental Hall! Is there a heart through which flows the warm red blood of our sires, which is not thrilled and stirred to-day by the knowledge that we stand upon what should be to us hallowed ground? What has been a misty shadow in the lives of the optimistic few in the beginning has become a substantial reality to-day. [Great applause.] We stand here and realize that it cannot be many months before this will be finished. It will raise its classic proportions to the dome of heaven, carrying its silent message to generations yet unborn, a testimony to the love and patriotism of the patriotic women of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and we promise you, Madam President General, that we will carry back to our far away chapters something of the enthusiasm and inspiration of this hour, that they may realize that, though their eyes may never see it, here is a structure, a memorial, to the lowliest private, the humblest blue-jacket, the most obscure man or woman who, in his or her unselfish devotion to the cause of liberty, has given us our fair inheritance. [Great applause.]

And, Daughters, I will ask you to rise and join with the Daughters of the east in this toast to our beloved president general.

(The members and officers of the society here rose to their feet.)

Madam President, to her who has guided us ever towards the heights during the last four years, who is enshrined so tenderly in our hearts because she has ruled with love, has ruled with justice and fairness ever, and because she has represented to us the fairest type of American womanhood, becoming ever dearer and dearer. May we see her at some time the head of our land [prolonged applause], where she so rightfully might shine. But wherever her lines may fall, she will be always tenderly enshrined in our own hearts, and may she live long and prosper. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In furtherance of our scheme of responses, in addition to these charming and beautiful words which have already been said, many of which shall dwell in my remembrance and my heart as a well-spring of joy, I shall invite from the west the representative of Mrs. Allee, the state regent of Nebraska, to address us. Mrs. Allee is very ill, and cannot be present. She has sent her response, which will be read by Mrs. M. H. Everett. Is Mrs. Everett present?

Mrs. EVERETT.

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress:

[Applause.]

The kings of France and of England played for the throne of the savage king, Shingiss, at the gateway of his kingdom—the west. The stakes were high, the losses alternate and the game prolonged. When the lilies of France went suddenly and finally down, before the English flag, at Fort Duquesne, the loss was half a continent. Less than a quarter of a century later, of independence, a new nation was born—America.

The boldest delineation of the pure American is the contribution of the pioneer west. The west is the child of the mother settlements, first of the south, because it was her rivers which tempted to the wilderness beyond; when Tennessee and Kentucky were the west. The pioneer set his face to follow the sun. He blazed a trail across the continent and reached another ocean. That migration evolved an epoch and a people which, for daring adventure, vivid romance and miracle of change, history has no duplicate. It has furnished legends to beguile and fascinate. It has wrought for sentiment and patriotism in the tenderest and the noblest devotion. It reads an epic of daring and courage to thrill, awe and inspire. It produced not one hero, but all heroes; not one heroine, but all heroines. The hardy man who carried the ax and the rifle, and made a clearing in the wilderness, and the women who braved unknown terrors, who through heavy toil founded homes, belong to a past era; the time and the stage setting are removed. It is not to the remembered few, but to the forgotten many to whom our homage is due. To those who in the independent spirit of America, at the spur of wildest adventure, carried civilization to the western border land. No more picturesque material was ever afforded than the forests—the majestic rivers, the broad prairies, towering mountains, the desert plains and the fruitful lands; the buffalo herds, the vanishing Indians, the pioneer and then a new world. The saddle blanket carried the out-rider and the prairie schooners the chariots were of a conquering people—a giant race who not only rolled back the boundaries of our country but overturned the sod for a miracle harvest.

It is but a century since the Louisiana Purchase and there to-day are spread the granaries of the world. From a single western city the revenues in one year from grain, live stock, wholesale and manufactures amounted to more than one billion, nine hundred millions of dollars. The peerless realm of the west has resources unrivalled, riches untold, a people alert, keen, initiative, broad, intelligent, loyal. Her services belong to her country as freely as she gives of her treasure. True to the splendid ancestral fibre of the sturdy men and women who originally settled the domain are their descendants; no Anglo-mania, nor mania for any other but our own fair land has ever spelled the west. Hating affectation and pretense, she may have been wild and woolly [laughter] but always American, sound to the core. Brief years have limited the time, but never the measure of her patriotism;

the deference of the younger to the elders, it has ever been her pleasure to give. When our country makes the call, there is never any uncertain response from the west.

It is for these people that I stand here to-day to greet you. They claim with you, at least, an equal patriotism. They have given frequently of the flower of their section to adorn every high office of our government, to teach the young, to edit the papers, to preach sermons, adjudge laws. They till her vast acreage that the country may be fed, treasuring a golden mint in yellowing grain—in fact has interests so interwoven and interchangeable as to know no section [applause]—just one country. It is to bring you the heart and cheer of this loyal people to pledge their earnest endeavors to perpetuate the glory of those who achieved our independence and to support and uphold the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is to our lasting regret that by the limitations of term of office we lose our presiding officer, one who has indeed been our guiding genius. Forever associated with Continental Hall will be the name of Cornelia C. Fairbanks. In the heart of every Daughter is written a memorial of love and honor. [Applause.]

MILDRED L. ALLEE,
Nebraska State Regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next is the report of the credential committee, Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch, chairman.

Mrs. TULLOCH. Ladies, I want you to hear me this time. [Cries of "Louder!"]

Mrs. DRAPER. Pardon me for interrupting, but I can not hear one word.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the chairman of the credential committee will permit, the Chair will call upon the official reader to read the report.

OFFICIAL READER. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Pause a moment, Madam Reader. The Chair requests those persons holding the doors will make it known that the Chair does not desire loud talking, and does not desire those doors to be opened while hearing this very important matter. We want to hear the business.

The official reader proceeds to read the report, as follows:

Madam President and Ladies of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: The credential committee, earnestly desiring a full representation in this most important congress, where every voter should have the opportunity of depositing a ballot for her favored candidate for the highest office in the society, sent out in October, as in former years, the circular prescribed by law, to each chapter regent. These circulars were enclosed in the official envelopes of the society, and were carefully checked and compared. As not one has been returned to the office,

we must infer that they were received; and yet from failure to conform to the rules by which we are governed, we regret to report that 21 chapters cannot be represented in this congress.

In the four years during which I have served as chairman of the credential committee, the admitted membership has increased from 35,098 to 51,662. [Applause.] The actual membership being 42,808. This decrease represents the deaths, resignations and those dropped for non-payment of dues.

Your committee, having carefully verified and counted the membership of all organized chapters, by the treasurer general's records, has the honor to report:

1 president general, 20 vice-presidents general, 9 active officers, 47 state regents, 740 chapter regents, and 298 delegates, making 1,094 entitled to vote in the Fourteenth Continental Congress. An increase of 255 votes in four years.

The credential work includes this year 134 letters received, 335 letters written.

If there is no objection, state regents will respond for the states and chapter regents or their alternates for the chapters.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH, *Chairman*,
M. E. S. DAVIS,
MARY EVANS ROSA,
CLARA H. FULLER,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

The READER. The president general instructs me to announce that state regents shall answer as nearly as possible as to the following points: First, the number of chapters they have in their delegation; and secondly, the number, so far as they know, of voters in their delegation.

The reader proceeds with the call of the roll:

CREDENTIAL LIST—FOURTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

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1905.

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Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs.

(Will not be represented.)

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard.

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	Mrs. Nora K. Rayburn, Mrs. Susannah Bohon.
Rebecca Park Chapter, Galesburg.	
Regent, Mrs. John H. Edgerton.	Mrs. R. H. Short,
Mrs. R. W. Colville.	Mrs. A. C. Roberts.
Rochelle Chapter, Rochelle.	
Regent, Mrs. Frank Barker.	Miss Louisa May, Miss Minnie Cobb, Miss Bertha Stewart.
Rockford Chapter, Rockford.	
Regent, Mrs. Carrie S. Brett,	Mrs. Emma W. Derwent.
Mrs. Lillian B. Brown.	
Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage.	
Regent, Miss Ina Elder.	Mrs. Julia Ferris.
Springfield Chapter, Springfield.	
Regent, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox.	Mrs. Harris Hickox, Mrs. George F. Stericker, Miss Amy Gillett, Mrs. Susan Lawrence Dana, Mrs. B. W. Brown, Mrs. Wm. G. Harbeson.

INDIANA.

State Regent—Mrs. James M. Fowler.	
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Robert S. Robertson.	
Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville.	
Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. P. Sparks.	Mrs. Bettie H. Hartwell.
Bloomington Chapter, Bloomington.	
Regent, Mrs. Otto Rott.	Mrs. Harriet Hughes, Miss Sallie Duncan, Miss Eva O. Allen, Mrs. B. E. Hansen, Miss Kate Hight.
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis.	
Regent, Mrs. Nelson A. Gladding,	Mrs. Caleb S. Denny, Mrs. Samuel Richards, Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins, Mrs. William Major, Miss Mary F. Malott,, Mrs. Daniel A. Chenoweth.
Mrs. Edward H. Dean,	
Mrs. Robert Geddes.	
Dorothy Q. Chapter, Crawfordsville.	
Regent, Mrs. Julia D. Waugh.	Mrs. Josephine T. Thomas, Mrs. Caroline E. Smith, Mrs. Anna P. Jennison.
General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indianapolis.	
Regent, Miss Martha Carey.	Miss Ruth Carey.

General de Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas M. Andrew, Mrs. L. H. Parker,
Mrs. Arthur B. Westfall. Mrs. Edward E. Reynolds.

General James Cox Chapter, Kokomo.

Regent, Mrs. George W. Ross.

General Miranda Chapter, Peru.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie Cox Johnson.

General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Rensselaer.

Regent, Mrs. Agnes Brown Coen. Mrs. Charlotte H. Murray,
Mrs. M. B. Alter,
Miss Harriet Yeoman.

Huntington Chapter, Huntington.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine W. Tuttle. Mrs. Rose H. F. Ford.

John Paul Chapter, Madison.

Regent, Mrs. Blanche G. Garber, Miss Lucy Smith Ford,
Mrs. Mary S. Wyatt,
Mrs. Lucy Christie Lewis. Miss Jennie V. Johnson,
Mrs. Mary C. McClelland.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne.

Regent, Mrs. Carolyn R. Fairbank. Mrs. Daniel F. Bash,
Mrs. Lura Woodworth,
Mrs. Horace Granger,
Mrs. Minnie Brown.

Oliver Ellsworth Chapter, La Fayette.

Regent, Miss Bessie Coffroth. Mrs. Louise Fowler.

Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie.

Regent, Mrs. Virginia L. Ice. Mrs. Raymond Munshower,
Mrs. W. C. Ball.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany.

Regent, Miss Mary E. Cardwill. Mrs. John R. Neat,
Miss Anna M. Bragdon.

Spencer Chapter, Spencer

Regent, Mrs. Lovinia H. Fowler.
(Not entitled to representation.)

Vanderburgh Chapter, Evansville.

Regent, Mrs. Cora Lee Iglehart. Mrs. Winnifred Shopbell.

Washburn Chapter, Greencastle.

Regent, Mrs. Clara Florer Lammers.
Mrs. Phila Olds Cole,
Mrs. Jean Nelson Penfield,
Mrs. Mary Williams Renick,
Miss Ella Beckwith.

William Henry Harrison Chapter, Valparaiso.

Regent, Miss Margaret C. Beer. Mrs. F. D. Crumpacker.

Nathaniel Prentice Chapter, Ligonier.

Regent, Mrs. Wallace C. Palmer. (Not entitled to alternates.).

INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Regent—Mrs. C. R. Adams.

IOWA.

- State Regent—Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. George W. Ogilvie.
 Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Roe,
 Mrs. J. Hill.
 Ashley Chapter, Cedar Rapids.
 Regent, Mrs. Eunice G. Madison.
 Boone Chapter, Boone.
 Regent, Mrs. Luella Bates Ballou. Mrs. Rowena Edson Stevens.
 Cedar Falls Chapter, Cedar Falls.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Page. Mrs. E. A. Snyder.
 Clinton Chapter, Clinton.
 Regent, Mrs. Carrie B. Bostwick,
 Mrs. Minnie Fay. Mrs. J. Genevieve Charlton.
 Council Bluffs Chapter, Council Bluffs.
 Regent, Mrs. Victor E. Bender, Mrs. Robert Montgomery,
 Mrs. Donald Macrae,
 Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell.
 Mrs. W. A. Maurer,
 Mrs. W. A. Southard.
 Denison Chapter, Denison.
 Regent, Mrs. Alcinda J. Robinson. Mrs. Edna G. Laub,
 Mrs. Levisa S. Shade,
 Mrs. Helen McH. Cassaday.
 De Shon Chapter, Boone. (Will not be represented.)
 Regent, Mrs. Martha C. Deering. Mrs. G. H. Stanger.
 Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque.
 Regent, Mrs. Ada L. Collier. Miss Emma G. Bohn,
 Mrs. Mary C. Wadley. Miss Mary Rogers.
 Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa.
 Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Baker. Mrs. Albert G. Harrow,
 Mrs. W. R. Daum,
 Mrs. Laura H. Jordan.
 Fort Dodge Chapter, Fort Dodge.
 Regent, Mrs. John M. Schaupp. Mrs. C. E. Cohoon.
 Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa.
 Regent, Miss Helen L. Shaw. (None elected.)
 Miss Jane M. Harvey. (None elected.)
 Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport.
 Regent, Mrs. Walter Chambers. Mrs. J. S. Wylie,
 Mrs. M. F. Cannell.

Jean Espy Chapter, Fort Madison.

Regent, Mrs. S. J. Mason.

Mrs. George B. Stewart,

Mrs. Maria Kretsinger.

Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk.

Regent, Mrs. Marcia J. Sawyer.

Marshalltown Chapter, Marshalltown.

Regent, Mrs. May F. Montgomery.

Mrs. W. A. Davis,

Mrs. I. O. Kemble,

Mrs. W. C. Payne.

Martha Jefferson Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Miss Mae F. Foster.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City.

Regent, Mrs. Emma B. Kleckner, Mrs. Eleanor C. Hubbard.

Miss Evelyn E. Stackert. (None elected.)

Mary Brewster Chapter, Humboldt.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston.

Mayflower Chapter, Red Oak.

Regent, Mrs. Ella B. Houghton. Mrs. Mary H. Gridley.

Nehemiah Letts Chapter, Letts.

Regent, Mrs. Rowena B. Brockway.

Mrs. Frank E. McCrary.

Okamanpado Chapter, Estherville.

Regent, Mrs. Emma G. Allen.

Old Thirteen Chapter, Chariton.

Regent, Mrs. Dora B. Custer.

Mrs. Jessie M. Thayer,

Mrs. Annie L. Mallory.

Penelope Van Princes Chapter, Independence.

Regent, Miss Harriet I. Lake.

Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Cox. Mrs. Elsie Lyon Hill.

Priscilla Alden Chapter, Carroll.

Regent, Mrs. Ruth O. Culbertson. Mrs. Katherine R. G. Maze,

Mrs. Rebecca F. Daniel,

Miss Mary W. Culbertson.

Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown.

Regent, Mrs. Jennie M. Gross. Miss Anna Brownell,

Miss Minnie Carney.

Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington.

Regent, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells. Mrs. Virginia Peasley.

Mrs. Jane Duxbury.

Mrs. Nanny B. Baughman.

Miss Martha Lane.

Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo.

Regent, Mrs. Julia Richards. Mrs. Flora Girton,
 Mrs. Mary Kingsley,
 Mrs. Julia M. Walker.

KANSAS.

State Regent—Mrs. W. E. Stanley.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Eugene F. Ware.

Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence.

Regent, Mrs. Paul R. Brooks.

Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita.

Regent, Mrs. Lucretia S. Carter.

General Edward Hand Chapter, Ottawa.

Regent, Mrs. Milan L. Ward. Mrs. Lyman Reid.

Hannah Jameson Chapter, Parsons.

Regent, Mrs. Ella W. Ballard.

Newton Chapter, Newton.

Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Hildreth. Mrs. Abigail W. McKee.

Topeka Chapter, Topeka.

Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Burns, Mrs. Julia M. Rockwell,
 Mrs. Jeannette H. Ware. Miss Helen Thompson.

KENTUCKY.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Todd.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William Warren.

Boonesborough Chapter, Richmond.

Regent, Mrs. C. D. Chenault.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Emma B. Tanner. Mrs. Anna J. Bain,
 Mrs. Celia McC. Harbison.

Colonel John Green Chapter, Hopkinsville.

Regent, Mrs. S. A. Edmunds. Mrs. A. J. Casey.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington.

Regent, Mrs. Harry W. Quackenbush.
 Mrs. Edward B. Johnson,
 Mrs. Davie L. Worcester,
 Mrs. Sally M. Applegate,
 Mrs. Helen W. McLean.

Fincastle Chapter, Louisville.

Regent, Mrs. Ernest Lee Hughes, Mrs. John H. Brand,
 Mrs. Joshua Breed,
 Mrs. Samuel P. Graham,
 Mrs. Robert A. Peter,
 Mrs. James P. Helm.

- Mrs. Junius Caldwell,
 Mrs. E. R. Palmer,
 Mrs. Jas. C. Worthington,
 Miss Margaret Summers,
 Mrs. Alexander P. Humphrey.
 Mrs. T. L. Jefferson,
 Mrs. Donald McDonald,
 Mrs. William L. Lyons,
 Mrs. John Middleton,
 Mrs. Harry Lyons,
 Miss Bettie Grant,
 Mrs. A. M. Cartledge,
 Mrs. John T. Bate.
- General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro.
 Regent, Mrs. Dixie W. Riley, Mrs. Sue H. Griffith,
 Miss Sue Hawes, Mrs. J. C. Wandling.
- General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Henderson.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances A. Green.
- Henry Claggett Chapter, Shelbyville.
 Regent, Mrs. Ann B. Harbison. Miss Verlinda Morton,
 Mrs. John C. Cunningham.
- Isaac Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.
 Regent, Mrs. Anna C. Escott. Mrs. Wallace B. Laughton.
- Jemima Johnson Chapter, Paris.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary L. B. Board. Miss Margaret P. Butler,
 Mrs. May R. S. Clay.
- John Marshall Chapter, Louisville.
 Regent, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy,
 Miss Elizabeth Boyce,
 Mrs. David Sperry. Mrs. Charles Meguire.
- Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter, Cynthiana.
 Regent, Mrs. Kittie F. Musselman.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
- Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport.
 Regent, Mrs. Lillia J. Brown. Miss Nazzie Bigstaff,
 Mrs. Susie B. Thornton.
- Lexington Chapter, Lexington.
 Regent, Mrs. Margaret L. Durham.
 Mrs. Louisa G. Maxfield.
- Madison County Chapter, Richmond. (Not entitled to representation.)
 Regent, Mrs. Callie Shackelford.
- Paducah Chapter, Paducah.
 Regent, Mrs. H. S. Wells.

Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. Shaler Berry.

(Not entitled to representation.)

St. Asaph Chapter, Danville.

Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Roberts. Mrs. J. S. Gashwiler.

Samuel Davies Chapter, Bowling Green.

Regent, Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn. Mrs. Henry Hines.

Mrs. E. L. Mottley.

Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville.

Regent, Mrs. Lottie Wormald.

(Not entitled to representation.)

LOUISIANA.

State Regent—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.

Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans.

Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Harrison. Mrs. D. O. Hart.

MAINE.

State Regent—Mrs. A. A. Kendall.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charlotte A. Baldwin.

Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Bath.

Regent, Mrs. Amanda Lemont Metcalf.

Mrs. Adelaide L. Delano.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland.

Regent, Mrs. Adelaide E. Boothby.

	Mrs. Sarah E. Thomas,
	Mrs. Morrill N. Drew,
	Mrs. Philip Turner,
Miss Luetta King.	Miss Alice Strout,
	Mrs. Ella Barnes,
	Miss Elsie Livermore,
	Mrs. Emma J. Ripley,
	Mrs. George Sweet,
	Mrs. M. L. O'Donoghue,
	Mrs. Alice J. Houghton,
	Miss Abbie L. McDonald,
	Mrs. Eliza Montfort,
	Mrs. George R. Shaw.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skohegan.

Regent, Mrs. Mabel W. Philbrick.	Miss Louise H. Coburn,
	Mrs. Grace Coburn Smith,
	Miss Gertrude S. Weston,
	Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill.

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor.

Regent, Mrs. A. H. Babcock,	Mrs. Langdon Freese,
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- Mrs. P. H. Vaughan. Mrs. Samuel Boardman,
Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin.
- General Knox Chapter, Thomaston.
Regent, Mrs. Eliza L. Carleton. Mrs. Charles A. Creighton,
Mrs. Richard Elliot.
- Hannah Weston Chapter, Machias.
Regent, Miss Grace Donworth. Mrs. Fred. L. Campbell.
- Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta.
Regent, Mrs. Olive F. Holway. Mrs. Nellie L. Hartshorn.
- Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland.
Regent, Miss Lizzie R. A. O'Donnell.
Miss Elizabeth Farwell,
Miss Mary E. Hitchcock,
Mrs. Aldana Spear,
Miss Nancy Burbank,
Mrs. Annie F. Simmons.
- Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston.
Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Small, Mrs. Ida B. Packard.
Mrs. F. A. Jones.
- Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford.
Regent, Mrs. Lydia McBride. Miss Georgia Staples.
- Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter, North Anson.
Regent, Mrs. Maud Emery.
- (Not entitled to representation.)
- Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner.
Regent, Mrs. Emma L. H. Reynolds.
Mrs. Nora G. Rice,
Mrs. Lizzie J. Clason,
Mrs. Lute B. Libby.
- Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville.
Regent, Mrs. Jennie Hammond. Mrs. Ellen L. V. Arnold,
Mrs. Minette Simpson,
Mrs. Alice Totman,
Mrs. Georgia Bodge,
Mrs. Alme Dunn,
Mrs. Alme Dunn,
Mrs. Emma Abbott,
Mrs. Josephine Drummond.

MARYLAND.

- State Regent—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway.
- Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore.
Regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Mrs. Edwin Warfield,
Mrs. James D. Mason,
Mrs. G. Selby Williamson.

Mrs. Robert C. Barry.	Mrs. J. Davidson Iglehart.
Frederick Chapter, Frederick.	Mrs. Neilson Poe,
Regent, Miss Willie M. Ritchie.	Mrs. Jordan Stabler.
	Mrs. Francis Markell, Jr.,
	Mrs. Baker Johnson.
Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore,	
Regent, Mrs. Lily Tyson Manly,	Mrs. Parks Fisher,
Mrs. Matthew Gault.	Mrs. Townsend Scott.
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis.	
Regent, Mrs. J. dePeyster Douw.	Mrs. James C. Cresap,
	Mrs. William S. Burns.
Frostburg Chapter, Frostburg.	
Regent, Mrs. Beverly Randolph.	(Not entitled to alternate.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Masury.	
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charles A. West.	
Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Nantucket.	
Regent, Miss Gertrude M. King.	Mrs. Sarah C. Raymond.
Abigail Adams Chapter, Boston.	
Regent, Miss Caroline Ticknor.	
Abigail Batchelder Chapter, Whitinsville.	
Regent, Mrs. Ethie J. Graham.	Mrs. Anne V. Carr,
	Mrs. Alice Johnston,
	Mrs. Cora Bean.
Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Somerville.	
Regent, Mrs. Caroline L. Maynard.	
	Mrs. Charles H. Hood.
Attleboro Chapter, Attleboro.	
Regent, Mrs. Carrie A. Parker,	Miss Elizabeth Wilmarth,
Mrs. Louise B. Barden.	Mrs. Florence B. Theobald
Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence.	
Regent, Mrs. Abbie B. Shepard.	Miss Louise M. Smith,
	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Meserve,
	Miss Grace Grant.
Betty Allen Chapter, Northampton.	
Regent, Miss Clara P. Bodman,	Mrs. James M. Smith,
	Mrs. H. C. Collins,
	Mrs. Charles A. Maynard,
	Mrs. Frank M. Richardson,
Miss Helen C. Sergeant.	Miss Helen G. Cook,
	Mrs. H. T. Rose.
Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston.	
Regent, Mrs. Lucia K. Deering,	Mrs. Alice R. Moore,
	Mrs. Adelaide C. Turner,

- Mrs. Anna D. West. Mrs. Ada L. Vinal,
Mrs. Juliet F. Lloyd,
Mrs. Mary E. Hall,
Miss Annie S. Head.
- Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Florence E. Holmes, Miss Charlotte M. Frost,
Miss Sarah E. Laughton. Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles.
- Capt. Job Knapp Chapter, East Douglas.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Brown. Miss Arvilla L. Batchelor.
Mrs. Louise S. Holbrook,
Mrs. Hannah W. Young.
- Captain John Joslin, Jr., Chapter, Leominster.
Regent, Mrs. Martha D. J. England,
Mrs. Lillian B. Goodwin,
Mrs. Jennie Fay Piper,
Mrs. Florence T. Putnam,
Miss Helen A. Mulliken,
Mrs. Alice F. Tenney,
Mrs. Alice M. Lawrence. Mrs. Alice Morse Joslin,
Miss Elizabeth E. P. Haley,
Miss Gertrude E. Farrar,
Mrs. Mabel W. M. Freeman,
Mrs. Emma Greely Hall.
- Capt. John Pulling Chapter, Witman.
Regent, Mrs. Charles O. Tyler. (Not entitled to alternates.)
- Colonel Henshaw Chapter, Leicester.
Regent, Miss Adeline May. Mrs. Emily S. Lewis,
Mrs. Emma W. N. Gray,
Miss Isabel Hatch,
Mrs. James Knight.
- Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset.
Regent, Miss Alice B. Arthur, Miss Eva E. Lawrence,
Miss Annie U. Keene,
Miss Mary H. Moore,
Mrs. Edward Nichols. Miss Abbie H. Souther,
Mrs. Walter J. Stoddard,
Miss Florence N. Bates.
- Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.
Regent, Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes, Mrs. Georgia T. Kent,
Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin,
Mrs. Mary C. Dodge,
Mrs. Nellie Frances Rogers,
Miss Emma S. Taylor,
Mrs. Emma F. D. Bates. Mrs. Sarah L. Daniels,
Mrs. Mary A. Mellen,

Mrs. Emma R. Dinsmore,
 Mrs. Ella W. Harlow,
 Mrs. Fannie B. Harwood,
 Mrs. Anna J. W. Southgate,
 Mrs. Anna M. Sawyer,
 Miss Isabel W. Gordon.

Committee of Safety Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Marie Ware Laughton.

Miss Mary Frye,
 Mrs. Electa Sherman,
 Miss Lena E. Lane,
 Mrs. Grace O. Bartlett,
 Mrs. Charles W. Forbish.

Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton.

Regent, Mrs. Chloe R. Gurney,

Mrs. Mary E. Charles,

Miss Helen F. Bartlett,

Mrs. Mary M. Whittemore.

Mrs. Abby F. Jenkins,
 Mrs. Alice M. Howard,
 Mrs. Hettie R. Littlefield,
 Mrs. Victoria Boynton,
 Mrs. Emma A. Leach,
 Mrs. Alice W. Keyes,
 Mrs. Clara L. Atwood,
 Mrs. Myra B. Hatch,

Mrs. Annie C. Faunce,
 Mrs. Rebecca C. Boomer,
 Mrs. M. Ella Merritt,
 Mrs. Lyman Keith,
 Miss Evie Drew.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter, Uxbridge.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Sayles.

Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Waltham.

Regent, Miss Sarah G. Osborn.

Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Greenfield.

Regent, Mrs. Raymond Stetson.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, Wakefield.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen F. Brown,

Miss Emily French.

Mrs. Jennie G. Wheelock.

Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs.

Mrs. M. Louise G. Deane.

Mrs. Alice B. Dow,
 Mrs. Emma A. Osgood,
 Miss Fanny M. Sanborn,
 Mrs. Harriet E. Page,
 Mrs. Hannah F. Shepard.

Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg.

Regent, Miss Kate Chaffin.

Mrs. Stella Upham Warner,
 Mrs. Carolyn Tufts.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams.

Regent, Mrs. Anna R. Witherell,

Mrs. Mary F. Richmond.

Miss Dora Barber,
 Mrs. Harriet Chalmers.

Framingham Chapter, Framingham.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Marshall,

Mrs. Addie M. Lucas.

Miss Ida M. Neary,
 Mrs. Sarah F. White,
 Mrs. Ella R. Fales,
 Miss F. Gertrude Coolidge,
 Mrs. Helen M. Pease,
 Mrs. Minnie Stearns,
 Miss Clara Davis,
 Mrs. Ellen A. Hunt,
 Mrs. Edith Higgins,
 Mrs. Margaretta Jones.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes,

Mrs. Asa H. Josselyn.

Miss Almena Nay,
 Mrs. William H. Deverson,
 Mrs. J. Frank Hodge,
 Mrs. William H. Bartley.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers.

Regent, Mrs. Wallace P. Hood.

Mrs. Isabella B. Stimpson,
 Mrs. E. L. Gorton,
 Miss Clara Hale,
 Mrs. Wm. P. Radford,
 Miss Susie W. Eaton,
 Miss Mary Herrick,
 Mrs. Mary S. Pike,
 Mrs. John F. Valentine,
 Mrs. E. J. Porter.

General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlborough.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. Jackman.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline.

Regent, Miss Augusta T. Lamb,

Miss H. Alma Cummings.

Miss Bertha Langmaid,
 Miss Helen Jackson,
 Miss Edith Kendall.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge.

Regent, Mrs. Mary I. J. Gozzaldi,

Mrs. William F. Bradbury.

Mrs. William H. Wentworth,
 Mrs. John M. Fiske,
 Mrs. George D. Ford,
 Mrs. John Bell Bouton,
 Miss Laura B. Chamberlain,
 Mrs. Charles E. Hawes.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, Brookline.

Regent, Mrs. Helen D. Walker.

Miss Susan Booker,
 Mrs. Elaina Thayer Francis.

John Adams Chapter, Boston.

Regent, Miss Floretta Vining,

Mrs. Adelia C. Page,
 Mrs. Samuel Thompson,

Mrs. Arvilla Bates.	Mrs. Lucy E. Monroe, Mrs. Sue S. Wadsworth.
John Hancock Chapter, Boston. Regent, Mrs. Washington G. Benedict.	Mrs. Herbert W. Drew, Miss Grace M. Coolidge, Mrs. Charles J. Page.
Lexington Chapter, Lexington. Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Crosby.	Mrs. Bordman Hall.
Lucy Jackson Chapter, Newton. Regent, Miss Fanny B. Allen,	Mrs. Charles I. Dennison, Mrs. Charles A. Sanders, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. Walter Allen, Miss Florence M. Taylor.
Mrs. Arthur P. Friend.	
Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester. Regent, Mrs. Simpson Lyle, Mrs. Howard Smith.	Mrs. Wilmot Reed, Mrs. Charles H. Hazel.
Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton. Regent, Mrs. Augusta M. West,	Mrs. Isadore L. Montgomery, Mrs. Della Chace Butler, Mrs. Sarah J. C. Gibbs.
Mrs. Abbie F. Paull.	
Lydia Darrah Chapter, Lowell. Regent, Mrs. Maria M. Neale.	(None elected.)
Margaret Corbin Chapter, Chelsea. Regent, Mrs. Lucy A. Fay.	Mrs. Ione E. Dewing, Mrs. Augusta W. Dunham, Mrs. Mina H. Frost, Mrs. Kate Faunce.
Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown. Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren, Mrs. Alice Marchant.	Mrs. Lillian M. Cutler, Mrs. Parnell Fisher.
Mary Draper Chapter, Boston. Regent, Mrs. Rebekah J. Wilder,	Mrs. Mary C. Shatswell, Mrs. Susan M. Seaver, Mrs. Lizzie S. Irving,
Mrs. Kate B. W. Quinn.	Mrs. Harriet A. Joslin, Mrs. Anna C. Hewins, Mrs. Mary W. Swift.
Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst. Regent, Mrs. George B. Churchill.	Mrs. Charles F. Morehouse, Mrs. H. DeForest Smith.
Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield. Regent, Mrs. Florence I. W. Burnham,	Mrs. A. O. Squier,

- Mrs. George F. Fuller, Mrs. Frances E. Chandler,
Mrs. P. H. Derby,
Mrs. H. K. Wight, Mrs. W. W. Street,
Dr. Belle Platt White,
Mrs. W. R. White,
Mrs. W. H. McCourtie,
Miss A. Sophia Buckland,
Mrs. Herbert E. Huie.
- Minute Men Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Lillian C. Kirtland, Mrs. Alice P. Rouk,
Mrs. Marian S. Howard,
Mrs. Mary E. Hume,
Mrs. Alice L. White. Mrs. Florence B. Qualters,
Mrs. J. P. Buntin.
- Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell.
Regent, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson,
Mrs. Solon W. Stevens,
Mrs. C. E. Howe,
Miss Abby F. Davis,
Mrs. C. M. Williams,
Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, Mrs. P. B. Ranlett,
Mrs. E. T. Rowell,
Mrs. Walter L. Parker,
Mrs. Albert Pinder,
Mrs. J. P. Horner,
Mrs. G. L. Richardson. Mrs. C. E. Paige,
Mrs. H. A. Lambert,
Miss Helen Lambert,
Mrs. Frances E. Brabrook,
Mrs. William Andrews,
Mrs. M. S. Noyes.
- Old Bay State Chapter, Lowell.
Regent, Miss Bernice B. Jewett. Miss Edith Andrews.
- Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.
Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Robbins.
(Will not be represented.)
- Old Concord Chapter, Concord.
Regent, Mrs. Henrietta M. Chase. Miss Jeanie L. Barrett,
Mrs. W. S. Leeland,
Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop. Mrs. C. F. Edgarton.
- Old Hadley Chapter, Hadley.
Regent, Mrs. Elliott S. Johnson. Mrs. Francis S. Reynolds,
Mrs. Samuel D. Smith,
Mrs. Rufus M. Smith,
Miss Jennie H. West,
Mrs. Austin E. Cook,

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Mrs. John S. Barstow, |
| | Mrs. Lewis West, |
| | Mrs. Clesson P. Wood, |
| | Mrs. Wm. Henry Gates. |
| Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport. | |
| Regent, Mrs. Joseph E. Moody, | Mrs. Frederic Atkinson, |
| | Mrs. Henry B. Little, |
| | Mrs. C. W. Dodge, |
| Mrs. Charles Thurlow. | Miss Mary A. Toppan, |
| | Mrs. Lucien Cole, |
| | Mrs. Moses Fowler, |
| | Miss Mary Shattuck. |
| Old North Church Chapter, Boston. | |
| Regent, Mrs. Frank W. Gill. | |
| Old South Chapter, Boston. | |
| Regent, Mrs. Eliza A. Chick, | Mrs. Adelaide S. Burbank, |
| | Mrs. Adah C. Atwood, |
| | Mrs. Sarah A. Tuttle, |
| | Mrs. Harriet B. Gunnison, |
| | Miss Fannie B. Gridley, |
| Mrs. Evelyn M. Stillings. | Mrs. Lucy A. Stockbridge, |
| | Mrs. E. A. Allen, |
| | Mrs. Annie E. Ellison, |
| | Mrs. Thankful H. Ames, |
| | Mrs. Isabel A. Morse, |
| | Mrs. Lucien E. Bates, |
| | Mrs. Fannie P. Endicott, |
| | Mrs. Laura W. Fowler. |
| Paul Jones Chapter, Boston. | |
| Regent, Miss Marion Howard Brazier. | Miss Florence S. Goodhue, |
| | Mrs. Edith M. Richards, |
| | Miss Edith LeBaron Hersom. |
| Paul Revere Chapter, Boston. | |
| Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, | Mrs. Wm. H. Wadleigh, |
| | Miss Jessie M. Fisher, |
| | Mrs. F. P. Williams, |
| | Mrs. George K. Clarke, |
| Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey. | Mrs. James Bryden, |
| | Mrs. Sidney L. Burr, |
| | Miss Irene G. Sanford, |
| | Mrs. George H. Mandell. |
| Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield. | |
| Regent, Mrs. Wm. A. Whittlesey, | Mrs. E. A. Jones, |
| | Miss Minnie Wolfe, |
| | Mrs. John B. Stone, |

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| Mrs. Zenas Crane. | Mrs. E. T. Slocum, |
| | Mrs. J. H. Laird. |
| Polly Daggett Chapter, Boston. | |
| Regent, Miss Barbara Miller. | Mrs. F. Langdon Smith. |
| Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell. | |
| Regent, Mrs. Walter B. Page, | Mrs. Nancy E. Merrill, |
| | Miss Annetta S. Merrill, |
| | Miss Roxanna W. Longley, |
| Mrs. George V. Herrig. | Mrs. Nellie B. Appleton, |
| | Miss Angie M. Jordan, |
| | Mrs. George Bancroft Page. |
| Quequechan Chapter, Fall River. | |
| Regent, Mrs. Emily T. Coburn, | Mrs. Annie B. Allen, |
| | Mrs. Leanna C. Bennett, |
| Mrs. Cornelia L. Davol. | Miss Mabel L. Greene. |
| Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen. | |
| Regent, Mrs. Carrie E. Barnes, | Mrs. George L. Cross, |
| | Mrs. R. M. Cross, |
| | Mrs. George L. Gage, |
| | Mrs. J. J. Donovan, |
| | Mrs. Charles Currier, |
| Miss Marion B. Emerson. | Mrs. S. J. Oliphant, |
| | Mrs. Helen M. Barker, |
| | Mrs. Avis F. Smith, |
| | Mrs. Nellie Gabeler, |
| | Miss Elizabeth Morse, |
| | Mrs. Mary E. Beedle, |
| | Miss Camelia A. Howe. |
| Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford. | |
| Regent, Miss Helen T. Wild, | Miss K. M. Geer, |
| | Mrs. George O. Foster, |
| | Mrs. B. F. Bullard, |
| | Miss M. D. Cross, |
| | Mrs. Henry Page, |
| Miss Ida L. Hartshorn. | Mrs. Mark Shultis, |
| | Mrs. E. F. Kahas, |
| | Mrs. Ella Burbank, |
| | Mrs. E. A. Chaney, |
| | Mrs. J. G. Folger, |
| | Mrs. Frank Weston. |
| Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven. | |
| Regent, Mrs. William M. Randall, | Mrs. John Washburn, |
| Mrs. Ellen M. Morton. | Mrs. Nella T. Daggett. |
| South Shore Chapter, Scituate. | |
| Regent, Miss Ella Turner Bates. | (Not entitled to alternates). |

Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton.

Regent, Mrs. Susie B. Munn.

Mrs. Mary J. W. Bartlett,
Mrs. Melora Ayer,
Mrs. Lucy L. Totman.**Susanna Tufts Chapter, Weymouth.**

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bowditch.

Mrs. Alice L. Senior,
Mrs. Hattie B. Bachelder,
Miss Annie E. Richards,
Mrs. Lavonne E. Crane.**Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston.**

Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot,

Mrs. Henry T. Dobson,
Mrs. James B. Richardson,
Miss Susan D. Kimball,
Mrs. J. L. Grandin,
Mrs. Elisha D. Bangs,

Mrs. Frank G. Macomber.

Miss Grace G. Hiler
Miss Sarah Crocker,
Mrs. C. E. Grinnell,
Mrs. J. W. Farwell,
Mrs. J. B. Ayer.**Watertown Chapter, Watertown.**

Regent, Mrs. Sarah C. Davidson.

Mrs. May T. Read,
Mrs. Lucy M. Piper,
Miss Minetta J. Whitney,
Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee,
Mrs. Bertha H. Snow,
Mrs. Deborah G. Horne,
Mrs. Florence Dutton,
Mrs. Mabelle Dickinson,
Mrs. Caroline M. Conant,
Miss Eloise Stone.**Wayside Inn Chapter, Sudbury and Wayland.**

Regent, Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske.

Miss Julia Nutt,
Mrs. Isadore Rogers,
Mrs. Mary E. Goodnow.**MICHIGAN.**

State Regent—Mrs. William J. Chittenden.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. James P. Brayton.

Alexander Macomb Chapter, Mt. Clemens.

Regent, Mrs. Helen S. Skinner.

Mrs. Charles Young,
Mrs. Frances N. Price,
Mrs. Katherine C. Knight.**Algonquin Chapter, St. Joseph.**

Regent, Miss Minnie F. Chapman. Mrs. Cynthia K. Winslow.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Bay City.

Regent, Mrs. Emeline Courtright. Mrs. Helen F. Coman,
Mrs. May S. Knaggs,
Mrs. Isabella S. F. Wells.

Big Rapids Chapter, Big Rapids.

Regent, Mrs. Ida May Markham. Mrs. Mary Alice Brown,
Mrs. Lucile M. White,
Mrs. Henrietta Nilsen.

General Richardson Chapter, Pontiac.

Regent, Mrs. William C. Sanford. Mrs. Henry C. Wisner,
Mrs. Lilian D. Avery,
Mrs. Hattie E. Stowell,
Mrs. Ada Louise Smith,
Miss Marcia M. Richardson.

Genesee Chapter, Flint.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson.
(Will not be represented.)

Lansing Chapter, Lansing.

Regent, Mrs. B. F. Davis, Miss Mary E. Mott,
Mrs. J. P. Brayton. Mrs. E. C. Chapin.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.

Regent, Mrs. Anna D. Connor, Mrs. N. E. Fraser,
Mrs. Helen N. Joy,
Mrs. R. H. Fyfe, Mrs. Frederick B. Stevens,
Mrs. George W. Bates,
Mrs. Arthur M. Parker. Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols,
Mrs. R. A. Loveland.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Kalamazoo.

Regent, Mrs. Katharine S. Taylor. Mrs. Miriam R. Dingley,
Mrs. Nellie S. H. Jones,
Miss Alice McDuffie.

Marquette Chapter, Marquette.

Regent, Mrs. Cynthia M. P. Brooks.
(Will not be represented.)

Mary Marshall Chapter, Marshall.

Regent, Mrs. William F. Church. Mrs. Alfred Brosseau,
Mrs. Dwight Smith,
Mrs. George E. Willets.

Muskegon Chapter, Muskegon.

Regent, Mrs. Eva L. Howe. Miss Elizabeth M. Nims,
Mrs. Fannie S. Erwin,
Miss Grace M. Beardsley.

Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter, St. Clair.

Regent, Mrs. Pamela W. Hopkins. Mrs. Lazette Bacon.

Saginaw Chapter, Saginaw.

Regent, Mrs. A. T. Bliss.

Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Ann Arbor.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie K. Brown, Mrs. Elizà V. Y. Millen,
Mrs. Ella Butler Babcock,
Mrs. Emma F. Stanley,
Mrs. Mary C. Hutchins. Mrs. Merit R. Patterson,
Mrs. Nannie T. Herdman,
Mrs. Josephine S. Murfin.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids.

Regent, Mrs. Hannah C. Wallin, Miss Fanny Boltwood,
Mrs. Eugene E. Winsor,
Miss Kate Wolcott,
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Crittenden,
Miss Annette Richards. Mrs. Marcus L. Borchers,
Mrs. Julia A. C. Goldsmith,
Mrs. Edwin F. Sweet,
Mrs. Daniel McCoy.

Ypsilanti Chapter, Ypsilanti.

Regent, Mrs. Georgiana Webb Owen.
Mrs. Annie S. Carpenter,
Mrs. Caroline H. Saunders,
Mrs. Eunice W. Watling.

MINNESOTA.

State Regent—Mrs. William Liggett.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Charles T. Thompson.

Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato.

Regent, Mrs. Pauline H. Standish.

Charter Oak Chapter, Faribault.

Regent, Miss Lulu S. VanHorn. Mrs. Isabelle G. Chase.

Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.

Regent, Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Mrs. E. M. Johnson,
Mrs. Charles Thompson. Mrs. George E. Higgins.

Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Morris. Mrs. H. F. Davis.

Distaff Chapter, St. Paul.

Regent, Mrs. C. A. Dibble.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Elizabeth Dyar Chapter, Winona.

Regent, Mrs. Florence S. Little. Mrs. Bert Russell,
Mrs. L. H. Johnson.

Fergus Falls Chapter, Fergus Falls.

Regent, Mrs. Capitola Billings. Mrs. Anna McMahon.

Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth.

Regent, Mrs. N. F. Hugo. Mrs. Blanche Goodman,

- Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis.
 Regent, Mrs. Jennie J. B. Goodwin.
 (Elected too late.)
- Monument Chapter, Minneapolis.
 Regent, Mrs. O. C. Wyman. Mrs. H. E. Partridge.
- Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul.
 Regent, Mrs. Kate H. Elliott, Mrs. Walter Sanborn,
 Mrs. John Knuppe. Mrs. S. J. Joy.
- Rochester Chapter, Rochester.
 Regent, Mrs. Abbie F. Faitoute. Miss Lulu Smith,
 Mrs. Adelaide C. Brown,
 Miss Winnefred M. Bliss.
- St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul.
 Regent, Mrs. J. B. Baird, Mrs. E. M. Prouty,
 Mrs. E. A. Hendrickson. Mrs. Henry A. Castle,
 Mrs. Arthur Linn.
- Wenonah Chapter, Winona.
 Regent, Mrs. Martha W. Snow, Mrs. F. A. Rising,
 Mrs. Agnes Marfield,
 Mrs. S. R. VanSant. Mrs. E. D. Dyar,
 Mrs. George Landon,
 Mrs. William Hayes.

MISSISSIPPI.

- State Regent—Miss Alice Quitman Lovell.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Elbert R. Jones.
- David Reese Chapter, Oxford.
 Regent, Mrs. Charlotte Wardlaw. (None elected.)
 (Will not be represented.)
- Holly Springs Chapter, Holly Springs.
 Regent, Miss Mary Virginia Gholson.
 Mrs. Frances S. Robinson,
 Mrs. S. K. Waymer,
 Miss Louise McKie,
 Miss Frances Shuford,
 Miss Estell W. Walker,
 Mrs. Frank Thompson,
 Mrs. O. D. Hall,
 Mrs. L. S. Scruggs,
 Miss Margaret J. Warren.
- Natchez Chapter, Natchez.
 Regent, Miss Agnes Z. Carpenter.
 (None elected.)
 (Will not be represented.)

Ralph Humphries Chapter, Jackson.

Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Williamson.

Mrs. Letitia Enochs.

MISSOURI.

State Regent—Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Western Bascome.

Columbian Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Mrs. Alice O. Macfarlane.

Mrs. Victoria R. Brodhead,

Miss Virginia Dyas.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb, Mrs. Fannie K. Bristol,

Mrs. Howard Lea,

Mrs. Gilbert Clarke.

Miss Elizabeth Gentry,

Mrs. Archibald Morrison.

Hannibal Chapter, Hannibal.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Harrison Logan.

Miss Vivian Dulany,

Miss Fanny Clifton Dulany.

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City.

Regent, Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles,

Mrs. Rena McCarty Cuttin,

Mrs. Emma D. Nickols.

Mrs. B. H. Ferguson.

Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. Emma L. Green,

Mrs. Mary A. Pepper,

Mrs. Nancy F. Moody,

Miss Virginia Lee,

Mrs. Byrd Ewing Wagner.

Miss Mary L. Dalton,

Mrs. Mary P. Winn.

Joplin Chapter, Joplin.

Regent, Mrs. E. A. Norris.

Mrs. Samuel Luckett,

Mrs. Helen DeWolf Close,

Mrs. Andrew Snyder.

Laclede Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. James H. Hewit.

Mrs. W. B. Edgar,

Miss Jane B. Glover.

Lafayette-Lexington Chapter, Lexington.

Regent, Mrs. Ann Quarles Aull. (None elected.)

(Will not be represented.)

Nancy Hunter Chapter, Cape Girardeau.

Regent, Mrs. Louis Houck.

Mrs. J. Handy Moore.

Osage Chapter, Sedalia.

Regent, Mrs. Mary T. McCluney.

St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph.

Regent, Mrs. S. Woodson Hundley,

Mrs. S. M. Nave,
 Mrs. M. Roscoe Thomas.
 Mrs. H. W. Westover,
 Mrs. J. B. Moss,
 Mrs. S. P. Broughton.

Mrs. Louis Hox.

St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis.

Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Gray,

Mrs. Theodore Shelton,
 Mrs. John N. Booth,
 Mrs. F. G. Baker,

Mrs. Western Bascome,

Mrs. Robert M. Wilson,
 Mrs. John Slaughter,

Mrs. William D. Parrish,

Mrs. J. W. Williamson,
 Mrs. Perry Bartholow,

Mrs. James H. Wear.

Mrs. Edward T. Campbell,
 Mrs. Arthur Gale.

MONTANA.

State Regent—Mrs. Walter S. Tallant.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. William McCrackin.

Oro Fino Chapter, Helena.

Regent, Mrs. Emma McHenry Glenn.

Mrs. J. L. Woodbridge,
 Mrs. W. M. Biggs,
 Miss Alice C. Manwaring.

Ravalli Chapter, Hamilton.

Regent, Mrs. Lena P. Crutchfield. Miss Helen McCrackin.

Silver Bow Chapter, Butte.

Regent, Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskell.

Mrs. Verna T. O. Young,
 Mrs. Sarah H. Sligh,
 Mrs. Mabel C. Morley,
 Mrs. Antoinette VanH. Browne

Yellowstone Park Chapter, Livingston.

Regent, Mrs. Georgianna C. Miller.

NEBRASKA.

State Regent—Mrs. Abraham Allee.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Jasper LeGrande Kellogg.

Coronado Chapter, Ord.

Regent, Mrs. Olive A. Haldeman.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln.

Regent, Mrs. Ida M. Barber, Mrs. Ella K. Morrison.

- Mrs. Sarah K. Waugh,
 Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald,
 Mrs. Mary E. M. Tibbets,
 Mrs. Mary A. M. Stevens,
 Mrs. Adelia M. Everett. Mrs. Hattie K. Woodworth,
 Mrs. Emma B. Kellogg,
 Mrs. Matilda Stevens,
 Mrs. Luvern A. Williams.
- Elizabeth Montague Chapter, Beatrice.
 Regent, Mrs. R. J. Kilpatrick.
- Lewis-Clark Chapter, Fremont.
 Regent, Mrs. Minnie I. MacDonald.
- Omaha Chapter, Omaha.
 Regent, Mrs. Susan U. Hoyt, Mrs. Francis McGiverin.
 Mrs. LaVilla W. Schindel,
 Mrs. Helen W. Bruce,
 Mrs. Fannie L. Griffith. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Lowrie.
 Mrs. Eleanor Dutcher Key.
- Quivera Chapter, Fairbury.
 Regent, Mrs. Annie S. Steele. Mrs. Mary Weidner.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.**
- State Regent—Mrs. John Walter Johnston.
 State Vice-Regent—Mrs. John McLane.
- Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Shedd. Mrs. Mary E. Geer,
 Mrs. Anna E. Ricker.
- Ashuelot Chapter, Keene.
 Regent, Mrs. Louise M. Brooks, Mrs. Helen B. Taft,
 Mrs. Jeannette D. Roberts.
 Mrs. Mary J. H. Arms,
 Mrs. Mary S. Howard.
- Buntin Chapter, Suncook.
 Regent, Mrs. Rosa E. Emery. Mrs. Mary W. Truesdell.
- Elizabeth Folsom Hilton Chapter, Epping.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Cain. Mrs. Mary B. Brown,
 Mrs. Sarah A. Pike,
 Mrs. M. Josephine Thompson.
- Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, Littleton.
 Regent, Mrs. Ianthé K. Sanger. (None elected.)
 (Will not be represented.)
- Elsa Cilley Chapter, Nottingham.
 Regent, Miss Laura Marston. Miss Ella Marston,
 Mrs. Elizabeth B. Batchelder.

Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro Bridge.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. Story. Miss Mary J. Haslett,
Miss Emma W. Mitchell,
Mrs. Sarah A. Grimes.

Exeter Chapter, Exeter.

Regent, Mrs. Eldora H. Walker. Mrs. Emily J. Hooper,
Dr. Alice M. Chesley,
Mrs. Susan D. Thompson.

Granite Chapter, Newfields.

Regent, Mrs. Charles Pike.

Liberty Chapter, Tilton.

Regent, Mrs. Dora D. Davis. Mrs. Ella A. Shannon,
Mrs. Lydia W. Davis,
Miss Clara M. Smith,
Mrs. Georgia L. Young.

Margery Sullivan Chapter, Dover.

Regent, Mrs. Eva G. Hurd. Mrs. Jennie B. Ramsdell,
Miss Julia Swain.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua.

Regent, Miss Katharine M. Thayer,
Mrs. Ellen M. Hussey. Mrs. Abbie B. Greenleaf,
Mrs. Clara A. McKean.

Milford Chapter, Milford.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet E. Kaley. Mrs. Gertrude N. Howison,
Mrs. Lizzie E. Dodge,
Mrs. Ellen L. McLane.

Molly Reid Chapter, Derry.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet D. F. Chase. Mrs. Helen D. Hood,
Miss Isabel Fitz,
Mrs. Harriet S. B. Noyes,
Miss Lillian Poor,
Mrs. Anna B. Shepard,
Miss Marcia Emery.

Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. Nathan P. Hunt, Mrs. John Smyth Fogg,
Mrs. I. W. Smith,
Mrs. Charles M. Baker,
Mrs. Charles E. Cox,
Mrs. Roscoe K. Horne,
Mrs. Fanny H. Sawyer. Mrs. D. A. Taggart,
Mrs. Charles M. Floyd,
Miss Grace B. Hosmer,
Mrs. Ethel L. Kellogg,
Mrs. Edith Stark.

Reprisal Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Miss Georgiana C. Wilcox.

Mrs. Seth M. Richards,
Mrs. N. M. Thissel.

Rumford Chapter, Concord.

Regent, Mrs. Laura S. Hill.

Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter.

Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont.

Regent, Miss Mary E. Colby,

Mrs. Harvey B. Glidden.

NEW JERSEY.

State Regent—Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam.

State Vice-Regent—Miss Ellen Mecum.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.

Regent, Mrs. Charles Edward Brown,

Mrs. Charlotte Langstroth,
Mrs. Ada S. Evans.

Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Cornelius Hook.

Mrs. James B. Breese,
Mrs. Leroy H. Anderson.

Buff and Blue Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. William Dayton.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook.

Regent, Mrs. Cora B. Wise.

Miss Emma E. Herbert,
Mrs. W. J. Taylor,
Mrs. F. V. D. Voorhees.

Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Beulah A. Oliphant.

Mrs. Samuel C. Allison,
Mrs. Thomas J. Falkinburgh.

Chinchewunski Chapter, Newton.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Howell.

Miss Susan Decker,
Mrs. Henry Huston,
Mrs. Andrew B. Brickner.

Colonel Lowrey Chapter, Flemington.

Regent, Mrs. Eva A. Deats.

Mrs. Charles D. Foster.

Continental Chapter, Plainfield.

Regent, Mrs. D. H. Rowland.

Mrs. J. G. Foster,
Miss Addie Dietrich.

Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair.

Regent, Mrs. W. D. Kearfott,

Mrs. M. M. LeBrun.

Miss Caroline Hobart,
Mrs. S. A. Swenarton,
Mrs. R. H. Dodd,
Mrs. E. C. Fisher,
Mrs. G. L. Benedict,
Mrs. Hening Taube.

Essex Chapter, East Orange.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley.

Mrs. Helen Orton Colton.

General David Forman Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Olivia G. F. Moses.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville.

Regent, Mrs. Spencer Weart.

Mrs. Charles H. Bateman,

Mrs. J. J. Carter,

Miss Louise Anderson,

Miss E. Gertrude Nevins,

Mrs. Deborah P. Peeke.

General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City.

Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty,

Mrs. Wm. F. Wahl,

Mrs. William Glenn,

Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

Mrs. I. G. Adams,

Mrs. John J. Gardner.

General Mercer Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. H. C. Stull.

Mrs. Welling G. Sickel.

Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, Bridgeton.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph Tomlinson.

Miss Ada B. Whipple.

Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield.

Regent, Mrs. Eleanor M. Hamlin.

Mrs. Mary C. Furber.

Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick.

Regent, Miss Elizabeth B. Strong.

Miss Agnes W. Storer,

Miss Mary E. B. Fishet.

Kate Aylesford Chapter, Hammonton.

Regent, Mrs. Lily F. W. Byrnes.

Miss Katharine A. Hill.

Monmouth Chapter, Red Bank.

Regent, Mrs. Annie Hull White.

Miss Margaretta P. White.

Morristown Chapter, Morristown.

Regent, Mrs. F. W. Merrell.

Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell,

Mrs. Willis Howell.

Nassau Chapter, Camden.

Regent, Mrs. Ella E. W. Bottomley.

Miss Mary McKeen,

Mrs. Lillie Smith,

Mrs. Mary A. Godfrey,

Mrs. Jane B. Macray,

Mrs. Sarah S. Knight,

Miss Mary E. Lacy.

Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark.

Regent, Mrs. Jonathan H. Huntington,

Mrs. William Scheerer.

Mrs. John J. Tucker,

Mrs. Austen H. McGregor.

Mrs. Everard B. Hopwood,
Mrs. Cyrus F. Lawrence.

Oak Tree Chapter, Salem.

Regent, Mrs. Trueman H. Clayton.

Mrs. Maurice B. Ayars,
Dr. Ellen Smith,
Mrs. Howard Harris,
Mrs. Albert T. Becket,
Mrs. J. Elmer Troth,
Mrs. Lloyd Bailey,
Miss Gertrude Lawson,
Mrs. George Carr,
Miss Henrietta H. Gibbon,
Mrs. Clarkson Pettit,
Miss Viola House.

Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Vail Condit,

Mrs. Oliver Blanchard.

Mrs. Arthur Soper,
Mrs. George W. Case,
Mrs. P. K. Green,
Mrs. John Winner.

Peggy Warne Chapter, Phillipsburg.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie Glen Schultz.

Mrs. C. Albert Sandt,
Mrs. Percy Y. Schelley,
Mrs. B. Howell.

Princeton Chapter, Princeton.

Regent, Mrs. Josephine A. T. Swann.

Mrs. Eliza V. Larkin.

Tempe Wickes Chapter, Sea Girt.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Trent Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. A. F. Jamieson.

Mrs. Henry P. Perrine.

NEW MEXICO.

State Regent—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

Jacob Bennett Chapter, Silver City.

Regent, Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter.

Mrs. Lettie B. Morrill.

Lew Wallace Chapter, Albuquerque.

Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Borden.

(Not entitled to alternates.)

Sunshine Chapter, Santa Fe.

Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Victory.

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

NEW YORK.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Henry L. Roberts.

Adirondack Chapter, Malone.

Regent, Mrs. Mary N. Putnam.

Amsterdam Chapter, Amsterdam.

Regent, Mrs. Henry T. McEwen, Mrs. Harriet J. Billington,
Mrs. Charles Nisbet,
Mrs. J. K. Stewart,
Miss Delia Jackson, Mrs. John G. Serviss,
Mrs. Nelson Merwin,
Miss S. Katherine McFarlan.

Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls.

Regent, Mrs. Delight E. R. Keller.

Mrs. Nellie I. Sheard,
Mrs. Adra O. Douglass,
Mrs. Schuyler Ingham,
Mrs. David T. Lamb.

Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.

Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Kingsley. Mrs. Ansel J. McCall,
Miss Rose W. Morgan,
Miss Kate McMaster,
Mrs. Ambrose Kasson,
Miss Ruby H. Brundage.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia.

Regent, Miss Martha J. Prescott. Miss Isabella White.

Blooming Grove Chapter, Blooming Grove.

Regent, Miss Jennie V. Woodhull. Miss Belle Strong,
Mrs. Alonzo Newbury,
Mrs. Martha Woodhull,

Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.

Regent, Mrs. Emma L. Hudler. Mrs. Harriette S. Williams,
Mrs. Roger M. Sherman,
Miss Susanna M. Stone.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.

Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Anna K. G. Rohlfé,
Mrs. John F. Lewis,
Mrs. Clarence M. Fenton.

Mrs. Trueman G. Avery, Mrs. Philip Redpath,
Mrs. Homer J. Grant,
Mrs. William H. Bonnell,

Mrs. Jesse Peterson, Mrs. Edwin A. Bowerman,
Mrs. Frank B. Steele,

Mrs. George A. Plimpton, Miss Elizabeth A. Codd.
Mrs. Harry Walbridge.

Mrs. Richard W. Goode,	Mrs. William C. Hodge,
Mrs. Tracy C. Becker.	Mrs. James E. Allard,
	Mrs. Charles VanValkenburg
	Mrs. Edward C. Field,
	Miss Charlotte Tilden.
Camden Chapter, Camden.	
Regent, Mrs. Caroline P. Conant,	Miss Helen M. DeVoy,
	Mrs. Mary Brockett,
	Mrs. Mary Tuthill,
Mrs. Anna S. Peck.	Mrs. Sarah Hinckley,
	Miss Bertha Dorrance,
	Mrs. Emma S. Frisbie.
Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Albany.	
Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward,	Miss Miriam E. Thornton,
	Miss Annie E. Middagh,
Mrs. J. H. Bissell.	Miss Gertrude Thornton,
	Mrs. J. G. Wilson.
Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.	
Regent, Mrs. Joseph Sturdevant,	Mrs. James Baker,
Mrs. Oliver Dean.	Mrs. Myron Tompkins.
Chemung Chapter, Elmira.	
Regent, Mrs. J. D. Fletcher Slee,	Mrs. Edwin E. Stancliff,
Mrs. Sara F. Barton.	Mrs. Cornelius B. Mather.
Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.	
Regent, Mrs. Sarah M. O'Connor.	Mrs. Mary S. Leaning,
	Mrs. Emma C. Hoyt.
Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams.	
Regent, Mrs. Emma B. Pruyn,	Mrs. Mary L. Bell,
	Mrs. Sarah M. Mandeville,
Mrs. Adelaide E. A. Grenell.	
	Mrs. Frances H. Waite.
Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia.	
Regent, Mrs. Harry M. Lay,	Mrs. Gardner Fuller,
	Mrs. John Blake,
	Mrs. George A. Page,
Mrs. Henry F. Tarbox.	Mrs. J. H. Bradish,
	Mrs. John H. Ward.
Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.	
Regent, Miss Ellen L. Dunn,	Mrs. James E. Place,
Mrs. Peter Miller.	Mrs. Lincoln A. Timerman.
Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.	
Regent, Mrs. S. V. White,	Mrs. Charles A. Hoyt,
	Mrs. Augustus V. Marchwald,
	Miss Ellen A. Halstead,
	Miss Susan A. Sherman,
	Mrs. William S. Mills,

Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins,

Mrs. Omri F. Hibbard,
Mrs. Frederick E. Haight,
Mrs. John R. Rogers,
Mrs. Alexander Cook,
Mrs. John VanB. Thayer,
Mrs. Arthur H. Myers,
Mrs. Calvin E. Hull,
Mrs. George J. Carey.

Mrs. Frank M. Lupton.

Mrs. Viola E. D. Bromley,
Mrs. Stuart H. Rushmore,
Miss Marian W. Marton,
Mrs. Melvin A. Rice,
Mrs. William F. Ross,
Mrs. Stephen W. Giles,
Mrs. James R. Howe,
Miss Edith Burr.

Fort Oswego Chapter, Oswego.

Regent, Mrs. Ruth Johnson Mott. Mrs. H. P. Penfield.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.

Regent, Mrs. John D. McMahon, Mrs. George H. Smith,
Miss Phoebe Stryker. Mrs. Robert W. Jacobs.

Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. P. K. Dederick, Miss Mary Knowles,
Mrs. Samuel L. Munson. Miss Helen Winne.

General James Clinton Chapter, Springfield.

Regent, Mrs. G. Hyde Clarke. Mrs. Charles D. Walradt.

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen S. Munger, Mrs. Frances C. Prescott,
Miss Nora P. Wood,
Mrs. Mary E. Thurston,
Miss Ida A. Batchelder.

Mrs. Carrie B. Grosvenor. Mrs. Mary M. Casler,
Mrs. Mary G. Howell,
Miss Maria Ayers,
Mrs. Frances Rider.

General Richard Montgomery, Gloversville.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Churchill,

Mrs. Estelle F. Darling.

Mrs. Louise H. Lamater.

Mrs. Blanche C. Judson.

General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville.

Regent, Mrs. Anna J. Capron, Mrs. Jessie VanW. Church,
Mrs. Flora T. Lewis,
Mrs. E. C. Shattuck Oldfield.

- Mrs. Julia C. Willard. Mrs. Ella J. Hayes,
Mrs. Antoinette H. Sippell,
Miss Carrie H. Talcott,
Mrs. Margaret L. Sanford.
- Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur.
Regent, Mrs. Eleanor C. Pike. Mrs. E. H. Neary,
Mrs. Martha C. Conger,
Mrs. Era D. Peck,
Mrs. Eleanor T. Lamont.
- Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.
Regent, Mrs. Frederick J. Collier, Miss Mary E. Jones,
Mrs. George E. Benson,
Miss Isabell Mellen,
Mrs. Isaac N. Collier. Mrs. Charles Hatheway,
Mrs. Wm. H. Traver.
- Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.
Regent, Mrs. William E. Hoyt, Mrs. William Eastwood,
Mrs. Edward S. Ellwanger,
Miss Bertha Hooker,
Mrs. William S. Little, Mrs. Charles B. Porter,
Mrs. Elmer C. Smith,
Mrs. L. L. Stone,
Mrs. Alexander M. Lindsay,
Mrs. John F. Alden, Mrs. F. W. Yates,
Mrs. Arthur G. Yates,
Mrs. Andrew Towson. Mrs. Morrison H. McMath,
Mrs. Charles E. Furman.
- Israel Harris Chapter, Granville.
Regent, Mrs. Harriet Burtis.
- James Madison Chapter, Hamilton.
Regent, Mrs. Lois B. Langworthy. Mrs. Lizzie C. Cotton,
Mrs. Lucy F. Risley,
Mrs. Harriette M. Matterson.
- Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown.
Regent, Miss Stella F. Broadhead, Mrs. Ellen H. Proudfit,
Mrs. Cora S. Tew,
Mrs. Carrie J. Hyde. Miss Mertie M. Broadhead,
Miss Martha T. Griswold.
- Jane McCrea Chapter, Fort Edward.
Regent, Mrs. Josephine M. King. Mrs. Grace K. Paris,
Mrs. Mary P. Bascom.
- Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown.
Regent, Miss Jennie S. Foote. Mrs. Frances F. VanVliet,
Mrs. Mary Murray.

Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville.

Regent, Mrs. Shirley E. Brown,	Mrs. Leon Hough,
	Miss Grace Pierce,
Miss Josephine Mason.	Mrs. Eliza Stevens,
	Mrs. I. W. Near.

Kayendatsyona Chapter, Fulton.

Regent, Mrs. Viola D. Vincent.	Miss Jane F. Osgood,
	Miss Elizabeth J. Osgood,
	Mrs. Fanny A. Goodjon,
	Mrs. Charlotte F. Lewis,
	Mrs. Mary J. Bacon.

Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers.

Regent, Mrs. Catherine Henderson,	Miss Charlotte E. Hale,
	Mrs. Hannah J. Howison,
Mrs. Alice Rossire.	Mrs. Irene C. Fraser.

Knickerbocker Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck,	Mrs. Samuel B. Hard,
	Mrs. Lulu J. Beam,
	Miss Grace Osborne,
Mrs. Louis E. Bolande.	Mrs. William R. Stewart,
	Mrs. N. T. Phillips,
	Mrs. Joel A. Allen.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.

Regent, Mrs. Louis Lansing,	Miss Alta Ralph,
	Mrs. George S. Hooker,
Mrs. W. W. Conde.	Mrs. Robert Lansing,
	Miss Flora Peck.

Lowville Chapter, Lowville.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Phillips.	(Not entitled to alternates.)
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Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.

Regent, Miss Jane E. Bushnell,	Mrs. Sanford D. Stockton,
	Miss Mary Reynolds,
Mrs. Allen H. Hoffman.	Mrs. Angelica Griffin,
	Miss Florence Albert.

Manhattan Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Cumings Story.	Mrs. George D. Yeomans,
	Mrs. James G. Wentz,
	Mrs. John T. Snow,
	Mrs. Frank S. Osborn.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York.

Regent, Miss Mary VanBuren Vanderpoel.	Mrs. J. Heron Crosman,
	Mrs. William Brookfield,

- | | |
|---|--|
| Mrs. Walter L. Carr. | Mrs. Virgil P. Humason,
Mrs. Wm. M. Isaacs,
Mrs. Eugene Frayer,
Mrs. George S. Bixby,
Mrs. Oliver L. Jones,
Mrs. James E. Pope,
Mrs. Charles E. M. Gross,
Mrs. Julius H. Seymour,
Mrs. Samuel Blatchford,
Mrs. Adeline Sutphen,
Mrs. C. Miles Collier,
Mrs. Dewis E. Fuller,
Mrs. Joseph Widmer. |
| Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.
Regent, Mrs. Anna B. Haulenbeck. | Mrs. Alice A. M. Landfield,
Mrs. Anna Fancher Mace,
Mrs. Ellen B. L. Crawford. |
| Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, | Mrs. Isaac Morton,
Mrs. DeWitt C. Smith,
Miss Mary L. Hustis,
Miss Anna Dean,
Miss Helen Place, |
| Miss Cornelia B. Davis. | Mrs. S. H. Parsons,
Mrs. Charles W. Brundage,
Miss Edith Alden,
Mrs. Mary A. Hustis,
Miss Adeline C. Brinckerhoff,
Miss E. L. Parris,
Miss Edith VanWyck. |
| Minisink Chapter, Goshen.
Regent, Mrs. Mary T. C. Merritt. | Mrs. Christine C. Reeves. |
| Mohawk Chapter, Albany.
Regent, Mrs. Cyrus Strong Merrill, | Mrs. George H. Gibson,
Mrs. William P. Rudd. |
| Mrs. Edgar C. Leonard. | |
| Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion.
Regent, Mrs. Orange B. Rudd, | Mrs. George Watson,
Mrs. S. S. Richards,
Mrs. Harrison Brand,
Miss Flora Remington,
Mrs. John Clinton,
Mrs. J. Holland Rudl.
Mrs. G. H. Davis. |

- Mrs. Charles Yetman. Miss Marion Carpenter,
Mrs. Charles Wright,
Mrs. Annie E. Hartford.
- Mohegan Chapter, Ossining.
Regent, Miss Clara C. Fuller. Mrs. H. S. Bowron,
Mrs. Bertha Robbins,
Mrs. J. H. Naramore.
- Monroe Chapter Brockport.
Regent, Miss Mary P. Rhoades. Mrs. William B. Sylvester,
Miss Electa M. Minot,
Miss Mary M. L. Minot.
Mrs. George C. Gordon,
Mrs. Thomas H. Dobson.
- Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, New York.
Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Seymour. Miss Adelaide Kuper,
Mrs. Anna E. Todd,
Mrs. M. D. Sohon,
Miss Nathalie B. Smith.
- New York City Chapter, New York.
Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde,
Mrs. Edward Hall, Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley,
Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney,
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Alfred W. Cochran,
Miss Emma G. Lathrop. Mrs. Wilbur McBride,
Mrs. Andrew J. Robinson,
Mrs. Helen G. Tansley,
Mrs. Frank McWatters,
Mrs. Charles Cone,
Miss Elizabeth Ingraham,
Mrs. Charles H. Jones,
Mrs. John M. Gardner,
Mrs. James W. Randell,
Mrs. Watson A. Bowron,
Mrs. Alexis F. Besson,
Mrs. Herman Stump,
Mrs. George Ryttenberg,
Mrs. Mary E. Wadsworth,
Mrs. James Cary, Jr.,
Mrs. Albert W. Harris,
Mrs. Francis X. Donoghue,
Miss Marie Louise Wadsworth,
Mrs. Ronald E. Bonar,
Mrs. William Kellogg Tillotson,
Mrs. Mary H. Johnson,
Mrs. John Stanton,
Mrs. Warren Higley.

Mrs. M. Angelo Heath,
 Mrs. E. N. Block,
 Mrs. Robert T. Haskins,
 Mrs. Calvin H. Nealley,
 Mrs. Herbert Terrell,
 Mrs. James A. Skinner,
 Mrs. Edward A. Greeley,
 Mrs. Edward M. Knox,
 Miss Frances Sweeny,
 Miss Agnes Robinson,
 Miss Letitia Perine,
 Mrs. Lincoln Peabody,
 Mrs. Harry Wallerstein,
 Miss Rosa G. Moses,
 Mrs. Irving R. Wiles,
 Mrs. Reuben L. Coleman,
 Miss Edith Hurlbert,
 Mrs. John E. Renahan,
 Mrs. Emma W. Clark,
 Miss Jeanne C. Irwin-Martin,
 Mrs. D. Edward Seybel,
 Mrs. Thaddeus Nighman.

Olean Chapter, Olean.

Regent, Mrs. Anna McL. Strong, Mrs. F. W. Higgins,
 Mrs. Charles Green,
 Mrs. Frank Blakeslee, Mrs. John Troy,
 Mrs. H. D. Bennie.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, Cambridge.

Regent, Miss Jennie M. Qua, Miss Kate M. McKie,
 Mrs. Amy R. Hart,
 Mrs. Fannie R. Hill, Mrs. Elena B. Kenyon,
 Mrs. Frances P. Taylor.

Oneida Chapter, Utica.

Regent, Mrs. W. B. Crouse, Mrs. Ellen Scollard,
 Mrs. G. Frederick Ralph, Mrs. E. J. Nelson,
 Mrs. Charles B. Crouse, Miss Cornelia Williams.

Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta.

Regent, Mrs. Anna deG. W. Colburn.

Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse.

Regent, Mrs. Louise VanL. Lynch,
 Mrs. Lydia P. Flint,
 Miss Ella M. K. Whedon,
 Mrs. Mary T. Leavenworth,
 Mrs. Kate C. Knickerbocker,
 Mrs. Anna I. Rich.

Ontario Chapter, Pulaski.

Regent, Mrs. Henry B. Clark.

Onwentsia Chapter, Addison.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. B. Landers. Mrs. George I. True.

Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.

Regent, Miss Anna Elizabeth Leaning,

Mrs. Florence E. Whitbeck,

Mrs. Fannie G. White.

Mrs. Lucy Harris.

Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia.

Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Stebbins. Miss Margaret D. Stebbins,

Miss Madeline Beckwith.

Owasco Chapter, Auburn.

Regent, Mrs. Frederick H. Lee.

Patterson Chapter, Westfield.

Regent, Mrs. George W. Patterson.

Mrs. Julia F. Welch,

Mrs. Myrtle R. Nixon,

Miss Rhena E. Mosher,

Mrs. Lucy D. Seymour.

Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy.

Regent, Mrs. Russell F. Benson,

Mrs. James DeSota Giblin,

Miss Carrie A. Warner.

Mrs. Edward B. Cox.

Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh.

Regent, Mrs. William Vanamee,

Miss Adalaide Skeel,

Mrs. Charles Caldwell.

Mrs. Lucretia Stillman,

Miss Anna Betts.

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls.

Regent, Miss Janet McKay Cowing,

Mrs. Lillias R. Sanford,

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Addison,

Mrs. Anna K. Remsen,

Mrs. Grace M. Yawger.

Mrs. Alice H. Hood,

Mrs. Amelia G. Swaby.

St. Johnsville Chapter, St. Johnsville.

Regent, Mrs. George F. Snell.

Miss E. A. Boarst,

Mrs. George Wiley,

Mrs. Warren Richards,

Miss Lena Nellis,

Miss Kate Nellis,

Mrs. Samuel R. Brown.

Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg.

Regent, Mrs. Joseph Gamble.

Mrs. M. P. Myers.

Miss Alexandra M. Gamble.

Miss Ellen A. Hewitt,

Mrs. Charles V. Grismer.

Mrs. L. L. Shedden,

- Mrs. Bessie J. Clapp,
 Miss Eleanor A. McGill.
- Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga.
 Regent, Mrs. Ella H. Comstock, Mrs. Jessie V. Porter,
 Mrs. Louise H. Mingay. Mrs. Emma I. Bosworth,
 Miss Harriet Ingalls.
- Saugerties Chapter, Saugerties.
 Regent, Mrs. Marie K. W. James. Mrs. Katherine Spalding.
- Seneca Chapter, Geneva.
 Regent, Mrs. D. B. Backenstose. Mrs. Hugh L. Rose,
 Miss Clara Bradley Graves,
 Miss Lillie G. Hopkins.
- Skenandoah Chapter, Oneida.
 Regent, Mrs. Anna B. Goodwin, Mrs. S. Allen Clark,
 Mrs. Theodore Coles. Mrs. E. C. Remick,
 Mrs. Theodore F. Hand,
 Mrs. R. M. Baker,
 Mrs. Otto Pfaff,
 Miss Ellen Fish,
 Mrs. Norman L. Cramer.
- Sleepy Hollow Chapter, Briarcliff Manor.
 Regent, Mrs. William H. Coleman.
 Miss Grace Bayles.
- Swe-kat-si Chapter, Ogdensburg.
 Regent, Miss Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck,
 Mrs. W. L. Proctor,
 Mrs. S. L. Dawley. Mrs. Thomas Spratt.
- Tioughnioga Chapter, Cortland.
 Regent, Mrs. Carolyn R. Gillette, Mrs. Ferdinand Dashler,
 Mrs. John Miller. Miss Alma Darby.
- Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton.
 Regent, Mrs. Emilie B. Trowbridge,
 Mrs. Coralyn Farnham,
 Miss Belle A. Mason. Mrs. Caroline S. Phelps.
- Washington Heights Chapter, New York.
 Regent, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer. Mrs. Edwin R. Fay,
 Miss Mary Brackett,
 Mrs. Thomas Vermilye,
 Mrs. George T. Wilson.
- West Point Chapter, New York.
 Regent, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth.
 (Will not be represented.)
- Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary L. McMaster. Mrs. J. G. Sherman,
 Mrs. Anna Newberry Rogers.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.

Regent, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth,

Mrs. F. J. R. Clarke.

Mrs. James D. Wynkoop,
 Mrs. J. L. Preston,
 Mrs. William Lawton,
 Mrs. H. D. Ingalls,
 Mrs. B. M. Tremper,
 Mrs. Harry MacMillan,
 Miss Mary Helen Baker.

White Plains Chapter, White Plains.

Regent. Mrs. Henry B. Powell. (Not entitled to alternates.)

Women of '76 Chapter, Brooklyn.

Regent, Miss Hendrika Broes VanHeekeren.

Miss Hedelind E. Beck,
 Miss Melinna Eldredge,
 Miss Edith Quinby,
 Miss Louise Buttrick,
 Miss Anna E. Robbins.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Mrs. John H. C. Wulbern.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory.

Council Oak Chapter, Morganton.

Regent, Mrs. A. C. Avery, Jr.

Mrs. Annie Leslie,
 Miss Janie Pearson.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Waynesville.

Regent, Mrs. Ruth B. Baker.

Mrs. Janie L. Conrad,
 Miss Nora Welch,
 Mrs. Margaret Marshall,
 Mrs. Robert Gilmer.

Edward Buncombe Chapter, Asheville.

Regent, Mrs. Eliza P. Settle.

Mrs. Mary Stringfield Ray,
 Mrs. Frederick Hull,
 Mrs. Fred. M. Messler,
 Mrs. Theodore Morrison,
 Miss Grace Jones.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Salisbury.

Regent, Mrs. Edwin Overman.

Miss Jeanie C. Kluttz,
 Miss Mary L. Smith,
 Mrs. Katharine H. S. McKenzie.

Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro.

Regent, Mrs. Addie D. VanNoppen.

Mary Slocumb Chapter, Mooresville.

Regent, Mrs. Anna W. Goodman. Miss Daisybel Pharr.

Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte.

Regent, Mrs. Louise Young Smith.

**Mrs. Mary O. VanLandingham,
Miss Laura E. Orr,
Miss Julia Alexander,
Miss Willie G. Durant,
Mrs. Annie T. Johnston.**

Mrs. F. R. Harris,
Mrs. C. M. Cooper,
Mrs. J. F. Harris,
Miss Sarah E. Burwell,
Miss Lelia A. B. Shannon.

State Regent—Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry.

OHIO.

Regent, Mrs. Eva J. P. Heintselman,

- Mrs. Jessie Wolf Otis.
 Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.
 Regent, Miss Ellita Mott.
 Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Lancaster.
 Regent, Mrs. Anthra J. K. Wynkoop.
- Mrs. Minnie W. Franz,
 Miss Elizabeth B. Morrison.
 Mrs. Ralph D. Sneath.
 Miss Mary F. Mumaugh,
 Mrs. Elizabeth W. Maccracken,
 Miss Cora Rigby.
- Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay.
 Regent, Miss Josephine O. Firmin.
- Mrs. Charles E. Niles.
 Fort McArthur Chapter, Kenton.
 Regent, Mrs. Eleanor A. Bain.
- Mrs. Mary W. Armstrong.
 George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington.
 Regent, Mrs. Henrietta M. Stumm.
- Mrs. Susan P. T. Daugherty,
 Mrs. Katharine J. Foos.
- Hetuck Chapter, Newark.
 Regent, Mrs. Daisy G. Miller.
- Mrs. J. M. Graham,
 Miss Anne Priest.
- John Reily Chapter, Hamilton.
 Regent, Mrs. Wm. C. Miller.
- Mrs. Amy P. Danser,
 Mrs. John Heiser,
 Mrs. Charles Gath,
 Mrs. Newton Smith,
 Mrs. Lou J. Beauchamp,
 Mrs. Edward Sohngen,
 Mrs. Walter Tobey.
- Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton.
 Regent, Miss Rebekah Strickle.
- Mrs. Joseph Carr,
 Mrs. Thomas Weakley,
 Mrs. D. W. Green.
- Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth.
 Regent, Miss Janette Stewart Silcox.
- Mrs. Ida F. Anderson,
 Mrs. Alice K. Hutchins,
 Mrs. Bertha LeF. Thomas.
 Miss Gertrude Oakes,
 Miss Bertha Waite.
- Lagonda Chapter, Springfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary McC. Martin,
 Mrs. Gertrude Heffelfinger.
- Mrs. Jennie L. Thomas,
 Mrs. Elizabeth B. McGrew.

Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown.

Regent, Mrs. Ellen B. Botsford, Mrs. Rachel W. Tayler,
 Mrs. Mary Hitchcock. Mrs. John E. McVey.

Marietta Chapter, Marietta.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Sayre Dana. Mrs. James Creelman,
 Mrs. Bosworth (Louise M.),
 Miss Agnes W. Cadwallader,
 Miss Grace F. Davis,
 Miss Helen Curtis.

Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky.

Regent, Miss Harriet C. West, Mrs. James Melville,
 Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss. Mrs. Anna P. VanAlstyne,
 Mrs. Thomas R. Sloane,
 Miss Abbie B. Wolworth,
 Mrs. Isaac Mack,
 Mrs. Henry Graefe,
 Miss Agnes E. Rodman,
 Mrs. John A. Strutton,
 Mrs. Augusta L. Moss,
 Miss Fanny Cogswell.

Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield.

Regent, Mrs. Frances W. Strong.

Miami Chapter, Troy.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Carver. Mrs. Mary Hayner,
 Mrs. George E. Coleman,
 Mrs. Edith C. Carr.

Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville.

Regent, Miss Julia F. Munson. Mrs. Moses M. Granger.

Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Athens.

Regent, Mrs. Mary C. de Steigner. Mrs. Grace P. Biddle,
 Mrs. Lena deS. Slattery,
 Mrs. Frances W. Welch,
 Mrs. Clara Will Reah.

Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe.

Regent, Miss Eliza I. Vanmeter.

New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. T. Wyman. Mrs. Eleanor M. Nye,
 Mrs. Mary W. S. Keech,
 Mrs. Caroline B. Tyler.

Old Northwest Chapter, Ravenna.

Regent, Mrs. Irene R. H. Seymour. Mrs. Ellesif Reeves Beebe,
 Mrs. Lura B. Leonard,
 Mrs. Maud Freeman Marsh.

Piqua Chapter, Piqua.

Regent, Mrs. Frank P. Irvin.

Urbana Chapter, Urbana.

Regent, Mrs. A. F. Vance.

Miss Clifford Warnock.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo.

Regent, Mrs. Alice B. Gardiner,

Mrs. Alice S. Doyle,
 Mrs. Ferdinand Welch,
 Miss Maria Waite,
 Mrs. Charles Rowland.

Miss Fannie Harnit.

Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro.

Regent, Mrs. H. W. Spargue.

Mrs. Martha R. Eddy.

Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut.

Regent, Mrs. Rowena B. Hickox.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Washington Court House Chapter, Washington Court House.

Regent, Mrs. May McL. Howat,

Mrs. Minnie E. Gest,

Miss Emma B. Jackson.

Mrs. Mary P. Quinn.

Wauseon Chapter, Wauseon.

Regent, Mrs. J. S. Newcomer.

Mrs. Haven T. Brigham.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.

Regent, Mrs. Harvey D. Goulder,

Mrs. Stephen L. Pierce,

Mrs. Mars E. Wager,

Mrs. M. J. Doyle,

Mrs. William C. Boyle.

Mrs. Robert A. Castner,

Mrs. H. C. Parsons,

Mrs. E. M. Avery,

Mrs. F. W. Hart,

Mrs. H. A. Griffin,

Mrs. E. L. Harris,

Mrs. C. B. Tozier,

Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins,

Mrs. A. B. Coe,

Mrs. Clara Hower,

Mrs. C. H. Smith.

Wooster Wayne Chapter, Wooster.

Regent, Mrs. Amy S. Mullins.

Miss Clementine Taggart,

Miss Elizabeth M. Pendleton.

Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming.

Regent, Mrs. George Kinsey.

Mrs. W. H. Connor.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Oklahoma City Chapter, Oklahoma City.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Carpenter. Miss Lillian Snowden.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery.
Multnomah Chapter, Portland.
Regent, Mrs. Katherine T. McCamant,
Mrs. Anna A. Warren.
Mrs. Francis P. Sherman.

State Regent—Mrs. Wilbur F. Reader.
State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Henry Pennypacker.
Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte.
Regent, Mrs. Evelyn H. Rogers. Mrs. D. H. Hastings.
Berks County Chapter, Reading.
Regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim,
Mrs. Wm. deB. Brusstar. Miss Emma Oberly,
Mrs. J. C. Illig,
Miss Addie Owen,
Mrs. Robert S. Birch,
Mrs. John B. Dampman,
Miss Henrietta Owen,
Miss Caroline M. Custer,
Miss Marie Beyerle,
Miss Blanche Seidel.
Bloomsburg Chapter, Bloomsburg.
Regent, Mrs. Nora Sterner. (Not entitled to alternates.)
Brookville Chapter, Brookville.
Regent, Mrs. Anthony W. Cook. Mrs. Charles Corbet,
Mrs. S. S. Henderson,
Mrs. John Clark Kepler.
Canadahta Chapter, Titusville.
Regent, Mrs. Alma S. Sherman. Mrs. E. O. Emerson, Jr.
Chester County Chapter, West Chester.
Regent, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Mrs. Horace A. Beale,
Mrs. Frank P. Miller,
Mrs. Joseph T. Rothrock. Miss Elizabeth M. Rothrock,
Mrs. Sarah K. Ruth.
Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Sennett. Mrs. S. Josephine Bates,
Mrs. Annie M. Hempstead.
Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven.
Regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott.
Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville.
Regent, Mrs. Gertrude G. Chalfant.
Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selin's Grove.
Regent, Mrs. Annie K. Gregory.
(Will not be represented.)

Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle.

Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Paulding. Mrs. W. B. Beitzel,
Mrs. James K. Eppley.

Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, Miss Harriet J. Baird-Huey.
Miss Harriet G. Cook,
Mrs. William B. Hodge,
Mrs. Oliver C. Dorney,
Miss Katharine G. Cook,
Mrs. Edward B. Searles.

Delaware County Chapter, Media.

Regent, Mrs. Richard Peters, Jr., Mrs. James G. Campbell,
Mrs. Louise Lodge,
Miss Josephine B. Knight,
Mrs. J. M. Bromall,
Mrs. S. B. Luckie. Mrs. Elwood Tyson,
Mrs. L. F. Jack,
Miss Margaret Little,
Mrs. J. Watts Mercur,
Mrs. P. W. Janeway,
Mrs. W. C. Sproul,
Mrs. S. Stoever.

Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston.

Regent, Mrs. Annette Gorman. Mrs. Katharine J. Wilcox,
Mrs. Esther Keeler.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster.

Regent, Miss Susan R. Slaymaker,
Miss Susan C. Frazer. Miss M. Louise Rohrer,
Miss Salome J. Burrowes,
Miss Mary S. Kepler,
Miss Laura G. Slaymaker,
Miss Margaret Slaymaker,
Mrs. Wm. A. Heitshu,
Miss Grace Woods,
Mrs. Martin B. Rohrer,
Mrs. James Wickersham,
Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton,
Mrs. George A. Wallace,
Mrs. John W. Hassler,
Mrs. Grabill B. Long,
Mrs. Charles H. Locher,
Miss Lena Hertz,
Miss Lizzie Getz.

Du Bois Chapter, Du Bois.

Regent, Mrs. Eva K. Truxal. Mrs. John E. DuBois.

Flag House Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, Mrs. T. Worcester Worrell.

Mrs. Stephen T. Beale.

Fort McIntosh Chapter, Beaver.

Regent, Miss Susan D. Darragh.

Mrs. William S. Anderson,

Mrs. Ira F. Mansfield.

George Clymer Chapter, Towanda.

Regent, Mrs. Isabella P. Rendall,

Mrs. G. A. Dayton,

Mrs. Hila N. Williams,

Mrs. Fred. Newell.

Mrs. Helen R. Hale,

Mrs. Francis H. Tracy.

George Taylor Chapter, Easton.

Regent, Mrs. H. D. Maxwell.

Mrs. F. W. Edgar,

Mrs. Oliver Myers.

Germantown Chapter, Germantown.

Regent, Mrs. Clarence D. Senseman.

Mrs. Charles W. Sloan.

Mrs. James O. Godwin.

Gettysburg Chapter, Gettysburg.

Regent, Miss Virginia H. McCurdy.

Mrs. Martha A. H. O'Neal.

Harrisburg Chapter Harrisburg.

Regent, Miss Caroline Pearson,

Mrs. George B. Kunkel,

Mrs. Levi H. Alricks.

Miss Janney G. McClintock.

Independence Hall Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, Mrs. James G. Leiper,

Mrs. David S. Stetson,

Mrs. Charles W. Merrill,

Miss Agnes M. Mitchell.

Mrs. Samuel J. Taylor,

Mrs. Wm. McCandless.

Lawrence Chapter, New Castle.

Regent, Miss Anna P. King.

Mrs. James M. Clarke.

Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon.

Regent, Miss Adeline E. Guilford.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown.

Regent, Mrs. Robert Iredell.

Miss Minnie F. Mickley,

Miss Florence I. Berger.

Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport.

Regent, Mrs. Allen P. Perley,

Mrs. Herbert Laird,

Mrs. Newell L. Johnson.

Miss Annie McClure,

Miss Mercy A. Doebler.

McKean Chapter, Smethport.

Regent, Mrs. Helen G. Morrison.

Mrs. Mary H. Forrest.

Merion Chapter, Bala.

Regent, Mrs. John F. Develin.

Miss Margaret Harvey,
Mrs. Peter J. Hughes,
Mrs. Beulah H. Whildin.**Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.**Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden,
Mrs. Louis P. Evans,
Mrs. William Thornton,
Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes.Mrs. Frank H. Getchell,
Mrs. S. P. S. Mitchell,
Mrs. Frederick Gerry,
Mrs. Mahlon H. Kline,
Mrs. Charles M. Lukens,
Mrs. Charles W. Sparhawk,
Miss Anna B. Frishmuth,
Mrs. Theodore Pidgeon,
Miss Helen Erben,
Mrs. Joseph Sinnott.**Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg.**

Regent, Mrs. Will A. Huff.

Mrs. Charles Davis.

Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh.Regent, Mrs. Samuel Ammon,
Mrs. Albert A. Horne,
Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh,
Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams,
Mrs. William S. Foster.Miss Julia M. Harding,
Mrs. Edward B. Scull,
Mrs. Halsey Williams,
Mrs. George C. Lewis,
Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson,
Mrs. Dexter J. Thayer,
Mrs. R. T. Reineman,
Mrs. Maxwell Moorhead,
Mrs. Wm. T. Wallace,
Mrs. Albert Childs,
Mrs. Park Painter,
Miss Matilda Denny,
Mrs. Julia K. Hogg.**Presque Isle Chapter, Erie.**

Regent, Mrs. Missouri N. Morrison.

Mrs. J. F. Downing,
Miss Helen Ball,
Miss Osie Ball.**Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia.**Regent, Mrs. Catherine A. Bruce,
Miss Emma L. Crowell,
Miss Elizabeth E. Massey.Mrs. Warren W. Fisher,
Mrs. Joseph McElmell,
Mrs. W. M. Laverty,
Mrs. James Dunn,
Mrs. Charles Purves.

- Schuylkill Valley Chapter, Pottstown.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hoffer. Mrs. George H. Leister,
 Miss Anna C. Rossiter.
- Shikellimo Chapter, Lewisburg.
 Regent, Mrs. Joseph C. Nesbit. Mrs. Charles A. Godcharles,
 Mrs. Matthew Cowden,
 Mrs. Augusta Loomis,
 Mrs. Frank M. Sampson,
 Mrs. Edward Irland.
- Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury.
 Regent, Mrs. Annie J. Sidler. Mrs. Anthony C. Simpson,
 Mrs. Frank K. Hain.
- Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary D. Patton. Mrs. Mary Krebs,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Swoop,
 Mrs. Jane B. Hartswick.
- Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute.
 Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Cumings. Miss Marial G. King,
 Mrs. Emily C. Ellis.
- Tioga Chapter, Athens.
 Regent, Mrs. C. S. Maurice, Miss Margaret Maurice,
 Mrs. G. H. Stimson. Mrs. J. N. Weaver.
- Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances P. Piatt, Mrs. I. Ella Reynolds,
 Mrs. Helena S. Hatfield,
 Mrs. Georgiana M. Piolette,
 Miss Elizabeth Bunnell.
- Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown.
 Regent, Mrs. Rebecca McInnes. Mrs. Harriet D. Eisenberg,
 Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker,
 Mrs. Mary W. Harry,
 Mrs. Ellen K. Fornance,
 Mrs. Frances B. Brown.
- Venango Chapter, Franklin.
 Regent, Mrs. Jane D. Hancock. Miss Mary E. Hancock.
- Washington County Chapter, Washington.
 Regent, Mrs. Minnie R. Borchers. Miss Nancy Sherrard,
 Miss Margaret Bureau,
 Mrs. Mary L. Horn,
 Mrs. Gertrude S. Miller.
- Witness Tree Chapter, Columbia.
 Regent, Miss Martha Mifflin. Mrs. John Lutz,
 Miss Belle Lowry,
 Miss Lillian Evans.

Wyoming Valley Chapter. Wilkes-Barre.

Regent, Mrs. Katharine Searle McCartney.

	Mrs. Sarah B. Woodward,
	Mrs. Isaac P. Hand,
	Mrs. Martha B. Phelps,
Mrs. Sheldon Reynolds.	Mrs. Jennie DeW. Harvey,
	Miss Mary C. Sharpe,
	Mrs. Charles Miner.

Yorktown Chapter, York.

Regent, Mrs. Smyser Williams. Mrs. James W. Latimer.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Edward L. Johnson.

Bristol Chapter, Bristol.

Regent, Mrs. William McC. Ransom.

	Miss Anna B. Manchester,
Mrs. Richard Dunbar.	Miss Alice L. Gardner.

Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, Pawtucket.

Regent, Mrs. Martha J. Chase,	Mrs. Ella A. Tuck,
Mrs. Susan J. Fisk.	Miss Ella F. Mason.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence.

Regent, Mrs. Richard J. Barker,	Mrs. William H. Thornley,
Mrs. Jesse C. Fenner,	Miss Abby W. Adams,
Miss Mary C. Talbot,	Miss Anne W. Stockbridge,
Mrs. Frank A. Waterman.	Miss Grace L. Slocum.

General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, East Greenwich.

Regent, Mrs. Elbridge G. Carpenter,	Mrs. Charles H. Allen,
	Mrs. S. W. Chace,
Mrs. Charles G. Hill.	Mrs. William P. Congdon,
	Miss Anna F. Holden.

Narrangansett, East Greenwich.

Regent, Mrs. Herbert J. Wells. Miss Sara L. McCrillis.

Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket.

Regent, Mrs. Lavinia B. Briggs,	Mrs. Hezekiah Conant,
	Mrs. Henry G. Thresher,
Mrs. Mary C. Bowen.	Miss Claribel Crandall,
	Miss Nettie D. Kinyon.

Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet S. Langdon,	Mrs. Charles Stanton.
Mrs. George Champlin.	Mrs. George N. Burdick.

William Ellery Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. Kate Burlingame,	Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn,
	Mrs. Clara A. Pinniger.

Mrs. Annie M. Bryant,
 Mrs. Eliza A. Kaulf.
 Mrs. Mary A. Baxter,
 Miss Susan W. Swinburne
 Mrs. Sarah A. N. Sayer,
 Mrs. Minnie C. Barker,
 Mrs. Florence S. Howard,
 Mrs. Eliza A. Stewart,
 Miss Elizabeth Swinburne.

Woonsocket Chapter, Woonsocket.

Regent, Mrs. Adele S. H. Jackson, Miss M. Louise Ballou,
 Mrs. Francello G. Jillson,
 Mrs. Susan A. Ballou. Mrs. Charles O. Arnold,
 Mrs. Cyrena J. Aldrich.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Regent—Mrs. Henry W. Richardson.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. George W. Nicholls.

Andrew Pickens Chapter, Seneca.

Regent, Mrs. Annie W. Mell. Mrs. Grace Calhoun,
 Mrs. Gussie Doyle.

Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill.

Regent, Mrs. Eliza F. W. Buist. Mrs. B. M. Fenell,
 Mrs. T. A. Crawford.

Cateechee Chapter, Anderson.

Regent, Mrs. William Laughlin. Mrs. S. Bleckley.

Columbia Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Mrs. L. D. Childs. Mrs. August Kohn.

Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.

Regent, Mrs. Dora F. Jones. Mrs. W. E. Bennett.

Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken.

Regent, Mrs. Lillie R. Henderson. Mrs. Ellen E. Rice,
 Mrs. Mary Red Wood.

Kate Barry Chapter, Spartanburg.

Regent, Mrs. Mabel F. Simpson. Miss Mary O. Dean.

King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel M. McNeel. Mrs. A. V. Snell,
 Mrs. R. M. Bratton,
 Mrs. Sarah E. Tillinghast.

Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, Barnwell.

Regent, Miss Jennie Louise Bates.

(Not entitled to alternates.)

Mary Adair Chapter, Chester.

Regent, Miss Charlotte A. Hardin.

Mrs. J. C. McLure,
 Mrs. F. M. Hicklin.

Moultrie Chapter, Orangeburg.

Regent, Mrs. Lurline M. Ligon. Mrs. Jesse B. W. Bull.

Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Greenville.Regent, Mrs. Flora P. Dill, Mrs. Mary P. Gridley,
Mrs. Harriet Wilkins,
Miss Marie Gilreath,
Mrs. Alvin Dean,
Mrs. P. T. Hayne,
Mrs. F. Louise Mayer,
Mrs. Nannie Wright.**Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston.**Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Jones, Miss Eola H. Willis,
Mrs. H. C. Hughes. Miss Mai L. Scott.**Sumter's Home Chapter, Sumter.**

Regent, Miss Edith M. DeLorme. Miss Katherine Moses.

Swamp Fox Chapter, Marion.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Buck. (Not entitled to alternates.)

TENNESSEE.

State Regent—Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Edwin S. Gardner.

Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville.Regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Mrs. Ida Lambert,
Miss S. Ella Hunt,
Mrs. J. W. Caldwell,
Mrs. Jennie Keeling,
Mrs. M. L. Patterson,
Mrs. Wm. Goodman,
Mrs. H. Fonde,
Mrs. H. O. Milton,
Mrs. Aiken,
Mrs. McNeiley.

Mrs. John Frazee.

Campbell Chapter, Nashville.Regent, Mrs. W. W. Berry, Miss E. Kate Trousdell,
Mrs. Eliza W. Edwards,
Mrs. Charles Sykes,
Mrs. Josephine Ellis.

Mrs. L. B. Fete.

Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga.Regent, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, Mrs. James A. Caldwell,
Mrs. K. D. Rathburn. Mrs. H. V. Boynton,
Mrs. W. B. Mitchel.**Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis.**Regent, Mrs. S. C. Toof, Mrs. Virginia Matthews,
Mrs. Nannie P. Harris,Mrs. C. C. Huntington. Miss Ellen Perkins,
Mrs. Frances W. Eastland.

- Cumberland Chapter, Nashville.
 Regent, Mrs. A. M. Shook, Mrs. Mark S. Cockrell,
 Miss Lizzie Atchison,
 Mrs. William E. Norvell. Mrs. Charles H. Eastman,
 Mrs. W. G. Spencer.
- Hermitage Chapter, Memphis.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Latham, Mrs. Edward B. Lindsay,
 Mrs. Kate S. Lenman. Mrs. Medora Brooks,
 Mrs. Howard Ford,
 Mrs. Anna L. Sledge,
 Mrs. Virginia H. Houck,
 Miss Lida Moore.
- Jackson-Madison Chapter, Jackson.
 Regent, Mrs. Emma M. Mosby. Mrs. Fannie A. Enloe.
- Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon.
 Regent, Mrs. Joseph Mackenzie.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
- Old Glory Chapter, Franklin.
 Regent, Mrs. Lucy H. Horton. Mrs. Julia P. Eggleston,
 Mrs. Jennie P. Hyde,
 Mrs. Leighla P. Cochrane.
- Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.
 Regent, Mrs. Jennie M. Wilhoite.
 (Not entitled to representation.)
- Watauga Chapter, Memphis.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary R. Day. Mrs. Shirley D. Chism,
 Mrs. Keller Anderson,
 Mrs. James Devant.

TEXAS.

- State Regent—Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.
- Agnes Woodson Chapter, Belton.
 Regent, Miss Mary Pettus Thomas.
 (Will not be represented.)
- Betty Martin Chapter, Temple.
 Regent, Mrs. Huling P. Robertson.
 Mrs. A. C. Buchanan.
- El Paso Chapter, El Paso.
 Regent, Miss Thirza L. Westcott. Mrs. John S. Akin.
- George Washington Chapter, Galveston.
 Regent, Mrs. Daisy C. Polk, Mrs. Edwin F. Harris,
 Mrs. John R. Holmes. Mrs. Edwin Bruce,
 Mrs. C. B. Stone,
 Mrs. Thomas J. Groce.
- Henry Downs Chapter, Waco.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Carter. Mrs. James W. Lee.

Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas.

Regent, Mrs. Alvin H. Lane, Mrs. G. H. de Jarnette,
Mrs. R. L. Goodman. Mrs. John T. Smither.

Lady Washington Chapter, Houston.

Regent, Mrs. David F. Stewart, Mrs. H. F. Ring,
Miss Anne Yocum. Mrs. Corra B. Foster.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Fort Worth.

Regent, Mrs. John F. Swayne. Mrs. Edgar Capps.

Rebecca Crockett Chapter, Gainesville.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas M. Bosson. Mrs. Otto B. Smith,
Mrs. John L. Simpson,
Mrs. C. Newcomb Stevens,
Mrs. Wm. L. Blanton.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, San Antonio.

Regent, Miss M. Eleanor Brackenridge.
Mrs. James H. French.

Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Austin.

Regent, Mrs. William H. Bell. Mrs. Ira H. Evans.

Weatherford Chapter, Weatherford.

Regent, Mrs. Robert W. Foat. Mrs. R. S. Lowe,
Mrs. Wright D. Taylor,
Mrs. John O. Tucker.

UTAH.

State Regent—Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City.

Regent, Mrs. Minnie W. Miller.

VERMONT.

State Regent—Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Clayton N. North.

Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.

Regent, Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, Mrs. Lowry A. Harman,
Mrs. Albert W. Edson. Mrs. David N. Haynes,
Mrs. Emily S. Moore,
Mrs. Fanny A. Welcher,
Mrs. Philip R. Leavenworth.

Ascutney Chapter, Windsor.

Regent, Mrs. Helen E. J. Davis. Mrs. Lulu F. Woolson,
Mrs. Mary C. Hubbard,
Mrs. Jessie White Cabot.

Bronson Chapter, Arlington.

Regent, Mrs. James E. Dalghish.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans.

Regent, Mrs. Hannah B. Morton, Mrs. Emma J. Church,
Mrs. Clarissa J. Robertson.

Mrs. Helen W. Merrill,
Mrs. Sybil I. Goodspeed,
Mrs. Mabel Foss,
Miss Sara F. Barnes.

Bennington Chapter, Bennington.

Regent, Mrs. Mary Gale Root, Mrs. G. F. Graves.
Mrs. Charles H. Darling.

Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro.

Regent, Mrs. F. L. Smith, Mrs. Annie G. Cobb,
Miss Zelia Johnson,
Mrs. Laura Wiggin,
Miss Susan Clark,
Mrs. J. G. Ullery,
Mrs. M. I. Reed.

Mrs. E. A. Starkey.

Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury.

Regent, Mrs. Frances F. W. Wales.
Miss Emma Wilcox.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington.

Regent, Miss Mary Roberts, Mrs. D. W. Robinson,
Mrs. J. H. Wires, Mrs. B. B. Smalley,
Mrs. Rodney Roby,
Mrs. N. W. Fisk,
Mrs. W. L. Stone.

Hand's Cove Chapter, Shoreham.

Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Platt, Mrs. Eva W. Cutts,
Mrs. Anne B. North, Mrs. Emeline B. Clark,
Miss Marcia A. Douglas,
Mrs. Mary R. Abell,
Mrs. Abbie K. Buell.

Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney.

Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Farnham, Mrs. Clara B. Platt.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon.

Regent, Miss Julia A. C. Jackson, Mrs. Nellie E. Bowman.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier.

Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Cummins, Mrs. Calista R. Jones,
Miss Martha S. Watson, Mrs. Ella M. Warren.

Ormsby Chapter, Manchester.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. U. Robbins, Mrs. Olin R. Beach.

Ottaquechee Chapter, Woodstock.

Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Vaughan, Miss Evie A. Hapgood,
Miss Ellen A. Fairbanks,
Mrs. Julia W. Slack.

Oxbow Chapter, Newbury.

Regent, Mrs. Ella H. Atkinson, Mrs. Phebe Bailey.

Palestrello Chapter, Wallingford.Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Waldo. Mrs. Anna M. McIntyre,
Mrs. Clara K. Noble,
Mrs. Grace C. Buffum.**St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury.**

Regent, Mrs. George H. Cross. Mrs. John W. Titcomb.

Seth Warner Chapter, Vergennes.Regent, Mrs. Lucy C. C. Hindes. Mrs. Kate McCuen,
Miss Lois E. Lyon,
Mrs. Laura C. Jodoin.

(Will not be represented.)

Thomas Chittenden Chapter, White River Junction.

Regent, Mrs. Julia E. K. Batchelder.

William McKinley Chapter, Middletown.

Regent, Mrs. Alice E. W. Gray. Mrs. J. E. Buxton.

VIRGINIA.

State Regent—Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard.

Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.Regent, Mrs. William H. Wood. Mrs. Wm. M. Thornton,
Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons,
Mrs. George W. Olivier,
Mrs. R. W. Huntington.**Betty Washington Lewis Chapter, Fredericksburg.**Regent, Mrs. John T. Goolrick. Mrs. Charles L. Ruffin,
Mrs. Dorr Clark,
Mrs. B. W. C. Chancellor,
Mrs. John B. Gray.**Beverly Manor Chapter, Staunton.**Regent, Mrs. Garrett G. Gooch. Miss Maria P. Duval,
Mrs. Maria B. Taylor,
Mrs. Frank M. Hanger,
Mrs. Ellen M. McCullough,
Mrs. Charles Curry.**Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg.**Regent, Mrs. Florence Horsley. Mrs. Alice J. Kyle,
Mrs. Alice H. Quick,
Mrs. Carrie Steptoe,
Miss Elvira Miller.**Commonwealth Chapter, Richmond.**Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Purcell, Mrs. M. Allen Chambers,
Mrs. David T. Williams. Mrs. Mary L. Harrison.

Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville.

Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn,
Mrs. W. W. Williamson.

Miss Laura Mitchell,
Mrs. W. C. Day,
Mrs. Claud A. Swanson,
Mrs. S. E. Hughes,
Mrs. John F. Rison,
Miss Kate Jamison,
Miss Frances Starr,
Miss Nannie Wiseman,
Mrs. Ella C. Bowen.

Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.

Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Nash.

Mrs. J. F. Maupin,
Mrs. John A. Lejeune,
Mrs. A. B. Butt.

Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Petersburg.

Regent, Mrs. Alice M. Finch.

Mrs. H. B. Hollifield.

Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk.

Regent, Mrs. Hugh N. Page,

Mrs. James Hubbard,
Miss Leta Serpell,
Mrs. Robert B. Cooke,
Mrs. John Ritchie,
Mrs. Charles Webster,
Miss Fannie Sams,
Mrs. Francis P. Stros.

Miss Elizabeth Wales.

Hampton Chapter, Hampton.

Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Hewins.

Mrs. S. H. Sayre.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison.

Mrs. Charles S. Churchill.

Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg.

Regent, Mrs. John T. Harris.

Miss Mary L. Conrad.

Montpelier Chapter, Orange.

Regent, Mrs. Anne W. Harper.

Mrs. John F. Rixey.

Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. A. Smoot,

Mrs. F. J. Robinson.

Mrs. E. C. Reid,
Mrs. E. W. Jamison,
Mrs. Samuel Monroe,
Mrs. Laura Voorhees,
Miss Rebecca C. Powell,
Miss Susan R. Hetzel,
Mrs. H. N. Brockett,
Mrs. Wm. B. Smoot,
Miss Ellie D. Bouldin,
Miss Laura Smoot,
Mrs. H. C. Ansley,
Mrs. Dabney Herndon.

Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.

Regent, Miss Lucy C. Atkinson. Miss Alice M. Reddy.

Peaks of Otter Chapter, Bedford City.

Regent, Mrs. Robert B. Clayton. Mrs. Nelson Sale,
Miss Virginia B. Thomas.

Stuart Chapter, Wytheville.

Regent, Miss Willie C. Withers.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Sycamore Shoals Chapter, Bristol.

Regent, Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh Lewis.

Mrs. J. H. McCue,
Miss Marion Warren,
Miss Margaret Penick,
Mrs. Linnie K. Owen,
Miss Florence Anderson.

WASHINGTON.

State Regent—Mrs. John A. Parker.

Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane.

Regent Mrs. Virginia L. Fleming. Mrs. Julia T. Brooks,
Mrs. Jennie L. Gordon,
Miss Miriam H. Tannatt.

Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. P. R. Phelps,

Mrs. Carrie B. Valentine.

Mrs. Emma Bigelow.

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma.

Regent, Mrs. Susan H. Dryer.

(Not entitled to representation.)

Rainier Chapter, Seattle.

Regent, Mrs. John Leary, Miss Mary P. Bullock,
Mrs. Martha W. Fulton. Miss Gertrude V. D. Hardenbergh.

Robert Gray Chapter, Hoquiam.

Regent, Mrs. Ida Soule Kuhn.

Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma.

Regent, Mrs. Eva W. Gore. Mrs. Adelaide Rogers.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent—Mrs. Baldwin D. Spilman.

State Vice-Regent—Miss Martha J. Silver.

Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Point Pleasant.

Regent, Mrs. Cordelia A. McCulloch.

Mrs. Jennie M. Newton,
Mrs. Edith C. M. Stephens,
Mrs. Romaine B. Downing.

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, Morgantown.

Regent, Mrs. R. H. Edmondson. Mrs. Russel Morris,
Mrs. F. L. Emory,
Mrs. Edward McNeil,
Miss Clara Hough,
Miss Ruth Wood.

Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Buckhannon.

Regent, Mrs. Charles Latham.

(Not entitled to representation.)

James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg.

Regent, Mrs. Annie O. Jackson. Mrs. Mary S. Jackson.

William Henshaw Chapter, Hedgesville.

Regent, Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw.

Miss Margaret O. Oldham,
Miss Rosena A. Johnson,
Mrs. Louise H. Hendrickson.

WISCONSIN.

State Regent—Mrs. Thomas H. Brown.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers.

Beloit Chapter, Beloit.

Regent, Mrs. William C. Weirick.

Fay Robinson Chapter, Reedsburg.

Regent, Mrs. Helen N. Perry.

Fort Atkinson Chapter, Fort Atkinson.

Regent, Mrs. Carrie P. Cornish, Mrs. Alice R. Purdy,
Mrs. Fannie T. Specht. Mrs. Elvira McP. Wilcox.

Fond du Lac Chapter, Fond du Lac.

Regent, Mrs. Georgia H. Neal. Mrs. G. A. Henry.

Janesville Chapter, Janesville.

Regent, Miss Catharine R. Fifield, Mrs. Emma Carpenter,
Mrs. Frances C. Fethers. Mrs. Clara Jackman.

John Bell Chapter, Madison.

Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Atwood, Mrs. James S. Smith,
Mrs. Edward T. Owen. Mrs. Edwin C. Mason,
Mrs. Harry B. Hobbins.

Kenosha Chapter, Kenosha.

Regent, Mrs. Z. G. Simmons, Jr. Miss Edna Farr,
Mrs. W. W. Strong,
Mrs. Samuel Reynolds.

La Crosse Chapter, La Crosse.

Regent, Miss Gertrude, M. Hogan,
Mrs. E. R. Low,
Miss M. L. C. Tourtelotte.
Mrs. James McCord.

Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee.

Regent, Mrs. Frances S. Kempster,

Mrs. Arthur Holbrook,
Mrs. Edward Ferguson.Mrs. Edwin E. White, .
Mrs. S. S. Merrill,
Miss Harriet Merrill,
Mrs. Alfred Dawson,
Mrs. Adele Barnes,
Mrs. Charles M. Farnum,
Mrs. James A. Sheridan.**Munedoo Chapter, Columbus.**

Regent, Miss Lillian E. Lee.

Mrs. Adelaide Leitsch.

Nequi-Antigo-Siebah Chapter, Antigo.

Regent, Mrs. Mattie C. Van Ostrand.

Mrs. Henry S. DeForest,
Miss Maude Latta.**Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh.**Regent, Mrs. Elma L. Gilkey,
Mrs. Maud D. Harper.Mrs. Jane G. W. Smith,
Mrs. Bessie L. D. Josslyn,
Mrs. Josephine W. Hays.**Racine Chapter, Racine.**

Regent, Mrs. Stella B. Hart.

Steven's Point Chapter, Steven's Point.

Regent, Mrs. Clara Z. B. Mitchell. Mrs. N. A. Week.

Tyrana Chapter, Lake Mills.

Regent, Mrs. Louise M. Fargo.

Wau Bun Chapter, Portage.

Regent, Mrs. Philena L. C. Jones. Mrs. Melissa L. Alverson.

Waukesha-Continental Chapter, Waukesha.

Regent, Mrs. Sara Griswold.

Waupun Chapter, Waupun.

Regent, Mrs. Jessie Scott.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hinkley,
Mrs. Maud Tichenor.**WYOMING.**

State Regent—Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.

State Vice-Regent—Mrs. Henry B. Patten.

Cheyenne Chapter, Cheyenne.

Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Bartlett.

Mrs. Lizzie VanD. Lacey,
Mrs. Henrietta W. Bond,
Miss Louisa M. Burrage.**Jacques Laramie Chapter, Laramie.**

Regent, Mrs. Lida Eaton Fitch.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**Aloha Chapter, Honolulu.**

Regent, Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd.

During the call of the roll the following occurred:

After calling *Indiana*:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks, will you kindly keep order to help us? Please keep quiet. Complaints have come from the rear of the house that the roll call can not be heard. The Chair thinks there is too much noise, but she does not know where it comes from now.

After calling *Kentucky*:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am afraid you are forgetting again. [Laughter.] Please let's have order.

After calling *Massachusetts*:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that at least one hundred members remain, in order to adopt the program. Even the end of the congress must come by and by. Be happy that you have so many delegates. Our reader is very much afraid her voice will give out against so many odds. The Chair requests that quiet will be in the foyer. It disturbs the reader. The Chair requests the officers standing at the doors to announce to those without that they must keep a little quiet there.

Mrs. SWIFT. Why should not we have that door closed, and neither allow anyone to go in or out?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We can not. It opens with a touch.

Mrs. DEERE. There is a meeting of various states called for 5 o'clock. How many, Madam, are left?

READER. We are in "M." They know how much of the alphabet is left. About half through.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will permit all those delegates who have answered to the roll call to go out if they will promise to be here to-night. She wants you to know, however, that one hundred must remain.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Why not fine each one who speaks in the lobby ten cents for Continental Hall?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks we would get a good many dollars that way, but, as much as we love Continental Hall, we can not do that.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege. When do we adopt the program?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as we are through with the roll call we will have the report of the program committee. We must have one hundred to see us through. Go out (to those leaving) as quietly as possible, and return at 8 o'clock promptly for contributions to Continental Hall. Now, then, proceed Madam Reader. Be very quiet. Please do not converse. The Chair requests that you will not indulge in conversation but go out very quietly, those who have the right to do so, having had their names called. The Chair requests order in the auditorium.

The reader continues with the call of the roll.

During the calling of *New Jersey*:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say, in response to a note she has received, that to-night is a regular meeting of the society, and the delegates must arrive in time to secure their seats in their proper places, so that they may attend to their work and not be deprived of their seats.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. We have not yet been given our seats.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will be given your seats to-night. The Chair wishes all the delegates to be seated in their places to-night. Go to the chairman of the house committee for any information you may wish. We desire all the delegates of this congress to occupy the places reserved for them, and they are not for anyone else.

Mrs. MURPHY. Are there particular seats for the national officers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vice-presidents general are to occupy the stage. The state regents sit with their delegations.

Mrs. GETCHEL. Are there any special seats for Continental Hall committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair states that there are no special seats for Continental Hall committee. The Chair desires those members of the Continental Hall committee who are not delegates to come to the stage. The Chair will see that they have places. Did you hear me?

The reader continues the call of the roll.

After calling *South Carolina*:

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hopes the members will remain for consideration of the program. She fears you are forgetting her request about remaining. We must take action on our program.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege, Madam President General. Can not we adopt this program at the evening session?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Possibly we can do so. The chairman of the program committee tells me she will take only one moment. The Chair requests that all will remain. It takes only sixty seconds.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Some of us have objection to the program. Therefore we want time to raise them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have the opportunity to raise them. The reader continues the roll call.

Roll call completed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the credential committee. What may be your pleasure regarding it?

Miss WILLIAMS. I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. JEWETT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the credential committee be accepted. All in favor of accepting this report say "aye;" those contrary, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and the report is accepted. Next is the report of the program committee, Mrs. Rosa. Now all be quiet.

Mrs. ROSA. [Applause.] The printed program, copies of which are

already in your hands, constitutes the report of the program committee. In arranging this program we have followed, in the main, the order of exercises of former congresses. We have endeavored to present, in addition to the order of exercises, a complete and accurate list of all national officers and the committees of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, and we hope that our work will meet with your satisfaction.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the program committee. What will you do with it?

Miss MILLER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Guss and others.

Mrs. BALLINGER. In accepting this report in its entirety we are called upon to accept that for Friday, in regard to Friday, are we not, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is for you to do with just as you please.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The program states that the motion regarding Good Friday, offered at the Thirteenth Congress, was passed. As I took part in this discussion as to whether any one church or two churches should control the actions of our congress, I remember that that motion as offered by Mrs. Weed was lost. I do not know whether the minutes of the last congress are here, but I labor under the impression that this motion was lost. My only object, Madam President General, with all deference to every church tenet, to its festivals and its sorrows, is directed against establishing a precedent. These questions are better not raised in a body like our own, and that was my sole objection, against establishing a precedent. Good Friday, as it is called, should not be set aside by us any more than Holy Saturday. Therefore, I would like to know if, in accepting this program, those of us who would like to transact any business next Friday would be compelled to adjourn?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Good Friday means from morning until evening. If you adopt the program you observe Good Friday, but, of course, you could reserve a portion of the day for your duties.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would ask for the minutes of the Thirteenth Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of the last congress can have no bearing upon this.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Again I say, that it is very unwise to bring into this body these questions as to religious observances of certain days where all the churches do not keep them. I was raised an Episcopalian and speak unbiassed. Therefore, I move—is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is not now in order, in the opinion of the Chair. The Chair will listen to other discussion. You may amend it, but you can not make any other motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I do not propose to make a motion, but call for the minutes of the Thirteenth Congress. They certainly ought to be here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Why is it necessary to produce the minutes of the Thirteenth Congress when we are a law unto ourselves? The Chair sees no objection to having a vote to accept or reject the program.

A MEMBER. I move we take a recess. Seconded.

Mrs. DRAPER. As there is a very small number here present, I would move that the consideration of the program be deferred until the first thing to-morrow morning. That is in order, is it not, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know if you will eliminate that part which refers to this evening?

Mrs. DRAPER. Certainly.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion of Mrs. Draper to postpone the consideration of the program until to-morrow morning with the exception of that relating to this evening's business. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. AMMON. There was a motion made first and seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know. In accepting this motion she is accepting on faith. The Chair heard of a motion coming in right on top of another, a motion to adjourn or to amend.

Mrs. DRAPER. The Chair did not declare the motion to adjourn.

Cries of "Question! Question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of postponing consideration of this program until the first thing to-morrow morning, excepting the business relating to this evening's session, will please say "aye;" those contrary minded, "no." The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move we take a recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

Mrs. McNEIL. I second the motion.

Recess accordingly taken (at 5.45 p. m.).

EVENING SESSION, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1905.

The congress was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m., the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that the delegates must speak in their places to-night. This is not an open meeting. The congress of the Daughters occupy this floor. Visitors and alternates and visiting Daughters must take the seats at the sides. No one but the regular delegated members of congress sit upon this floor.

(Several musical selections were rendered by the orchestra.)

READER. Ladies, the president general instructs me to say that she wishes you to be seated as soon as possible, the various delegations seating themselves as far as possible around their state regents, if there is room, but we must begin the ceremonies at the close of this musical number, and it makes no difference if you do or do not sit in your own assigned seats to-night, provided only members of the congress are seated on the floor.

(The orchestra here rendered another selection.)

The reader here read a number of notices, among others one to the effect that "Washington Life," a publication of Washington city, wished to announce that 20 per cent. of its sales during the congress would be given to the Continental Hall fund. I am further instructed to announce that the president general has appointed on the committee on recommendations of national officers the following ladies: Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Thom, and Mrs. Murphy.

(The president general temporarily left the Chair, the Chair being assumed by Miss Williams.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. [Great applause.]

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Madam Chairman, and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: As chairman of the Continental Hall committee, it is my pleasure and my duty to report to you, first of all, the reasons why Continental Hall fund was established.

I would be glad if you will tell me if you can hear me in the rear ranks. Well then, will you all sit down? [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. We could hear if they would all sit down.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the members please be seated?

Mrs. FAIRBANKS (continuing). The origin of the building fund is this: At the meeting of the National Board October 10, 1891, Mrs. MacDonald, the treasurer general, gave notice that a motion would be made at the next meeting, worded as follows:

"*Resolved*, That all fees received in payment of life membership be set apart as the nucleus of the building fund."

This was the beginning of the permanent fund, or the Continental Hall fund, established at so early a time as this. I have here, written, the amounts of money which were in the treasury at the end of each year since 1891. I will read them to you if you desire to hear them. [Cries of "Do."]

From 1891 to 1892, there was in the treasury,	\$650 00
From 1892 to 1893, we had,	1,409 37
From 1893 to 1894,	2,123 84
From 1894 to 1895,	3,472 56
From 1895 to 1896,	5,772 82
From 1896 to 1897,	11,231 98
From 1897 to 1898,	29,810 86
From 1898 to 1899,	43,508 86
From 1899 to 1900,	50,366 07
From 1900 to 1901,	65,828 24
From 1901 to 1902,	82,190 57
From 1902 to 1903,	62,529 99
From 1903 to 1904,	93,108 79
And from 1904 to 1905,	25,743 38

We have taken expenses out of Continental Hall fund, the

site costing,	\$50,266 17
Amount paid three architects,	1,500 00
Ceremonies, laying of the cornerstone,	1,550 94
Foundation,	28,779 05
On account of auditorium,	74,437 65
Architect on account of drawings, etc.,	3,000 00
Clerk of works,	800 00
Inspecting material used in construction of foundation, etc.,	149 46
Surveying lot and notary fee,	3 75
Life membership fee returned and protest fees,	15 33
Filing committee,	64 30

I will now give you Continental Hall contributions by years:

In 1892, they were	\$75 00
In 1895,	28 50
In 1896,	2,413 37
In 1897,	3,558 95
In 1898,	4,444 00
In 1899,	6,880 36
In 1900,	10,723 47
In 1901,	6,283 81
In 1902,	10,795 10
In 1903,	17,301 69
In 1904,	18,699 59
In 1905, so far,	18,676 76

We hope to report better, by and by, for 1905.

It is needless to amplify upon these figures. They speak for themselves in no mistakable terms. That we began with \$75 in contributions twelve years ago, or fourteen years ago, and that we now have \$18,000 this year, and 1905 is not half-way past, speaks very plainly for itself, of the improvement in numbers which we have had, and the increase in enthusiasm and the increase of the fund. We have to exhibit, for the money, the construction of this building, its foundation, and its ability to hold the members of our congress. I hardly think that it is necessary for me to enlarge, Madam Chairman, upon facts that are so obvious. I, therefore, will present these figures as my report, and I hope that it is such that it will meet the consideration and the enjoyment of the Daughters of the American Revolution who are here assembled, and those who are afar and read the account of the great work to which we have all contributed. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the report of the Memorial Continental Hall committee. What will you do with it?

Mrs. JEWETT. I move that the report of the chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall committee be accepted.

Mrs. BEDLE. I second the motion.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is carried, and the report is accepted.

(At this point Mrs. Fairbanks, the president general, resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of the ways and means committee. Mrs. George M. Sternberg, chairman. [Great applause.]

Mrs. STERNBERG. [Loud and continuous applause.]

Madam President, Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress:

It is with especial pleasure and no little pride that I appear before you for the purpose of making my final report as chairman of the ways and means committee. When we secured the site upon which to build our Memorial Continental Hall, I had little expectation that we would be able to meet in our own permanent home at so early a date. I have always had faith in the ultimate success of our great undertaking but our progress has been more rapid than I had even hoped for. This has been due to the united efforts of our members in all parts of the country [applause] and to the energy, executive ability, and enthusiasm of our much loved president general who seems to have a happy faculty for accomplishing whatever she undertakes. [Applause.] My own humble part in bringing about the results, now in evidence upon this spot, has consisted principally in appealing to the members of the organization for material assistance and in giving you information as to the progress of the work. I feel that we have made no mistake. The site selected is an ideal one for our purpose. The plans for the building are in every way satisfactory and every detail has had the most careful consideration by the building committee, the advisory board of gentlemen, and the Memorial Continental Hall committee. The incomplete structure in which we are assembled has been paid for and a small balance remains in our treasury, which is available for future operations. [Applause.] This, we hope, will be greatly increased to-night. [Laughter and applause.] And I confidently anticipate that the task of completing this noble memorial monument will be undertaken by the new committees with renewed enthusiasm, supported by the unanimous and earnest co-operation of the members of the organization in all parts of this happy and prosperous Republic. My work as chairman of the ways and means committee has been very agreeable, and most satisfactory in its results. In June and July of last year I sent out about 900 circular letters, containing the information that the contractor was at work upon the foundation, and suggesting that a contribution of \$5 from each member would secure a sum of money sufficiently large to practically complete the building.

In October, a second letter was sent to state and chapter regents, reporting progress and containing an interesting extract from a letter to the president general from Mr. Bernard R. Green, chairman of the advisory committee. At this time the foundations were nearly completed and about one half of the cellar walls built. Mr. Green says in

this letter: "The building will be one of the architectural gems of Washington. This will be due to its beautiful design and the expression of it in white marble." [Applause.]

My letter last referred to was enclosed in a tube containing ten copies of a picture of the Memorial Continental Hall, reproduced from a water color drawing furnished by the architect. Chapter regents were asked to try to dispose of these prints for the benefit of the Memorial Continental Hall fund. The money from the sale of these pictures was to be returned to Mrs. Richard C. DuBois, a member of the Army and Navy Chapter, who kindly consented to take charge of this work.

The total amount realized has been \$352.30. While this is not a large sum it is believed the distribution of these pictures among the members has been useful in arousing interest in the completion of the building.

Having learned from the president general that there were some features of the building which she had asked the architect to select and make known as "Memorial features," I asked permission to correspond with Mr. Casey, the architect, with reference to these memorial features.

The information I obtained was communicated to state and chapter regents in a letter dated January 28th. A list of specific parts of the building which might be taken by states, chapters, or individuals, as memorial features was given in this circular letter. A report was made of the satisfactory progress of the building, which made it probable that our cherished plan of holding the Fourteenth Continental Congress in our own Memorial Continental Hall would in all probability be realized. With reference to the memorial features, I may say that the ten pairs of mahogany doors, at \$100 each, have all been paid for and assigned. [Applause.]

The demand for these doors was far in excess of the number called for by the plans. I regret that the entire building could not have been made of mahogany doors [laughter and applause], for in that case no chapter would have been disappointed in securing a pair as a memorial of their patriotism and interest in our great work. However, I trust that some of the disappointed chapters may find some other features, which in the end will prove to be quite as satisfactory. Other monumental features have been asked for and will be assigned when the amount required has been deposited with the treasurer general. The states of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, [applause] New York and District of Columbia contemplate the finishing and furnishing of rooms in the memorial building.

The work of getting the money to pay for the thirteen columns on the memorial portico has been assigned to the thirteen original states, and much progress has already been made. Connecticut has taken the lead, [applause] having some time since raised the entire amount.

The legislature of New Hampshire [applause] has been the first to

appropriate the amount required for the memorial column of that state. Through the efforts of Mrs. Bedle, an appropriation has also been secured from the legislature of New Jersey [applause] for one of these columns; I am also informed that the money for the Delaware column has been secured; [applause] a similar effort is being made in Pennsylvania [applause] with every prospect of success. While I heartily approve of these efforts, I beg leave to call attention to the fact that our most pressing *need* at the present time is for money to complete our main building [applause] and the rooms required to accommodate our officers and clerical force. The money which we now are obliged to pay for rent would help very materially in the completion of our building. [Applause.] The memorial portico, which will be a beautiful feature of the completed building, may well be left until the last, for its absence will not interfere with the use of the building [applause] for the purposes for which it is designed. Numerous letters received during the past year have given evidence of the activity which has prevailed throughout the country in behalf of the building fund. The result will be announced later by state and chapter regents. As chairman of the ways and means committee, I have endeavored to arouse in every Daughter of the American Revolution the feeling that she has a personal interest in this building, and that when she comes to Washington and visits the Daughters' memorial she will not only admire the beauty of the building and take pride in the accomplished results of our united efforts, but will also have a feeling of personal ownership. [Applause.] This will be justified, no matter whether her donation has been large or small, if it bears some reasonable relation to her ability to contribute.

Finally, I desire to say that, in my opinion, the happy thought of building a memorial to our Revolutionary ancestors in the capital city of the nation has had a most favorable influence in promoting the growth and standing of our organization. It will always be a bond of union, a source of strength, and a rallying place for the patriotic women of this country who are so fortunate as to trace *their* lineage to Revolutionary ancestors. And as future generations come and go this enduring memorial will stand as an evidence of the patriotic zeal, energy, and business capacity of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the present day. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the ways and means committee, what may be your pleasure? Is not a rising vote of thanks in order?

MISS MILLER. I move that the report be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

The motion of Miss Miller was seconded.

The question on the motion for a rising vote of thanks was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote of thanks seems to be carried.

Mrs. LIPPITT, of Rhode Island. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Rhode Island is recognized.
[Great applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT.

Madam President General and Members of the Congress: Rhode Island as a state is conservative and slow to act, but convinced of the worth and righteousness of a cause, her unswerving loyalty, her devotion and her self-sacrifice never have been and never can be questioned. This Memorial Hall is very dear to Rhode Island Daughters, and our one wish has been that it should be built in the right place and at the right time. These two questions, under your able and enthusiastic leadership, Madam President General, have been decided for us. Therefore, now, as an earnest of the loyalty of the state, the honor has been conferred upon me of presenting to this Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Memorial Continental Hall this lecturn and Bible, in the name of one of the Rhode Island chapters, of fifty-two members, Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, as, in their own words, a pledge of loyalty to the organization, and in the interest of purity, patriotism and peace. [Applause.]

Mrs. JEWETT. I move that we give a rising vote of thanks to Rhode Island for this most beautiful gift of hers to Continental Memorial Hall. (Seconded by Mrs. G. W. Simpson.)

The motion was then unanimously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This beautiful gift has been presented to us by the Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter—good old Revolutionary names—and it has been moved and seconded that for this gift a rising vote of thanks be given.

The question on the motion for a rising vote of thanks was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is accepted, with a rising vote of thanks.

Ladies, having finished this part of the exercises, we will now proceed to the jubilee exercises. They will be begun by prayer from the chaplain general of the society, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

PRAYER.

Mrs. HAMLIN. Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and all that is within me praise His Holy name; break forth into praise and singing for all His wondrous works.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father; we rejoice that Thou hast been with us. We rejoice that Thou art with us. We rejoice for all that Thou hast done for us, and we come to Thee in this, our jubilee, asking for Thy blessing, and asking that Thou wilt open our hearts to divine instruction. We thank Thee for all Thy benefits to us. We thank Thee again and again that we are Christian women in a Christian

land. We thank Thee that our minds and our bodies have not been held in restraint, and that we have been allowed to go forth and do what Thou wouldst for us to do with our womanhood. We thank Thee for the unspeakable gift of Thy only Son, which makes it possible for us to do what Thou wouldst have us to do, and we thank Thee that we can glorify Thee here, even here in this great assembly.

We do come forth in jubilee. We do feel joyous and grateful. We thank Thee for the element of joy that Thou hast put into our hearts. We thank Thee that it is not wrong and wicked to be joyful, and that all nature is joyful at this happy time, and we must be joyful because Thou hast been with us. We thank Thee for the freedom that Thou hast given us. We pray for those women in the world, some of whom are in such abject slavery of body and soul and mind that they cannot come out and be what Thou wouldst for us to be. We thank Thee, our Father, that this nation is a haven of peace and rest and liberty for all such, but not only that, but that from us to them goes out the mission of peace and knowledge and feeling of the body as well as of the soul. Dear Father, we thank Thee for our blessed heritage as women of the American Revolution; and O God, we pray that Thou wouldst help us to realize what it means to us; and in realizing this may we realize that those women who are coming to our shores by the thousands need our help, need our instructions, need us, sisters, need us to go forth and meet them, not only with liberty, but with the gospel of peace and of knowledge. We thank Thee for our officers. We thank Thee for the way in which we were led. We thank Thee for this building, as far as it has gone. We thank Thee for the harmony within our ranks. O Lord, grant that it may never be any less, and we pray that with this night's jubilation let us not forget that it is to Thee, and it is to Thy Son, that we owe all this joy, all this peace, all this liberty, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Horton wishes to be recognized. Step to the front if you have anything to say to the congress.

Mrs. HORTON. [Applause.]

Madam President General, Officers, Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, and Friends: When this beautiful flag, the gift of the Sons of the American Revolution, with the beautiful blue of the heavens, the stars, the shimmering golden light, the bright red of the stripes, and the pure white, was unfurled by our beloved president general two years ago to mark the site of this building, we little thought that it would be used to cover the beautiful features of our president general, our beloved president general, whom we delight to honor. But to-night we shall ask to have that flag withdrawn that we may gaze upon the beauty of the beautiful picture that will be presented to you. Madam President General, on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we beg that you will accept for the society this portrait, a small return for the invaluable services ren-

dered the cause in which our hearts are so interested, by our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks. We have called upon the little children to aid us to-night, and the children from the society, the Children of the American Revolution, will have the honor of drawing the flag. [Prolonged applause.]

(The flag covering the portrait of Mrs. Fairbanks, the president general, was here withdrawn by the following Children of the American Revolution: Master Jack Bushnell, Elva Yeatman, Beatrice Steel Bryant, Master Charles Hammond, Agnes Bartlett Bryan, and Master Irving Richards.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Madam Regent of the Buffalo Chapter, and Daughters of the American Revolution: I feel that I can scarcely express the feelings of gratitude, the feelings of love and surprise, and I feel the inadequacy of all that I may have done, of which you think so highly, to deserve so much of your love, so many expressions of your appreciation. Words are scarcely sufficient for me to express myself as to the thankfulness I have to you for all the kindness you have shown me. And this is but another one of many. I scarcely know how to thank you, but I do thank you from a heart full of love and appreciation, and though I may not stand here upon this platform again after this week as your president general, I go out to a high private in the ranks and to work with you for the grand purposes of our society. [Great applause.] I hope that I may do a great deal to show how gratefully I appreciate the loving kindness of my sister Daughters of the American Revolution. Many thanks, Madam. [Great applause.]

NOTE.—Testimonial committee presentation of oil portrait to Mrs. Fairbanks: Chairman, Mrs. John Miller Horton, of New York; vice-chairman, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Montana; Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. Ellen H. Crosman, New York; Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Massachusetts; Mrs. Sara A. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Mary W. Swift, California; Mrs. Mary L. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Sara A. Brooker, Colorado; Mrs. F. T. Getchell, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. A. Carey, Indiana; Mrs. Fowler, Indiana; Mrs. Purdy, Iowa; Mrs. M. E. Davis, District of Columbia; Mrs. Clara Fuller, District of Columbia; Mrs. E. J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Liggett, Minnesota; Mrs. John A. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware, and other state regents. This committee met first in March and second, March 31, 1905.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will begin our jubilee exercises by listening to some remarks from some of our Daughters. I had called upon Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the founder of the Children's Society of the American Revolution, but she finds that her throat keeps her from having the pleasure of addressing us. I therefore have excused her from this.

I expected also to hear from the vice-president general from New Jersey. but she, for good reasons, has declined for this evening.

Mrs. BEDLE. Here, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, Madam Vice-President General, I am glad to have been mistaken.

Mrs. BEDLE.

Madam President General, Officers, Daughters of the American Revolution of the Fourteenth Continental Congress assembled: I am sure no one could decline when invited by our beloved president general, although I thought when coming to the hall that perhaps I would give my place to others. But I am delighted to felicitate you upon this jubilee occasion.

I need not remind you that for ages it has been customary to commemorate historic sites, and to dedicate temples in honor of some occasion,—momentous, memorable occasion—and the daughters of old used to bring their offerings in gold and silver, the love offering, the peace offering, and lay them at the foot of the temple; and we to-night come with loving hearts, with one purpose, in the bond of patriotism, in the love for our beloved president general, for all the members of our organization, for our dear Memorial Continental Hall, to lay our love offering, our peace offering, our gold and our silver, our tribute, before the feet of our beloved retiring president general. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If she is in the house, we will be delighted to have a greeting from Mrs. Lindsay, well known in our society.

Mrs. LINDSAY. [Great applause.]

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: I wish to congratulate not only you, Madam President, and all the national officers of our society, but also the great body of the Daughters of the American Revolution in every state and to the remotest confines of our common country whose work has resulted in this dedication of Memorial Continental Hall.

At last, after years of delay and discouragement, to-day we begin to see the accomplishment of our hearts' desire. The winter has gone and across the Potomac a little further south the orchards are in bloom. There are whole fields of violets with flights of white butterflies hovering over their sweetness. There are circles of birds over the crab-apple trees, the honeysuckles and the hawthornes and "the flowers with a thousand faces" tell us the earth is alive. Nature's work, budding into promise of exquisite beauty, is typical of the fact that the winter of our discontent is about to be made glorious summer by the culmination of our labors and our hopes. [Applause.]

What we have accomplished and what we are yet to achieve, is to be credited to all our members. Each one who has contributed as her ability permitted, is entitled equally to the credit for the erection of this, our monument, to the memory of the heroes of the Revolution. Credit in those dark days was due to the private soldiers, with their

lasting endurance, as well as to those who commanded our armies, to the obscure and the humble as well as to the great.

But we are not yet ready for exultation, for we have work to accomplish and difficulties to overcome. A book of old proverbs came into my hands not long since. Among them I remember these: "Know what you have to do and do it;" "Do what you are doing; finish what you are about;" [laughter and applause] "Help yourself and heaven will help you." [Applause.]

Our hall is to be brought to completion. We desire it to be an edifice noble in aspect, which will not only give gratification to our members, but will be such a structure as to express to all nations the meaning of a building typically illustrative of patriotism.

May this monument to the soldiers of the American Revolution be of such simplicity, such graceful proportions and indicate so clearly our meaning, that a definition from a sage on architecture will give its description: "Ideal beauty is the generalization of consummate knowledge, the concentration of perfect truth."

While the war of the Revolution resulted in the triumph of the Americans and the defeat of the British armies, it did not result in the defeat of the English people. The free institutions established by the Americans have bestowed their blessings alike on the victors and the vanquished. In the language of John Fiske, the great American historian: "It was not until after the downfall of the personal government of George III that England began to resume her natural place in the foremost rank of liberal and progressive powers. Toward that happy result, the renewal and purification of English political life, the sturdy fight sustained by the Americans in the defence of their liberties, did much to contribute. The winning of independence by the Americans was the winning of a higher political standpoint for England and for the world."

"Such was the priceless boon which the younger nation, by its sturdy insistence upon the principles of political justice, conferred upon the elder. The decisive battle of freedom in England, as well as in America, and in that vast colonial world for which Chatham prophesied the dominion of the future, had now been fought and won. And foremost in accomplishing this glorious work had been the lofty genius of Washington, the steadfast valor of the men who suffered with him at Valley Forge, and whom he led to victory at Yorktown."

Let us hope that the Daughters of the American Revolution will not place "a stone upon a trampled grave," but will realize that with the completion of Memorial Continental Hall, the duty to the future is not fulfilled, and that they will in this building teach reverent understanding of the intents and purposes of these Americans of '76.

"To be buried under the weight of marble or with splendor of ceremonial is still no more than burial, but to be remembered daily with

profitable tenderness by the activist intelligence of the nation we have served is not burial, but immortality." [Great applause.]

Music by the orchestra.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of the Constitution Chapter, of the District of Columbia, was expected to make a greeting here this evening, and I hope we will have the pleasure, the great pleasure, of listening to her.

(There was no response.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will give us great pleasure to have a greeting from Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, she who has done such great work in erecting a monument to the prison ship martyrs. Will Mrs. S. V. White give us a few words of greeting?

(There was no response.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president general of the United States Daughters of 1812, will you give us a word of greeting, Madam?

Mrs. SLADE.

Madam President, Members and Sisters, one and all: I have often thought if we could make a crown of the different letters of the alphabet, the brightest and most beautiful crown would be made of the letters that spelled the word "success;" and so I build that crown to you to-night, and present it to our beloved president—[applause] the crown of success.

Here in this country we expect to see buildings grow almost in a night. But we do not expect to see buildings grow as this has grown, with foundations so firm that they can withstand the attacks of Father Time, the great destroyer. Why, as with the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp, this beautiful thing has appeared to us here to-day under this crown of success. And I quite agree with the words that are accredited to our martyred president, Lincoln, when he said, "It does not pay to swap horses in crossing a stream;" and I repeat what I said last year, with more emphasis than I gave it then, that it is a pity that the lady who has brought things to this success could not stay right where she is—until it was finished. [Applause.]

A short time ago I was reading a little legend. The angels had come together, and they were talking about the highest attributes of humanity, and for humanity, and they agreed that the first and highest was the love of God. They also agreed that the second was the love of humanity; but they said, "There must be division in that, and we must arrange it in divisions." And they debated long and earnestly whether it was the love of home, the love of family, or the love of country that was the highest; and after long debate they decided that the love of home would be nothing, the love of family would be nothing, if first and foremost they did not have that love of country which gave them the place to put the family and the place to put the home. [Laughter and great applause.]

Ladies, a short time ago there were found in England the records of those who were in the English prisons at the time of the war of 1812, and against many and many of those names there was written, "Aged ten," "Aged twelve," and "Died in the prison." And we know that there were even more in the war of the Revolution than there were in the war of 1812. Mothers, sisters, just think of your boys, ten, twelve, fourteen years old, giving their lives for their country in a foreign land! This is what you are doing, you are raising this memorial to those—to those and your ancestors you can put on record, those, of course, you are memorializing—but you are memorializing those boys, and the patriotism and the love that they gave when they died for their country.

And now, what you want to do is to hurry and finish it. Did you ever hear the little story about the foreigner in this country, to whom they showed all the wonders of the country, and nothing seemed to surprise him. Finally, they took him to Niagara, and they thought here was certainly something to surprise him; but he looked at it and he did not appear to be very much surprised; and finally they said: "Did you ever see anything like that wonderful fall of water?" And he looked at it a moment, and he said, "Why, I don't see much in that; what on earth is there to hinder it?" [Laughter.] So I say about that, if your hearts are on the verge of falling, then there is nothing, I think, to hinder you. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the pleasure of listening next to a few words from Mrs. S. V. White, so prominent in raising the monument to the prison ship martyrs.

Mrs. WHITE. [Applause.] It only takes a few words to say how very glad I am that I have lived to see this day. I have worked hard for Continental Hall for ten years. It is just ten years since I got the enthusiasm fully upon me, and it has never died out, and it is not going to die out until we have it entirely completed. When I got here to-day and looked over this house, I could not have spoken then. I am a little used to it now. I could not have said one word then; but to-night I can say that I am glad to be alive and to be here. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear a few words from Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, of New York state.

Mrs. CROSMAN. [Applause.]

Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution: There is an old proverb, an old saying often repeated, that walls have ears; but we think to-night that walls have voices; voices full of eloquence, voices full of memories. Oh, what a story these walls could tell; of fourteen years of ceaseless endeavor, of aspirations that seemed at times unattainable; a story of disappointments at times, of discouragements frequently. We have needed courage to go on with the work. We have needed steadfast purpose to keep at it. We have needed faith

to inspire us. And we have had them all. And now, now, our hopes are rounded out to perfection. Now sing we our song of rejoicing. Now the voices of the walls peal forth a jubilate. Sing, rejoice, and be glad, O Daughters, for to-night we come into our own. And we feel the exhilaration of achievement, of success. We have climbed the mountain top, and we stand there to-night in the magnetic atmosphere of hope.

It was not always that we were on the mountain top. Sometimes we walked in the valley, and the eternal hills were hidden from us in the chill mists of discouragement. But here under our own roof-tree we can pledge ourselves and you to foster and maintain patriotism, and to feel that we are in that way improving the nation, and the citizens thereof, as the best tribute that we can render to our Father; and here under our own roof-tree, and under our own flag to-night, we do that; and as we stand on this mountain top, we not only look forward but we look backward, and through the long line of patriotic ancestry to the heroes of the Revolution who lived and died for liberty. Yes, even beyond them; we look reverently and thankfully to the source and fount of liberty itself. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have called upon Miss Desha, so well known and so honored in our society to give us a greeting. But Miss Desha feels that she cannot respond to-night, though I know I can say for her that her heart is full of joy, and she would be glad to talk to you all night if she could, upon the subject of Continental Hall. I will call upon a Daughter of Massachusetts for a word of greeting, Mrs. Harriet Simpson, vice-president general.

Mrs. SIMPSON. [Applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: We read that the first message ever sent by a recording telegraph, were the sublime words, "What hath God wrought?" transmitted in May, 1844, between Washington and Baltimore. To-day when the news is flashed over the wires, that Memorial Continental Hall is being dedicated, there will be great rejoicing in every city, town and hamlet, where dwells a Daughter of the American Revolution, and many will say out of a full heart, "What hath God wrought?" It was a stupendous undertaking for women to build this magnificent structure—but fired with zeal and patriotism no task is too difficult for the Daughters of the American Revolution. Nothing too great for our honored leader, and beloved president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, for much of our success is due to the inspiration of this noble woman, the highest type of American womanhood, the true patriot, whom we love and honor.

This is a day of great importance to the members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress—for we meet for the first time in the history of our organization, under our own roof, our new national home. Long have we looked forward to this day, long have we planned for it, long

have we worked for it, but a greater and a grander day will dawn when we gather in this beautiful building in the full glory of its perfect completion, and with the financial indebtedness canceled to the last penny. A very pleasant feature connected with this work, of interest to us all, is the fact that the Children of the American Revolution are to have a home in this building. This army of patriotic boys and girls have read in history how, at the battle of Lexington, when seven Americans, the first martyrs of the Revolution, were killed, every boy old enough to use a rifle hurried to avenge the death of his countrymen. In 1776, when the British were encamped on Boston Common, the boys were disturbed in their winter sports, and complained to the officers, who only ridiculed their petition. At last a number of the larger boys waited on General Gage. "What!" said General Gage, "have your fathers sent you here to exhibit the rebellion they have been teaching you?" "Nobody sent us," was the reply. "We complained and they called us young rebels, and we will stand it no longer." General Gage could not restrain his admiration. "The very children," said he, "draw in the love of liberty with the air they breathe. Go, my brave boys, and be assured if my troops trouble you again they shall be punished." If General Gage were permitted to look upon the boys of to-day, he would again exclaim, "The very children draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe."

As one of the original states, we Daughters of Massachusetts wish to be in the foremost ranks of workers in this cause, as our brave ancestors were ever to be found in the front ranks of battle. For this end we have brought with us nearly four thousand dollars, the proceeds of our bazar, to be used toward the completion of this beautiful building. We also pledge ourselves to send two thousand dollars more for one of the thirteen memorial columns, which will form a part of the harmonious whole. We hope later to bring our choicest works of art and sacred relics to adorn the interior of the building. We women of Massachusetts do not forget that on Lexington day was struck one of the decisive blows for American independence, and it seems very fitting that on a like April day we should dedicate in enduring marble this great offering to liberty and patriotism, our best tribute of respect to the valor, courage and wisdom of the men and women of the Revolution. When this temple is completed, may every Daughter feel that she has given her best, that she has done what she could.

"For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do—
Then give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you."

READER. I am instructed by the president general to read a telegram of greeting from Mrs. Walworth:

"I am not well enough to come. Congratulations on the happy consummation of your successful administration."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a great regret that we do not have Mrs. Walworth with us. We have with us, however, that lady who sounded the bugle note which induced the Daughters of the American Revolution to organize, Mrs. Mary F. Lockwood. [Great applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. (Joining in the applause.) I am clapping my hands because we are in our own hall. But, my friends, Madam President General and Daughters and friends, my word to-night is going to be for the absent ones, those whom we miss.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do not read it, talk it. Step to the front.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If you knew how busy we have been for the last four weeks, you would know that we have had no time to think of anything; but the last thing that occurred to me was that there were those that we are going to miss to-night, and they should be spoken of; and for fear that one name will be left, I am going to read the names of those I want you to remember.

Madam President and Friends: [Great applause.] I want to say my word for the absent ones—those whose faces we miss from among us to-night—those who took up the burden of this work in the early morning of our organization, with a song upon their lips, that always carried them along with hearts full of cheer and encouragement. Here and there over the audience I see faces familiar, a few who have journeyed with us all the way for these fifteen years; but we miss to-night our first president, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. [Applause.] And some of us are here who were at the last board meeting ever graced with her presence—that was in March, 1891—and her parting words were: "Be diligent, Daughters, and do not falter in your work for the completion of Memorial Continental Hall." [Applause.] I am sure her spirit is hovering over this place to-night in loving benediction.

We miss also the sweet pleasant face of Mrs. John Ritchie, of Maryland, one who was always helpful in council; and our minds go back to that congress in the little Church of our Father, to the night when our national hymn was up for discussion, and I can see her now as she rose in her dignity and in glowing words impressed her listeners with the fact that we have but one national hymn—The Star Spangled Banner. [Applause.] We miss her to-night. And Mrs. Margaret P. Hetzell, among one of the first charter members; and Mrs. Maria Devereaux, the first regent of the District of Columbia. Miss Eugenia Washington, one among the few who first promulgated a Continental Hall. Mrs. Mary S. Gist—our friend—who never ceased her labor for this cause from the first year of our organization. Mrs. Marguerite Dickens, who freely gave for this cause her mind and strength. Miss Margaret Herbert Mather, the earnest, helpful regent of New Jersey. Our well beloved Miss Susan Carrington Clark, who passed out of our lives forever, so suddenly, and left the work she loved to other names.

And Miss Frances E. Willard, whose last earnest written word to me was in praise of the records we were making in history that had been forgotten; and urging the effort to a consummation of Memorial Continental Hall, where the heroines of our forebears were to be honored for the first time in history. Dear Mrs. Hatcher, whose cheerful heart and ready hand we cannot forget, and Mrs. Colton, who always brought ready help and cheer from the land of the sunset sea. There are others not here, but time will not allow further mention.

We miss them all to-night, but their work will live. If we are deprived of the helpfulness and the council of these comrades who have left us and started upon their journey through the summer land of peace, we do with grateful hearts remember that "life and love and service are the eternal verities;" and so, with their loving benediction resting upon us, let us resolve to-night with new courage and love for their work and ours to go forward with renewed strength and hope to the final finishing of Memorial Continental Hall.

MISS DESHA. Madam President, may I exercise a woman's one prerogative—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you want to change your mind?

MISS DESHA. Yes; I want to change my mind. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, Madam, you may change your mind. [Great applause.]

MISS DESHA.

Madam President: I would be recreant to the faith in which I was brought up, never to forget a friend who is not present to speak for herself, if I failed to put among those to-night whom we miss the name of Eugenia Washington [great applause], one of the three founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] Never, from the 9th of August, the night that we founded this great society, until the night she died, did she ever fail to give you faithful, loyal service. It was her speech, when it was proposed we should found the society and admit only people who were descended from officers, that settled that question. Miss Washington said, "I am the granddaughter of a colonel in the Revolutionary army, but I want to found the society for the women who are descended from the private soldiers, and the women of the time." Another speech she made was, that one reason that we founded this society was that we, as American women, might forget that our fathers and brothers fought against each other on the fields of the Civil war, but remember that they fought side by side to make the country and to make the flag. [Applause.] I trust that you will never forget the name of that Christian and good woman. You have heard from Mrs. Walworth that she hoped to be here, and was sorry not to be with us. I am here in the body, and I believe that Miss Washington is here in the spirit. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, as finder of the founders, I want to say to you that Miss Washington's name, together with those of

two or three others, are here in my notes, but unfortunately the light is bad, and as I was turning over the pages, I missed that. This is what I had to say about her. We miss also Miss Eugenia Washington, who was one of the very few who first promulgated a Continental Hall. And we miss her to-night. Evidently, in turning over this was missed by me, and it may be there are some others [applause] that I missed. I am glad somebody spoke about it. I thank Miss Desha for bringing it forward.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (To the orchestra). We will have just a few bars of something lively.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are going to have just a few words from Doctor McGee, and then I am afraid I will have to leave out a whole lot of lovely speeches. I am so sorry that we will have to do it. We will have to take a whole day off, and have them.

DOCTOR MCGEE. [Applause.]

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: Jubilee is in the hearts of hundreds of Daughters this very day that at last we have assembled in this Memorial Hall. This is a hall erected to the heroes and the heroines of the American Revolution, and it is of that I wish to speak for one moment to-night. This feature of the work appeals to me even more strongly to-night than it did before, since my recent experience in those wonderful islands on the other side of the world. In the land of great Japan, as they call it there, reverence for the ruler, honor for superiors, and above all things, honor and reverence to parents, are among the greatest of virtues. Shall we Americans be behind them? Never. We heard this afternoon from one of our great orators of the United States senate that he, for one, had misunderstood the spirit of the Daughters. I hope that misunderstandings are almost over. Surely they who misunderstand us have forgotten the injunction, "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land," and so on; you all know the words very well. It is the honor which I wish to impress upon you, the honor of your parents; and I want to say that parents, father and mother, mean not only in the first degree but it means the parents of your parents. It means also your grandparents, and your great-grandparents, who were in the American Revolution. He who says that it is un-American to honor our ancestors as we are doing in this hall, must also say that it is un-American to remember and obey the fifth commandment.

But there is another side to this. This memorial is not really the bits of stone and of mortar piled one upon another. Those things are but the outward symbols and signs of the real memorial, which is in the hearts and souls of the builders thereof.

To honor our parents, to honor our ancestors, means to an American this, that we must do our best to be worthy of those ancestors. It

means that in our lives and characters we must do what we can to honor them. And I say when we build this memorial, we do it as the outward symbol of our desire to honor them in our own lives, and as our wish to do this is great, so should the expression of it in this building be great and beautiful. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I wish to say that I have a great number of very lovely speakers; but I have been receiving notice upon notice from the house that they wish to bring their money here. It is for the great cause of Continental Hall that I have to forego the great pleasure of hearing any more speeches. I have here Mrs. Storey, of New York; Mrs. Walworth, Miss Hetzel, Miss E. B. Johnston, Mrs. Gatchel, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. John R. Walker, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Mrs. Warfield, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. W. O. McDowell, and a number of other lovely speakers, and I feel very, very sorry that I cannot have them all. But please begin to bring up your money.

Among the addresses to which there was not time to listen was the following, which was ordered printed in the proceedings, and is here inserted:

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: As state regent of the District of Columbia, it is fitting that I should express the great gratification we feel in being able to-day to welcome you to Memorial Continental Hall. We have watched this structure with the most absorbing interest as one block of marble after another has been placed in position, and we feel grateful to every member of every chapter who has contributed to its upbuilding. How, like a dream, it seems to be really in this hall! It has always seemed like a "castle in Spain," and I never expected to live to see it materialize. While we do not, like the Chinese, worship our ancestors, we do value the free country of the glorious flag which was won for us by their courageous self-sacrifice, and we know well how to appreciate the inheritance of those sterling virtues which is the birthright of every descendant of our Revolutionary patriots. We honor equally our forefathers and our foremothers in this beautiful memorial, and I often feel that the mothers suffered and endured more than the fathers in those trying times—for their lot was wholly uncheered by the enthusiasm of the soldier's life and the companionship of the campfire, but was a lonely, separate suffering, doubly hard to bear, and we as loyal Daughters should feel it no less a duty than a pleasure to make much sacrifice, if need be, to perpetuate the memory of their sainted lives, that those who come after us may never forget the debt of gratitude they owe to those who laid strong and deep the foundations of this great nation. And who could doubt if the veil could be removed from our eyes and we could behold the "great cloud of witnesses" by which we are surrounded to-day that we should see the faces of many men and

women of Colonial times, well pleased with this act of devotion to their memory? And as we pass along in the great procession of the generations, will it not be an ever increasing satisfaction to us, that we have made this permanent expression of our appreciation of the willing sacrifices and heroic sufferings of our Revolutionary ancestors.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
State Regent of the District of Columbia.

I recognize the vice-regent of Connecticut.

Mrs. WARREN. Madam President General and Daughters, it is with great pleasure that I announce that we, the Connecticut Daughters, have raised, since the last congress, \$2,000 for the column which is to be one of the thirteen in the portico of Continental Memorial Hall. [Applause.] This money was subscribed as a surprise to our state regent, and we wish the following to be placed on record: That "the money for the Connecticut column is given by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution as an expression of their heartfelt love for their state regent, Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney; and as a token of their appreciation of her ten years of untiring devotion to the patriotic principles of this organization." Every one of the 46 chapters of the state has contributed to this fund. [Great applause.] And besides this, Madam, I have these sums of money, and a pair of bronze doors from one of the smallest chapters of the State, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, which presents the money for a pair of bronze doors. Also the following contributions from other chapters: Winsted, \$30; Stonington, \$10; Willimantic, \$16.75; Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, \$25; Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown, \$25, and there has been pledged besides that, the money for the column, and also there has been handed up, I think, from Chaplain Davis Chapter, \$50.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A very fine record.

Mrs. MAIN. As state regent of the District of Columbia, I wish to state that we bring you a contribution of nearly, if not quite, \$2,000.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very good.

Miss WILLIAMS. It gives me much pleasure to announce that Maryland Chapter, 66 members, of Baltimore, has raised \$500 for the Maryland column of the portico.

Mrs. SIMPSON. In December, 1904, a meeting was held in Massachusetts in which every chapter joined, 62 of them, and the sum realized was \$3,954. The amount contributed during the year by Massachusetts chapters and individuals has been \$4,323.54.

(At this point the reader announced a request from the treasurer general that money and pledges contributed to the Continental Hall fund should be placed in the long brown envelopes provided for that purpose, which should be sealed and sent to the treasurer general.)

(The reader continued to announce contributions as they were sent to the stage, and which appear in the following list with additions made from time to time during the congress.)

CONTINENTAL HALL CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AT
FOURTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Alabama—

Andrew Jackson Chapter,	\$5 00	
Francis Marion Chapter,	10 00	
Frederick William Gray Chapter,	10 00	
General Sumter Chapter,	35 00	
John Wade Keyes Chapter,	25 00	
Lewis Chapter,	20 00	
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter,	15 00	
Martha Wales Jefferson Chapter,	5 00	
Mobile Chapter,	50 00	
Peter Forney Chapter,	25 00	
Mrs. John M. Wyly, of Peter Forney Chapter, commission on subscriptions on AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,	6 00	
Stephen Chapter,	5 00	
Tuscaloosa Chapter,	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$221 00

Arkansas—

Little Rock Chapter,	\$25 00	25 00
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Colorado—

Denver Chapter,	\$50 00	50 00
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Connecticut—

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter,	\$16 50	
Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of Freeloze Baldwin Stowe Chapter,	100 00	
Green Woods Chapter,	30 00	
Hannah Woodruff Chapter,	10 00	
Torrington Chapter,	25 00	
Wadsworth Chapter,	25 00	
	<hr/>	206 50

Delaware—

Five chapters of Delaware toward Delaware col- umn,	\$1,000 00	
Five chapters of Delaware toward general build- ing fund,	747 00	
	<hr/>	1,747 00

District of Columbia—

American Chapter,	\$10 00	
Constitution Chapter,	75 00	

Continental Chapter,	85 00
Dolly Madison Chapter,	100 00
Elizabeth Jackson Chapter,	100 00
Mary Washington Chapter,	75 00
Mrs. T. H. Alexander, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Gertrude L. Babcock, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 50
Mrs. W. D. Baldwin, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 00
Miss Mary Randolph Ball, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Clara G. Barker, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 00
Mrs. M. J. Baxter, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. M. M. Benjamin, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Mary Perry Brown, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Virginia Chalmers, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Mary Child, of Mary Washington Chapter,	3 00
Miss Emma Cilley, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. B. J. Cromwell, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Lizzie W. G. Davis, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 00
Miss Ella L. Dorsey, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. L. B. R. Fisher, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Mary Park Foster, of Mary Washington Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison, of Martha Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Virginia C. Huidekoper, of Mary Washington Chapter,	20 00
Mrs. M. J. Hunt, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Mary T. N. Jackson, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00

Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Frances A. Johnston, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 50
Miss Frances B. Johnston, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 50
Miss Virginia B. Jones, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Harriet Keen, of Mary Washington Chapter,	1 00
Miss Alice M. Kennedy, of Mary Washington Chapter,	10 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Mary Washington Chapter,	25 00
Mrs. Sarah Leonard, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Lilian Lockwood, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Julia T. McGowan, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 00
Miss Lizzie McLain, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Emma J. McLean, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Sarah V. McGruder, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Virginia Miller, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 50
Mrs. John L. Mitchell, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Jacquelin A. Moncure, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Lucinda Moses, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 00
Mrs. M. C. H. Newcomb, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Mary Norton, of Mary Washington Chapter,	10 00
Mrs. Columbia Payne, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00

Miss Virginia Tatnall Peacock, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Mary W. Pearre, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Katherine L. Power, of Mary Washington Chapter,	1 00
Mrs. Lena A. Rathbun, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Janet H. Richards, of Mary Washington Chapter,	2 00
Mrs. Charles Richardson, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. S. O. Richey, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. A. I. Robertson, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Dorinda Rogers, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. McBlair Smith, of Mary Washington Chapter,	1 25
Mrs. Nellie Y. Smith, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Aline E. Solomons, of Mary Washington Chapter,	56 00
Miss Charlotte B. Stevens, of Mary Washington Chapter,	10 00
Mrs. O. H. Tittman, of Mary Washington Chapter,	1 00
Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Robert J. Walker, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. J. Hunt Weber, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Miss Sophie R. Webster, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs. Lawrence Weldon, of Mary Washington Chapter,	10 00
Miss Annie W. Wilson, of Mary Washington Chapter,	1 00
Mrs. J. Ormond Wilson, of Mary Washington Chapter,	1 00
Mrs. T. H. Vail, of Mary Washington Chapter,	1 00
Mrs. F. P. Vale, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00
Mrs., Mary O. Yeatman, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00

Alex., of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00	
Cash, of Mary Washington Chapter,	3 75	
Mrs. Jane J. Nicholson, of Mary Washington Chapter,	5 00	
Miss Eliza Titus Ward, of Mary Washington Chapter,	20 00	
Miriam Danforth Chapter,	90 00	
Potomac Chapter,	51 00	
Sub-Committee of Ways and Means Committee, proceeds from sale of Continental Hall pictures,	375 00	
The Misses Poe, of the District of Columbia,...	5 00	
The Misses Polkinhorn, of the District of Co- lumbia,	25 00	
		<hr/> 1,441 00

Georgia—

Atlanta Chapter, toward Georgia column,	\$65 00	
Mrs. Robert E. Park, of Atlanta Chapter,	10 00	
Augusta Chapter, toward Georgia column,	10 00	
Elijah Clarke Chapter, toward Georgia column,	10 00	
Fielding Lewis Chapter, toward Georgia column,	10 00	
George Walton Chapter, toward Georgia column,	10 00	
Jonathan Bryan Chapter, toward Georgia column,	15 00	
Nathaniel Macon Chapter, toward Georgia column,	10 00	
Piedmont-Continental Chapter, toward Georgia column,	5 00	
Piedmont-Continental Chapter,	10 00	
Savannah Chapter, toward Georgia column,....	25 00	
Thomas Jefferson Chapter, toward Georgia column,	25 00	
Xavier Chapter, toward Georgia column,	10 00	
Mrs. Rosa Hannan, of Xavier Chapter, toward Georgia column,.....	2 00	
		<hr/> 217 00

Illinois—

Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter,	\$7 00	
Chicago Chapter,	200 00	
Mrs. Henry C. Lytton, of Chicago Chapter,....	100 00	
Dorothy Quincy Chapter,	15 00	
Elgin Chapter,	25 00	
George Rogers Clark Chapter,	75 00	
Illini Chapter,	50 00	
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter,	60 00	

Moline Chapter,	100 00
Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline Chapter,	100 00
Mrs. William Butterworth, of Moline Chapter, ..	20 00
Morrison Chapter,	5 00
North Shore Chapter, memorial to Nathan Hale,	25 00
Puritan and Cavalier Chapter,	10 00
Rebecca Parke Chapter,	10 00
Rev. James Caldwell Chapter,	25 00
Rockford Chapter,	15 15
Springfield Chapter, toward Illinois state room,	25 00
Miss Amaryllis Gillett, of Springfield Chapter,	
toward Illinois state room,	100 00
A member, of Illinois,	2 00

969 15

Indiana—

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter,	\$5 00
General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, toward presi-	
dent general's room,	25 00
General, de Lafayette Chapter,	37 00
Huntington Chapter,	15 00
John Paul Chapter,	10 00
Oliver Ellsworth Chapter,	30 00

122 00

Indian Territory—

Mrs. R. C. Adams, state regent of Indian Ter-		
ritory,	\$10 00	10 00

Iowa—

Abigail Adams Chapter,	\$82 50
Ashley Chapter,	5 00
Council Bluffs Chapter,	10 00
Denison Chapter,	5 00
Dubuque Chapter,	15 00
Elizabeth Ross Chapter,	5 00
Fort Dodge Chapter,	40 00
Francis Shaw Chapter,	30 00
Hannah Caldwell Chapter,	25 00
Keokuk Chapter,	10 00
Marshalltown Chapter,	22 50
Martha Washington Chapter,	50 00
Nehemiah Letts Chapter,	16 00
Old Thirteen Chapter,	15 00
Penelope Van Prince Chapter,	10 00
Priscilla Alden Chapter,	5 00

Spinning Wheel Chapter,	25 00	
Mrs. Annie B. Howe, of Spinning Wheel Chap- ter,	2 50	
		<hr/> 373 50

Kansas—

Eunice Sterling Chapter,	\$10 00	
General Edward Hand Chapter,	10 00	
Hannah Jameson Chapter,	5 00	
Newton Chapter,	2 75	
Topeka Chapter,	12 25	
		<hr/> 40 00

Kentucky—

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter,	\$25 00	
General Evan Shelby Chapter,	50 00	
Fincastle Chapter,	220 00	
		<hr/> 295 00

Maine—

Mrs. Marian L. O'Donoghue, of Elizabeth Wads- worth Chapter,	\$5 00	
Frances Dighton Williams Chapter,	25 00	
		<hr/> 30 00

Massachusetts—

Bazar, fund of,	\$3,925 54	
Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter,	15 00	
Mrs. Frank H. Brown, of Faneuil Hall Chapter,	5 00	
Hannah Winthrop Chapter,	70 00	
		<hr/> 4,015 54

Michigan—

Alexander Macomb Chapter,	\$15 00	
Algonquin Chapter,	10 00	
Ann Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter,	10 00	
Big Rapids Chapter,	5 00	
General Richardson Chapter,	19 00	
Genesee Chapter,	5 00	
Lansing Chapter,	25 00	
Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Lansing Chapter,...	50 00	
Louisa St. Clair Chapter,	30 00	
Mrs. William L. Chittenden, of Louisa St. Clair Chapter,	25 00	
Mrs. Leartus Connor, of Louisa St. Clair Chapter,	5 00	

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter,	20 00	
Marquette Chapter,	5 00	
Mary Marshall Chapter,	5 00	
Menominee Chapter,	5 00	
Muskegon Chapter,	8 00	
Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter,	5 00	
Saginaw Chapter,	20 00	
Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, to be held in trust in memory of Mrs. Harvey J. Hollis- ter,	175 00	
Ypsilanti Chapter,	10 00	
		452 00
Minnesota—		
Colonial Chapter,	\$150 00	
Daughters of Liberty Chapter,	50 00	
Distaff Chapter,	15 00	
Fergus Falls Chapter,	10 00	
Greysolon du Lhut Chapter,	50 00	
Josiah Edson Chapter,	40 00	
Minneapolis Chapter,	100 00	
Monument Chapter,	45 00	
Nathan Hale Chapter, toward a memorial to Nathan Hale,	10 00	
Rochester Chapter,	5 00	
St. Paul Chapter,	81 00	
St. Paul Chapter, in honor of their "Real Daughter," Mrs. Jerusha Brown,	15 00	
Mrs. Florence M. Gheen, of St. Paul Chapter, in memory of Mrs. D. A. Monfort,	25 00	
Captain J. J. McCardy, through St. Paul Chap- ter, in memory of Mrs. J. J. McCardy,	20 00	
Wenonah Chapter, to be held in trust for a memorial,	100 00	
		716 00
Missouri—		
Jefferson Chapter,	\$35 10	
St. Louis Chapter,	150 00	
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, of St. Louis Chapter,...	5 00	
		190 10
Nebraska—		
Coronado Chapter,	\$10 00	
Lewis-Clark Chapter,	25 00	
Omaha Chapter,	100 00	
Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, of Seward Chapter, ...	10 00	
		145 00

New Hampshire—

Ashuelot Chapter, for portrait bust,	\$100 00
Elsa Cilley Chapter, for portrait bust,	5 00
Margery Sullivan Chapter,	25 00
Milford Chapter, for portrait bust,	75 00
Mrs. Benjamin Chase, of Molly Reid Chapter,	5 00
Molly Stark Chapter, for portrait bust,	200 00

410 00

New Jersey—

Boudinot Chapter,	\$50 00
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, of Boudinot Chapter,	100 00
Camp Middlebrook Chapter,	23 00
Colonel Lowrey Chapter,	10 00
Essex Chapter,	20 00
General Lafayette Chapter,	25 00
Miss Sarah N. Doughty, of General Lafayette Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Joseph Thompson, of General Lafayette Chapter,	12 50
Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter,	15 00
Jersey Blue Chapter,	45 00
Kate Aylesford Chapter,	6 00
Nassau Chapter,	15 00
Oak Tree Chapter,	6 00
Paulus Hook Chapter,	50 00
Trent Chapter,	10 00

400 00

New Mexico—

Jacob Bennett Chapter,	\$5 00	5 00
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New York—

Astenrogen Chapter, toward New York state room,	\$25 00
Benjamin Prescott Chapter, toward New York state room,	101 00
Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo Chapter, ..	100 00
Camden Chapter, toward New York state room, ..	25 00
Catherine Schuyler Chapter,	14 00
Chemung Chapter,	15 00
Cherry Valley Chapter, toward New York state room,	10 00
Deborah Champion Chapter, toward New York state room,	25 00
Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	400 00

Mrs. S. M. Bowne, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	1 00
Mrs. F. W. Hopkins, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	10 00
Mrs. Charles A. Hoyt, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	50 00
Mrs. Calvin Edwards Hull, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	100 00
Mrs. Ambrose Kitchell, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	2 00
Mrs. Frank M. Lupton, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	10 00
Mrs. James F. Russell, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	5 00
Mrs. Lucella C. Smith, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	5 00
Mrs. Alden S. Swan, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	5 00
Mrs. William C. Todd, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	100 00
Miss Susan M. Van Anden, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	5 00
Mrs. S. V. White, of Fort Greene Chapter, toward New York state room,	10 00
Fort Oswego Chapter,	25 00
Gansevoort Chapter,	400 00
Mrs. P. K. Dederick, of Gansevoort Chapter, ...	100 00
General William Floyd Chapter, toward New York state room,	25 00
Hendrick Hudson Chapter, toward New York state room,	25 00
Hendrick Hudson Chapter,	25 00
Irondequoit Chapter, toward New York state room,	50 00
Irondequoit Chapter,	100 00
Jamestown Chapter,	200 00
Jane McCrea Chapter, toward New York state room,	100 00
Kanisteo Valley Chapter,	64 00
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, toward New York state room,	30 00
Mahwenawasigh Chapter, toward New York state room,	10 00
Mahwenawasigh Chapter, general fund,	50 00
Manhattan Chapter, toward New York state room,	100 00

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, toward New York state room,	360 00	
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter,	25 00	
Melzingah Chapter, toward New York state room,	20 00	
Mohawk Chapter, toward New York state room,	100 00	
Mohawk Chapter,	100 00	
Mohegan Chapter, toward New York state room,	25 00	
New York City Chapter, toward New York state room,	100 00	
Mrs. Sara C. Meredith, of New York City Chapter,	5 00	
Mrs. James W. Randall, of New York City Chapter,	100 00	
Mrs. A. J. Robinson, of New York City Chapter,	100 00	
Olean Chapter, toward New York state room,	50 00	
Ondawa Cambridge Chapter,	25 00	
Miss Kate M. McKie, of Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, in honor of Mrs. A. D. Geer,	75 00	
Oneida Chapter, toward New York state room,	100 00	
Oneida Chapter,	100 00	
Onondaga Chapter, toward New York state room,	50 00	
Onondaga Chapter,	100 00	
Onwentsia Chapter,	25 00	
Patterson Chapter,	60 00	
Sagoyewatha Chapter, toward New York State room,	35 00	
Saranac Chapter,	25 00	
Mrs. James Mingay, of Saratoga Chapter,	25 00	
Sleepy Hollow Chapter,	30 00	
Swe-kat-si Chapter, toward New York state room,	66 00	
Wiltwyck Chapter, toward New York state room,	100 00	
Ensign Robert Wilson Society, Children of the American Revolution,	10 00	
Nathan Beman Society, Children of the American Revolution,	27 36	
		4,160 36
North Dakota—		
Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry, state regent of North Dakota,	\$5 00	5 00
Ohio—		
Cincinnati Chapter,	\$100 00	
Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter,	10 00	

Fort Findlay Chapter,	10 00	
George Clinton Chapter,	10 00	
Miami Chapter,	5 00	
New Connecticut Chapter,	15 00	
Old North West Chapter,	5 00	
Ursula Wolcott Chapter, toward Ohio state room,	100 00	
Western Reserve Chapter,	100 00	
	<hr/>	355 00
Oklahoma Territory—		
Oklahoma City Chapter,	\$10 00	10 00
Pennsylvania—		
Chester County Chapter,	\$20 00	
Delaware County Chapter,	25 50	
Harrisburg Chapter,	70 00	
Independence Hall Chapter,	200 00	
Philadelphia Chapter,	660 00	
James R. Mellon, through Mrs. James R. Mellon, of Pittsburgh Chapter,	250 00	
A. W. Mellon, through Mrs. James R. Mellon, of Pittsburgh Chapter,	250 00	
R. B. Mellon, through Mrs. James R. Mellon, of Pittsburgh Chapter,	250 00	
W. L. Mellon, through Mrs. James R. Mellon, of Pittsburgh Chapter,	250 00	
Mrs. Catherine A. Bruce, of Quaker City Chap- ter,	100 00	
Valley Forge Chapter,	60 00	
Mrs. Sheldon Reynolds, of Wyoming Valley Chapter,	100 00	
Proceeds from sale of Pennsylvania state pin,..	47 00	
	<hr/>	2,282 50
Rhode Island—		
Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, honorary vice-president general, and member of Bristol Chapter, toward Rhode Island state column,.....	\$200 00	
Gaspee Chapter, toward Rhode Island state column,	450 00	
Narragansett Chapter, toward Rhode Island state column,	66 00	
Phebe Green Ward Chapter, toward Rhode Island state column,	100 00	
William Ellery Chapter, toward Rhode Island state column,	170 00	
	<hr/>	986 00

South Carolina—

Andrew Pickens Chapter, toward South Carolina column,	\$5 00	
Cateechee Chapter, toward South Carolina column,	5 00	
Columbia Chapter, toward South Carolina column,	35 00	
Cowpens Chapter, toward South Carolina column,	25 00	
Kate Barry Chapter, toward South Carolina column,	5 00	
King's Mountain Chapter, toward South Carolina column,	5 00	
Nathaniel Greene Chapter, toward South Carolina column,	15 00	
Rebecca Motte Chapter, toward South Carolina column,	25 00	
		<hr/>
		120 00

Tennessee—

Bonny Kate Chapter,	\$50 00	
Campbell Chapter,	40 00	
Chickamauga Chapter,	30 00	
Commodore Perry Chapter,	50 00	
Cumberland Chapter,	50 00	
Hermitage Chapter,	50 00	
Jackson-Madison Chapter,	10 00	
Watauga Chapter,	25 00	
		<hr/>
		305 00

Texas—

George Washington Chapter,	\$15 00	
Lady Washington Chapter,	36 00	
Mary Isham Keith Chapter,	25 00	
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter,	10 00	
		<hr/>
		86 00

Vermont—

Ann Story Chapter, toward expense of placing inscription above the entrance to Memorial Continental Hall,	\$75 00	
Bellevue Chapter,	20 25	
Bennington Chapter,	100 00	
Brattleboro Chapter,	75 00	
		<hr/>
		270 25

Virginia—

Mrs. F. Berger Moran, of Albemarle Chapter, proceeds from sale of "Miss Washington, of Virginia,"	\$138 00	138 00
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Washington—

Rainier Chapter,	\$25 00	25 00
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West Virginia—

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter,	\$35 00	
James Wood Chapter,	350 00	
James Wood Chapter, proceeds from sale of books,	2 50	
Mrs. B. D. Spilman, of James Wood Chapter, in memory of her great-great-grandfather, Cap- tain Cornelius Steenrod,	50 00	
	<hr/>	437 50

Wisconsin—

Fond-du-Lac Chapter,	\$10 00	
Janesville Chapter,	25 00	
Milwaukee Chapter, to be held in trust for memorial,	100 00	
Oshkosh Chapter,	50 00	
Cash,	2 00	
	<hr/>	187 00

Total,	\$21,448 40
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SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Connecticut—

Mrs. Charles H. Pinney, of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chap- ter,	\$50 00
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Delaware—

Mrs. Rebecca Chapman, of Caesar Rodney Chapter, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Chapman,	50 00
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District of Columbia—

Mrs. Louise H. Patterson,	25 00
Proceeds from lunch given by District of Columbia Chap- ters,	50 00

Florida—

Jacksonville Chapter,	10 00
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Kentucky—

Mrs. Sallie M. Hardy, of John Marshall Chapter, "A Thank Offering,"	5 00
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Maine—

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter,	50 00
General Knox Chapter,	20 00
Mary Dillingham Chapter,	35 00

South Carolina—

Mrs. A. I. Robertson, of South Carolina, commission on paper weights,	5 00
Mrs. A. I. Robertson, of South Carolina, commission on "Coat-of-Arms,"	5 00

 \$305 00

PLEDGES MADE AT FOURTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Colorado—

Denver Chapter,	\$50 00
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Connecticut—

Dorothy Ripley Chapter,	25 00
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter,	25 00
Katherine Gaylord Chapter,	50 00
Putnam Hill Chapter,	25 00
Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter,	25 00
Forty-six chapters of Connecticut, for the column,	2,000 00

Delaware—

Toward Delaware column,	1,000 00
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District of Columbia—

Katherine Montgomery Chapter (as a memorial),	125 00
Thirteen Colonies Chapter,	25 00
Miss Nellie B. Stone, of District of Columbia,	5 00
A Daughter, of District of Columbia,	2 00

Georgia—

Joseph Habersham Chapter, toward Georgia column,	100 00
Oglethorpe Chapter, toward Georgia Column,	25 00
Mrs. Richard H. Brooks, of Piedmont-Continental Chapter, toward Georgia column,	10 00

Indiana—

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter,	500 00
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, toward furnishing president general's room,	305 00

Maryland—

Baltimore Chapter, toward Maryland column,	1,000 00
Frederick Chapter, toward Maryland column,	2 00
Maryland Line Chapter, toward Maryland column,	500 00
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, toward Maryland column,	26 00

Nebraska—

Deborah Avery Chapter,	50 00
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New Hampshire—

New Hampshire, for the New Hampshire column,	2,000 00
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Elizabeth Folsom Hilton Chapter (for portrait bust),	5 00
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New York—

Buffalo Chapter, for memorial to be placed in New York state room,	200 00
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General Richard Montgomery Chapter, toward New York state room,	25 00
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Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter,	50 00
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Miss Lillian Montgomery, of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, toward New York column,	25 00
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Mrs. James H. Aldrich, of New York City Chapter,	1,000 00
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Philip Schuyler Chapter, for New York state room,	50 00
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Seneca Chapter, for New York state room,	25 00
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Mrs. William Lindsay, of New York,	50 00
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Ohio—

For Ohio room,	1,500 00
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Pennsylvania—

Balance on Pennsylvania state column,	1,786 25
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Bellefonte Chapter,	50 00
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Lawrence Chapter,	25 00
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Lycoming Chapter,	50 00
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Mrs. A. E. Patton, of Susquehanna Chapter,	25 00
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Mrs. Lavinia C. Stull, of Pennsylvania,	5 00
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Rhode Island—

Bristol Chapter (proportional part, per capita, towards Rhode Island column).	
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Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter (towards Rhode Island column),	121 68
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Gaspee Chapter (proportional part toward Rhode Island column, in addition to amount already raised).	
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General Nathaniel Greene Chapter (proportional part for Rhode Island column).	
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Pawtucket Chapter (for Rhode Island column),	234 00
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Woonsocket Chapter (proportional part for Rhode Island column).	
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South Carolina—

Catawba Chapter, toward South Carolina column,	70 00
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Esther Marion Chapter, toward South Carolina column, ..	10 00
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Rebecca Motte Chapter, toward South Carolina column, ..	150 00
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Texas—

Thankful Hubbard Chapter,	25 00
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Vermont—

Ann Story Chapter (balance due on inscription above door),	25 00
Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer, of Ann Story Chapter,	25 00

Virginia—

For Virginia column,	2,000 00
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Washington—

The State of Washington, for a bust of Washington,	500 00
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Total,	<u>\$15,906 93</u>
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Adjournment was taken at 11 p. m., and while dispersing, the orchestra played.

MORNING SESSION, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1905.

The congress met, pursuant to adjournment, the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks in the Chair.

The bugle call, "Guard Mounting," called all to their seats.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Daughters, we will unite with our chaplain general in prayer.

PRAYER.

Mrs. HAMLIN. (One Hundred and Third Psalm, 1-II verses.) Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's. The Lord executeth righteousness and judgment for all that are oppressed. He made known His ways unto Moses, His acts unto the children of Israel. The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy. He will not always chide: neither will he keep his anger forever. He hath not dealt with us after our sins; nor rewarded us according to our iniquities. For as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is His mercy toward them that fear Him.

Let us unite in prayer. For thy gracious care, Dear God, we thank Thee. We thank Thee for our life and health and strength. We thank Thee for a place in the world and work to do. We pray, our heavenly Father, that Thou wilt help us to realize what that means, to realize that it is a great thing to have a mission, something that Thou canst bless, and something that is useful to our fellow men, and so to do. We thank Thee for all these mercies, and we pray Thee that Thou wilt be with us through our coming sessions, be with us as Thou wast yesterday, and bless all these exercises to the purifying of our souls and the strengthening of our minds, and we hope that Thou wilt be with us this day, through these opening day exercises. We pray for our sisters, for all the Daughters throughout all the country who are listening and looking to us to-day to do their work for them in the way of legislation, and help us, our Father, to think soberly and wisely, and well, and to love our neighbors as ourselves, and to do those things which Thou canst approve, and which Thou canst bless; and let our officers renew their strength, and grant us that they may be upheld and strengthened to-day, and forever, and bless all the societies and each member throughout the country, and at last save us all, to Thy everlasting kingdom, we ask through Christ's sake. Amen.

Mr. PERCY FOSTER. Three stanzas of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday, April 17, 1905, were here read aloud by the reader.

Mrs. ORTON. I have a correction to make.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this report of yesterday's meeting. A motion to accept is in order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that the minutes of yesterday's meeting be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Gerald.

Mrs. ORTON. I have a correction to make, namely, that the presentation of the picture of our president general was made by Mrs. Horton, of the Buffalo Chapter, and not by Mrs. Orton, of Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well; that correction will be made. It is moved and seconded, to accept the minutes as read, as corrected.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. I have an announcement to make, which has just been handed to me. It is respectfully suggested that all communications between members on the floor of this house be made in writing, in order that it may be possible to hear what is being said by those who are speaking.

DISCUSSION OF PROGRAM.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before us is to accept the report of the program committee.

Mrs. ROSA. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the program committee is recognized.

Mrs. ROSA. Madam President General and members of the Continental Congress, in answer to a statement made by Mrs. Ballinger yesterday afternoon relative to the motion of Mrs. Weed, to the effect that the motion was not carried by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, I would say that Mrs. Ballinger evidently trusted to her memory. The chairman of the program committee now presents the record from which the program committee took its data, and will ask the official reader to read it.

READER. This is from the minutes of last year's congress:

"Mrs. WEED. *I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress recommend to the program committee for the Fourteenth Continental Congress that no meetings be arranged for Good Friday in 1905.*

"Mrs. BROOKS. *I second the motion.*

"Mrs. RICHARDS. *I second the motion.*

"Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts. *I would like to second that motion.*

"*The motion was put and carried.*" [Applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, may I speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger, of the District of Columbia, is recognized.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I remember very well Mrs. Weed and myself had quite a prolonged discussion last year, and the motions were crowded in so fast. Now, it is a matter between Mrs. Weed and myself as to whether that motion carried or not; but, however, we will not raise that point, because I am informed that it has no governing power over this session of the congress. I am so instructed by the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is perfectly correct.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I do not propose to-day to raise any question regarding religion. I am going to offer a motion to amend that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed with your amendment.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to amend the motion by adding the words "with the exception of Friday, a program being arranged for that day."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your motion in writing—your amendment. It is an amendment of this motion to accept. Send it up. Is there a second to that motion?

Mrs. GRUNSKY. I second the motion.

Mrs. ALLEN, of Utah. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Remember that every motion must be sent to the stage in writing, and whoever may rise to address the Chair must give her name clearly and distinctly. Now, this is open for discussion.

Mrs. WEED. I wish to speak merely of my recollection of this subject. Last year I was sitting, at the time this discussion went on, in the box provided for the national officers, at the right of the stage. My friend, Mrs. Ballinger, sat in her seat on the opposite side of the auditorium. I sat beside Mrs. Main, who presented the original motion that the congress be held in the week of the 26th of April, and the parliamentarian ruled that that was not constitutional, and therefore that was not entertained. Then she offered the substitute motion that we should meet on the constitutional date, the Monday of the week on which the 19th of April falls, and should meet but not transact any business, and then adjourn. It was the regent of the New York City Chapter who drew a hair-splitting differentiation between those motions, and there was considerable discussion over it, and I offered a substitute motion to lay aside all that question, and simply recommend to the congress that we should not meet on Good Friday, as the entire discussion arose over that date. The motion was seconded, not only by the ladies whose names you have heard this morning, but also by ladies all over the house, and it was put by the Chair, and it was carried without a dissenting voice. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes anybody else who desires to speak upon the side upon which Mrs. Ballinger has spoken to do so, and then we will hear from someone on the other side. The Chair wants things done fairly and squarely, and if there are people who agree with Mrs. Ballinger, they can speak, and then we will hear from somebody else.

The reader again read the motion of Mrs. Ballinger, as follows:

"I move to amend the motion by adding the words 'with the exception of Friday, a program being arranged for that day.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that you will all look at this motion of last year, and then you will see the amendment. The Chair wishes to know if the stenographic report gives the number of votes that were cast against it?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. It does not.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Mrs. Roberts seconds that amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been seconded.

The reader again read the motion of Mrs. Ballinger.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this desired? (Cries of "Question! Question!")

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask, Madam President, for further time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You shall have it. Mrs. Grunsky is recognized. Go on. Do you wish to speak upon that same side, Mrs. Grunsky?

Mrs. GRUNSKY. Yes. I feel that Mrs. Ballinger's premises are right in this matter, because no question arises whatever as to any religious scruples.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at all.

Mrs. GRUNSKY. No question of that sort arises as a requirement for membership in this organization, and it seems to me that this gives rise to that thought, and it seems to me that this puts such a question into our proceedings, and it seems to me that it is inappropriate.

Mrs. PARK. I merely wish to say, Madam President General, briefly, that we are a Christian country, and that laying all denominational ideas aside, as a Christian country we do believe in the fact that the observance of this most sacred day of the whole Christian year commemorates, whether or not, as denominations, we have special services on that date. We cannot afford as a body of Christian women to ignore the day that the commercial, the mercantile world, which is said to be so sordid, observes all over the world. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of Utah, Mrs. Allen, is recognized.

Mrs. ALLEN. I move to amend the amendment by substituting the words "may be" for the word "being."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send up your amendment in writing, if you have it.

Mrs. ALLEN. I move to amend it by inserting the words "may be" for the word "being."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that you had better write it out so that we may know exactly what you mean.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to ask a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question for information?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Is it not true that the national government, whose

children, I may say, we are are, recognizes Good Friday, or am I in error?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to leave it to somebody else to answer.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Are our government offices open on Good Friday?

Mrs. BALLINGER. They are.

Mrs. PERLEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Perley.

Mrs. PERLEY. It appears to me that we are losing a great deal of valuable time. I would like to say this, that it will be a great many years before Good Friday comes again during our Continental Congress, because we always will know the year before the congress comes in that week.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you allow me to close, Madam President General? I believe that was my privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will permit you to close. Is there any one else who desires to speak upon this question?

Mrs. CAREY. I would like to speak. I think I am in the minority.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed.

Mrs. CAREY. I only wish to remind the ladies of the program we had Monday morning. This is not a sectarian body. We had yesterday a rabbi, a Catholic bishop, a Presbyterian minister, a Methodist bishop, and an Episcopal bishop. I thought that the program began on broad lines. I would like to attend service on Good Friday, but I recognize that there are others who do not agree with me, and that Saturday is a day recognized by the Hebrews, some of whom are in this congress, as a sacred day, and yet we work on Saturdays. [Applause.]

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I move to amend the amendment by inserting—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have one amendment to the amendment already. It has not come up. We are waiting for it. Is there any other person who wishes to speak?

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McLean is recognized.

Mrs. McLEAN. [Prolonged applause.] Madam President, on this subject I wish to say only one word. It is highly improbable that our congress will fall again in what we call "Holy Week" in the Episcopal church, to which I have belonged for many, many years; but I do not think there is a Daughter here present who would consider holding the congress on Christmas day, in case the week of the congress happened to be the week in which Christmas day fell, and if we observe the day on which the light came into the world, we might, I think, observe the day in which it was darkened for a little while. [Great applause.]

(Mrs. Richardson was recognized.)

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I have only a few words to say, if you will allow me to say them here. I merely wish to put it on record that I do not

approve of our congress opening and working on Good Friday. We are a body of women supposed to set an example of Christianity. It is but a little sacrifice to make, and it seems to me, as the Christian world observes that day, we might, even though it may not fall for many years in the time of our congress again, observe the day this year. I wish to go on record as saying that I, for one, do not wish the congress held on Good Friday. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. Is there any good reason why any one, who does not believe in working on Good Friday, is obliged to come to this congress on that day? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair states that doubtless every member of this congress desires to come early and stay late at every meeting of the congress. The Chair goes always on that theory. [Applause.]

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Thank you, Madam President. We all want to do our duties in every way, both to the congress and the church.

(Mrs. Goode, of Alabama, was recognized.)

Mrs. GOODE. I am a Presbyterian, but speaking for others, I would say that it strikes me that these women come, many of them, from different states and their religious scruples would keep many of them from coming here on Good Friday, and therefore I would like to say that I do not believe that we should have a session on Good Friday.

(Mrs. Draper, of the District of Columbia, was recognized.)

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, every Daughter of the American Revolution who takes the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE could read the minutes of last congress, in which the congress recommended that Good Friday be observed. And on account of that recommendation, various Catholics and Episcopalians were chosen as delegates to this congress, with the understanding that there would be a recess on Good Friday. Madam President, as any one living here knows, I am a Presbyterian; but, Madam President, I believe in the Bible, and it says, "Wherefore, if meat causeth my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." It is apparent from this discussion that a great many of the Daughters of the American Revolution do think it right to observe Good Friday. I, myself, was one who believed that it should not be observed. Madam President, I yield because I believe in the Bible, and wish to observe its precepts, which I consider the highest thing that every Daughter of the American Revolution should obey. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We must allow the maker of this motion to close the discussion.

Mrs. SWIFT. Is this a parliament of religion?

Mrs. BALLINGER. With all deference to the ladies who have given us their different religious views on this, from their religious standpoint, I would state that that is not the question under consideration. The establishment of a precedent was the only point to which we could talk.

Now, I just state this, that I think we ought not to establish such a precedent, because we all know that precedent when once established is simply ironclad. No law ever reaches that. Now, there is no objection to any member keeping Good Friday. We might all want to do it, and yet those who wished to come here and go on with the business of this organization might be privileged to do so. I only ask that no precedent be established whereby anybody else holding some other religious views might come here and ask on some other occasion for something else, and I think that I am completely within my rights in doing so. It is against the establishment of a precedent of this kind that I ask your consideration. I do not say one word against your staying away. In fact, I was raised an Episcopalian, and I cannot say anything against your observing Good Friday; but I do protest against the establishment of a precedent.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. WEED. I wish to offer a motion to lay on the table, if no one else has done so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will lay the program on the table. We will now vote on the last amendment. The reader will read it.

READER. The main motion is to accept your program as given to you by the program committee. The first amendment, of Mrs. Ballinger, is "with the exception of Friday, a program being arranged for that day." The amendment to the amendment is to substitute for "being arranged" the words "may be arranged."

The question was taken, and the amendment was not agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment to the amendment is lost. Read the other one.

READER. The other amendment is "with the exception of Friday, a program being arranged for that day."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready to vote on this amendment or do you desire to discuss it further?

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

Mrs. BALLINGER. Does that mean that there will be no session of this body on Friday?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This question is now before us, and we are in the midst of a vote upon it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I desire to address the Chair on a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it strictly a question of privilege?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes. Does this mean that there will be no session of this body on Friday?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is not settled. It depends on the vote of this assemblage. We will now vote on the amendment, which is to arrange a meeting for Friday.

The question was taken and the motion was not agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is lost. The question is now upon adopting the program.

The question on the motion to adopt the program was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The program is adopted. [Great applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, as I understand it, a question of privilege refers to the rights and privileges of every member of this body. Am I correct?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. Therefore, Madam President, because in the public press this morning the motives of a large number of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been attacked, I take the privilege, as one of those who are attacked, to speak.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is a question that relates to the rights of a member of this body, this congress, it is a question of privilege.

Mrs. DRAPER. I am a member of this congress, and my action—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has it occurred since the convening of this congress?

Mrs. DRAPER. It has. It occurred this morning, in the press, over the signature of a member of the National Board. I ask the privilege of defending myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks you are entitled to this privilege. [Great applause.] Go on.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, in the *Washington Post* of this morning, it says "Mrs. Walter H. Weed, the vice-president general, who is the manager of Mrs. Sternberg's campaign, says"—this is referring to Mrs. McLean—"she has always led the movement for reduction of national dues, the only result of which would have been the cutting off of large annual appropriations from the current fund."

Madam President, as one of those who voted for the reduction of dues, so called, but really the transferring, I refer to the minutes of the congress in which I said that I voted that way because I believed in Continental Hall, and I believed—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the name of Mrs. Amos G. Draper mentioned in this communication?

Mrs. DRAPER. It is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then, you read that. You read that part of it in which your name is mentioned.

Mrs. DRAPER. In the matter of this charge, I demand, in the name of justice, that Mrs. McLean, who was not called upon last night to speak for Continental Hall, be called—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not hear your motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. I ask that Mrs. McLean be allowed to state her position in regard to Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. DRAPER. My question of privilege has not been answered yet. I demand that my question be answered, and by the Chair. I ask as a question of privilege that Mrs. McLean, a member of this body, be allowed to state her position in regard to Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is willing to entertain at any time and all the time, a question of privilege, but she does not consider a campaign speech a question of privilege. [Applause.] The Chair is not here to listen to campaign speeches for anybody, and she will not do it. [Great applause.] You are entirely and utterly out of order, Madam. Take your seat.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that this matter be laid on the table. Seconded.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this matter be laid upon the table, and upon that motion we will vote.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it. It is laid upon the table.

Mrs. WEED. Will you permit me to make this statement, that I never have made a statement—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. WEED. I never have signed my name to a communication—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair declines to listen to any campaign speeches.

Mrs. WEED. I am making no campaign—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Keep quiet until the Chair gets through. The Chair is entirely willing to admit a question of privilege, but will not have any campaign speech. Is your question regarding yourself?

Mrs. WEED. It is regarding myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then step right forward and make your speech.

Mrs. WEED. I have no desire to enter into the merits of this case one way or the other. I simply refer you to the record of the Continental Congress of 1902.

Mrs. PARK. May I say a word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the vice-president general from Georgia. What have you to say?

Mrs. PARK. I merely wish to say that just as much as our president general does, I disapprove of any campaign speeches.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you are out of order, although your words are like sweet music. Go to your seat.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to make a statement as to Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your point of order?

Mrs. McLEAN. I have heard no campaign speeches, and I desire no campaign speeches, and I move that we proceed to the business of the day. [Great applause.]

(Great disorder and confusion prevailed.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let us have order. If the sisters will just keep still, we will go on with the program. That is what we are trying to do. The next order of business is the reports of the national officers. The next is the report of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters, Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch. Owing to the fact that our beloved vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters has not a very strong voice, we will have the official reader read her report.

The official reader read the report, as follows:

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION
OF CHAPTERS.

Madam President and Ladies of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: In presenting this, my fourth and last report to congress, I desire to express to state and chapter regents, to the members of the National Board of Management, and to our honored president general, my appreciation of the courtesy so generously extended to me. In the many and perplexing duties of my office, they have been helpful and forbearing, looking always to the prosperity of the society, regardless of personal sacrifice. The clerks in my office have been faithful and untiring in their devotion to me and to their duties, and I heartily commend them to my successor. As we approach the parting of the ways, I realize how closely we have been united, and how loyal each and every one has been to the high aim of our organization.

It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. John Lane Henry, former state regent of Texas. Last year she was with us—active and enthusiastic, winning love and respect from all with whom she came in contact. Mrs. Henry was elected state regent 1901, and was re-elected February 1902, 1903 and 1904, and served with untiring zeal and enthusiasm.

The following is an itemized account of the work done during the year:

Chapter regents appointed,	53
Chapter regents reappointed,	10
Regencies expired by limitation,	31
Chapter regent's commissions issued,	63
Chapters authorized to organize,	1
Chapters declared null and void,	3
Chapters organized,	740
Chapters unorganized,	71
Increase during the year,	52
Charters issued,	43
Charters reissued,	7
Letters received,	1,258

Letters written,	1,385
State regent's commissions issued,	46

The report of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters includes also that of the card catalogues. I now report each month not only the increase in membership, with the lists of deaths, resignations, reinstatements and dropped for nonpayment of dues, but also note all catalogue changes and so fix the actual status of the organization.

Following is an itemized account of the work of the card catalogues:

Members' cards,	4,718
Ancestors' cards,	7,099
Corrections,	2,144
Marriages,	561
Resignations,	751
Deaths,	529
Dropped for non-payment of dues,	345
Re-instatements,	84
Admitted membership April 4th, 1905,	51,662
Actual membership April 4th, 1905,	42,804
Letters written,	397

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has heard the report of the organizer. What may be your pleasure?

Mrs. ORTON. I move that it be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Hodge.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report is accepted. The next is the report of the chaplain general, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

Mrs. HAMLIN.

Madam President and Ladies of the congress: The duties of the chaplain general are such that they cannot be tabulated in figures, and yet sometimes the greatest entities are those that are unseen. If we are a Christian nation, if we are a Christian body of women, we must believe in the Almighty care, and that prayer has been offered for each one of you each month is true, and it has been the duty of your chaplain to thus pray for you. She is one of the few that still remain, who were on the first Board of Management, having been the first chaplain general of this organization. Those were stormy times that we passed through; indeed, there were squalls, and there were great questions to settle, and periods of transition are always periods of storm. She often felt in those days like the little girl who, in praying her evening prayer, said "God bless brother, and

make him a good boy, and God bless sister and make her a good girl, and God bless me and make me a good girl;" but she had an aunt who was very pious but not very agreeable, and of course she did not dare to say "Bless Aunt Lucy and make her good," but she did say "Bless Aunt Lucy and make her comfortable." [Laughter.] So I felt that during those days I had to pray that prayer.

It was said in Revelations that at the opening of the great seal there was silence in Heaven for the space of half an hour. I often have thought that perhaps there were no Daughters of the American Revolution there at that time. [Great laughter.]

The Goddess of Victory, when discovered, was found to be impersonated in the body of a woman, with magnificent draperies, and possessing wings so that she need not touch the earth unless it was necessary; but unfortunately she had lost her head. [Laughter.] Now we have the Goddess of Victory, and I am quite sure we do not want to lose our head, but if we could put a head on this goddess we would like very much to put upon that goddess the head of our president, [applause] but that cannot be, and therefore we must put upon our Goddess of Liberty the composite head of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As I have come into the board at this time, according to your pleasure—for which I thank you—I have the way and the means of comparison. In those early days we met at 8 o'clock and if we stayed until 12 or 1 o'clock, we thought that it was perfectly dreadful. Now, your board meets every month, and spends at least two days over your business, sometimes three days, and the members of that board are every day at the office. The amount of work done is something that I do not believe the annals of the world have ever equalled, and it is done gratuitously; and when you think of all these different officers, do you realize what it means to verify 50,000 papers? That has to-day to be done. It means a knowledge of genealogy. It means a knowledge of history. It means search and research; for all of them are not easy to verify. This work has been done gratuitously for you. I think the country at large should thank the present officers to the present time for what they have done. This is one entity that can be tabulated entirely, it is that loving service that has been given to you. And any one who has been in the office and seen how regularly the work is done must realize what a body of business women you have to-day.

But, ladies, you are bending your energies towards the completion of this magnificent thing—this building. It is to me a marvel. I was in the congress when it was first mentioned by our first beloved president general. We talked of it before the motion came, Mrs. Harrison and I, she was present, and there was a faint whisper of \$10,000 for the building, and we thought it would be almost impossible to get it. But then there came \$100,000, and now you see the result. What it will

be when it is completed and what it will cost, this is to be seen; but each one of you and your chapters have been doing a magnificent work. Had you not saved the genealogy of the country in this generation, it would have been lost forever. [Applause.] There are those who never could have found it if you had lost it now, because so much depended upon the older people whom you had to consult. I know how it is from experience, because in my own case it is true. You have marked tablets; you have started an education in patriotism in the schools, helped to put the flag over the school houses; you have done so much in that work that never has been tabulated, that your chaplain general, in her official capacity must recognize. And yet, ladies, there is a greater work for you to do than that you have ever done, and there is one thing that I must mention which to me has been a joy and a ground of pride, and that is the union of all the women in all the country, from east to west, from north to south, in this one patriotic movement. There has never been anything like it in the world; there has never been anything like it in the United States until you took hold of it. [Applause.]

But there are great issues at stake. President McKinley said there never was a time in the history of this country when there was a need of truer patriotism than at the present time. [Applause.] You met it in what I call "the great war" with Spain. It did not last long, but while it lasted the president made us take a place we did not want. He is keeping us there; and in our great war with Spain, you led to help our soldiers, and it brought you together.

Yet there are other issues. We have more foes within us, Christian Daughters, than those without. I belong to an organization that raises \$600,000 every year for what I consider patriotic service, and that is putting Christian schools among the exceptional people of our United States. These schools go from Point Barrow, Alaska, to the country of the mountaineers of the south, from east to west, among the Mexicans of the southern border, and the Indians, to the far north, among those who have no public schools. Over those schools is a flag, and in those schools patriotism and love of country are taught. Not very long ago one of those flags was torn from a school house and dragged in the dust. Ah, if that meant all! We would not say all, because the flag is only cloth, after all, but it means the majesty of the United States.

That occurred in Utah. But that did not mean all. There is a question there which you can help to meet. In congress last year the president of that hierarchy—I cannot say religion—said that he had not obeyed the laws of the United States, that he was not obeying his pledges and promises to obey the laws of the United States, that he did not intend to obey those laws, and that the United States had nothing to say about it. For the purity of the home you must teach

patriotism, and that question in Utah is one that you must meet. That is a question that you can take home to your chapters. It may not cost you a dollar, but your influence with your senators will mean more to the United States than even this great building.

Now, ladies, I beg of you to keep a calm mind, and remember the great calling to which you are called. Remember that you represent people who loved the home, who fought for it, and who believed in the monogamous home; and I beg of you to do your duty; and in the same way, whatever you do, keep the quiet, firm, calm mind which you know that the Lord can bless. And may God bless every one of you and guide you. [Applause.]

Mrs. ALLEN. Madam President General.

•PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is awaiting a motion to accept the report.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept the report.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the report?

Mrs. ALLEN. I do wish to discuss the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, proceed.

Mrs. ALLEN. I have but a few words to say to you. The third paragraph in the second section of our constitution holds these words, "to foster true patriotism and love of country." We laud and magnify the patriotism of our forefathers, and we are very right. We are face to face with that which measures present day patriotism. Our motto embraces all that is greatest in earthly endeavors—home and country. Theirs it was to establish; ours it is to maintain. The struggle for humanity making for liberty for hundreds of years culminated in the American Revolution and the formation of the United States government. The foundation stones of this government are the complete separation of church and state, and the absolute integrity of the American home. On these two rest the future of our nation. Whatever assails the nation from within or without, tending to alter these fundamental principles, becomes a menace to American integrity. A power has arisen within us, spoken of in the report to which you have just listened, and the ultimate aim of this power is the overthrow of this government. Both things defy and give disobedience to the laws of God and man, boasting in one part of the country that he said one thing, and boasting in another part of the country that he told not the truth. This power has a leader who can control, and who does control, more than you think, or some of you know. The time has come when our eyes can be no longer blinded by the plea of religious liberty. It is simply a question of patriotism. We are honest in our laudation of the past. We must not neglect the present. We cannot shirk the responsibility of the future. This menace is becoming stronger and stronger, and unless patriotic women all over this broad land sustain the efforts that for twenty or thirty years have been made by those

nearest this baneful influence, the future will have less of glory and more of dishonor. It is in our power to stay this evil. Shall we do our duty, or shall our granddaughters rue the day when we were derelict as to the blight which may enter our homes, the homes of our grandchildren and bring our country low?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion upon this report?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The reader made the announcements, etc.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the chaplain general is accepted. The next is the report of the recording secretary general, Mrs. William E. Fuller.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Mrs. FULLER. [Applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: It has been a very great privilege to me, as well as pleasure, to serve this great organization as recording secretary general, during the past year. During this time I have received only kindness and trust from one and all. As my predecessors are aware, the duties of the recording secretary general are to follow closely, promptly and accurately the orders of the National Board of Management, leaving *self* out of the question. I have given my best efforts in the performance of my official duties, and it has been a gratification to me to be able to be present at each meeting of the board.

In making my report for the official year, I will simply state statistics and facts.

I have cast the ballot for membership of candidates presented by the registrar general 4,196 times and have signed 4,196 certificates of membership; original application papers, 4,196; supplemental papers, 1,200; notification cards of election, 4,196; commissions to national officers, 16; state regents, 46; to chapter regents, 63; and charters, 50. Number of letters and postals written, 1,745.

Letters of condolence have been sent to the members of the board who have sustained afflictions in their families by death; also expressions of sympathy to the members who have been prevented from attending the meetings by reason of illness.

At the close of each board meeting I have, in accordance with a ruling of the board on this subject, notified the various departments of the Daughters of the American Revolution office of any action of the board affecting their respective duties, as well as carried out other instructions of the board in replying to communications, etc.

The routine work of the office has gone steadily on, without interruption, and in this connection I wish to express my recognition of the very efficient services of Mrs. Annie Fisher Cahoon, who, for the past ten years, has been the official stenographer of the Board of Management.

In closing this report I desire to express my gratitude for the unsolicited honor conferred upon me one year ago, in unanimously elevating me as your recording secretary general, and in retiring from the office I wish to tender my thanks for the uniform kindness received and the satisfaction derived from being associated with the patriotic women belonging to this organization.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA M. FULLER,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. CAMPBELL, of Colorado. I move that the report of the recording secretary general be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. McCartney.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next is the report of the corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Henry L. Mann.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Mrs. MANN. [Applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: For the past year I have the honor to report the following supplies sent out from the office of the corresponding secretary general:

Application blanks,	22,374
Constitutions,	3,879
Circular, "How to Become a Member,"	2,553
Lists of national officers,	2,033
Miniature blanks,	2,442
Circular for same,	2,442
Transfer cards,	1,183
Letters received,	1,301
Letters written,	1,196

Amendments to the constitution and by-laws were mailed to all national officers, state and chapter regents according to article IX, section 2 of the constitution, and again in February amendments to the by-laws were sent out, according to article XVI, section 1 of the by-laws.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. HENRY L. MANN) FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the corresponding secretary general be accepted.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report is that of the registrar general, Mrs. Augusta D. Geer, which will be read by the official reader.

The report referred to was read by the official reader as follows:

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE FOURTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, N. S. D. A. R.

Madam President General and Ladies of the Continental Congress: Since April, 1904, 4,198 members have been admitted to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Of the above number Connecticut has contributed 225, Massachusetts 380, and New York 663.

Twenty of the above number are daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. 1,200 supplemental papers have been verified.

3,153 letters have been written.

2,258 permits have been issued for the insignia.

346 permits have been issued for ancestral bars.

817 permits have been issued for the recognition pin.

3,665 certificates of membership have been issued.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. JOHN CAMPBELL. I move that the report be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say to you that the next on the program is the report of the treasurer general, but this lady has come to me and stated that this report has not been given out to all the members of the congress, as is the usual custom, and she wants to know if she may postpone reading her report and give it to you later.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move that the rendering of the report of the treasurer general be postponed until the afternoon of this day, for the first hour of this afternoon.

Seconded by Mrs. Orton.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report is the report of the historian general, Mrs. Dolliver.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL.

Mrs. DOLLIVER. [Applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: The work of your historian general for the past year has indeed been most congenial to her. It has been an honor and a great pleasure to assist in the slightest degree in the actual work of our society.

Volumes XIX and XX of the Lineage Books have been completed. In these, the records of 2,500 ancestors have been published, among them being many patriots whose names up to the year 1897 had been unrecorded in our card catalogue. The work of the compiler and clerk

has been most painstaking and systematic and will, I feel confident, show the results of their diligence and care.

In my report last year I stated that it was my desire to publish at least a third volume this year. However as yet the difficulties have not lessened but have rather increased on account of the numerous new publications of genealogies and town histories that must be consulted for more complete records. It is far better, I believe to have our standard high and to maintain it than, to hurriedly publish these records. The genealogical work has been greatly aided by the many valuable contributions to our library, and our office finds itself deeply indebted to our present librarian general, whose unwearied efforts in securing valuable books have so increased our resources.

The present Lineage Books, Volumes XIX and XX are for distribution to chapters as in previous years; also Volumes XVII and XVIII published last year, reserving a certain number for exchange through our librarian general.

As our organization has now grown to be so large, there being over seven hundred and forty chapters, preference in distribution should, I feel, be given to those chapters not having access to these volumes through public libraries. Let us each endeavor to unselfishly place them where they may be of the greatest value to the greatest number.

In greeting you to-day, I wish to say that I shall count these two years in which I have been associated with the Daughters of the American Revolution in an official way, as very inspiring ones to me, for they have shown me the earnestness and disinterested patriotism of our membership. It has greatly helped me to know more intimately the meaning and purposes of our organization. I have seen wherein it is now and shall more and more become a compelling influence to make for nobler citizenship and to increase among the people of our land and those coming to our shores, a still greater love and devotion to our country.

And when in distant states I find our Lineage Books so highly prized and being read as volumes more interesting than fiction and more inspiring even than earlier legends of heroism, for they belong to us personally, it gives me satisfaction that our society is doing this work of placing the deeds of our ancestors where all men may read and rejoice in them.

In closing my report I thank the ladies of the board and the Continental Congress for their assistance and courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to ask a question of the historian general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. My question is as to your recommendation to give the Lineage Book to the far distant chapters.

Mrs. DOLLIVER. I made no recommendation, just a suggestion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Does not that, in a report, come under the head of a recommendation? We would still, now, be cut entirely short. I am just asking for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state in answer to that question that the Chair has appointed a committee to consider the recommendations of the national officers, and this suggestion, with any others that are made, will go to that committee, and be resolved on by them and be reported on by them to the congress. If their report is accepted, that suggestion will be.

Mrs. DOLLIVER. It limits no one in their applying for this book. I did not intend it should.

Mrs. LIGGETT. Where can we obtain those?

Mrs. DOLLIVER. They have not yet been sent to this building.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are usually to be had at the congress, but the historian general has not yet been able to find from the house committee where she can put them. As soon as she knows, she will have them here. Is that satisfactory?

Mrs. LIGGETT. That is satisfactory.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report is that of the assistant historian general, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. Madam, are you here?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes, Madam President General. The assistant historian general has the pleasure of presenting the printed copy of an official report. She is also very glad to report.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Madam President and Delegates to the Fourteenth Congress: The editor of the Reports to the Smithsonian Institution has the pleasure of presenting the printed copy of the Sixth Report to the Smithsonian Institution. She is also very glad to report that the seventh volume was remitted to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Langley, February 15th and by him submitted to the United States congress in ample time for your editor to receive the following:

February 21, 1905.

DEAR MADAM: Referring to your letter of February 15th, I am authorized by the secretary to say that the Seventh Annual Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution was duly transmitted to congress, and to call your attention to the following extract from the *Congressional Record* for yesterday:

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The president pro tempore laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting, pursu-

ant to law, the Seventh Annual Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the committee on printing.

In the Institution's letter to the secretary of the senate, it was requested that proof be sent to you.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

W. W. KARD,

Acting Assistant in Charge of Office.

The dispatch with which this volume was compiled and made ready for a short session of the United States congress is owing to the promptness with which the state regents complied to the request of the editor—and by the way, you are getting a very good name with the government printing committee for the dispatch with which these reports are made ready as well as for the beautiful work the chapters have presented in these volumes.

Whatever else you do to further the work of this society, this report must be made annually, under the rules of your charter given to the society by the United States congress. And when you consider that by the law of that charter the regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit this society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets and other material for history, you will understand that by that regulation the society has in part been taken under the wing of the United States government; and by this act you were able to make your exhibit at the St. Louis exposition in the Government building under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

So be encouraged state regents and chapter regents if the call comes annually for your report, for you are doing a service to yourselves and the society. It is an easy matter, if any one asks what the society is doing, to refer them to the Smithsonian Reports which tells the whole story of the work of the smallest and the largest chapters throughout the states, a work of which every Daughter may well be proud; it also tells of the work of the National Society at headquarters, and, if these reports are read, every Daughter will be in touch with every detail of work throughout the society.

In the sixth volume before me, you will find a detailed report of the work of the different departments—any Daughter who desires to know the modus operandi at headquarters can get something of an idea by carefully reading this part of the report.

Then glance at the illustrations, which will take you first to the chapter house at Sitka, Alaska—this antique cabin was once the property of the Russian government, built in 1831, now the home of the chapter;—then turn to the oldest house in Kewanee, Illinois; given to the Daughters for a chapter house. From thence go to the tablet marking the site of the first school house in Worcester, Massachusetts, where John Adams, second president, taught school from 1755 to 1758.

Then find the house where Deborah Sampson was born, the heroine of the Revolution, and very much cared for by the Deborah Sampson Chapter.

Look at the Ellsworth homestead in Windsor, Connecticut, which one hundred and sixteen descendants of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth presented to the Connecticut Daughters. This home is where Oliver Ellsworth, a judge of the supreme court of the state of Connecticut, a member of the council of safety, one of the framers of the federal constitution, a minister plenipotentiary to France, senator, and chief justice of the United States under its first president, George Washington, lived and died. Look it up and see what the Daughters under the direction of their state regent are doing with this home.

Take a glance at the beautiful memorial fountain, erected in memory of the valor and victory of the Colonial forefathers at Pequot Swamp, erected by the Dorothy Ripley Chapter and unveiled June 17, 1903,—the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Then turn the pages to the ceremonies at the marking of General Ligan's grave, a soldier of the war of the American Revolution, who was killed by a mob in Baltimore. The Dolly Madison Chapter placed a bronze marker upon this grave.

A few pages farther over you come to the Children's report and find a tablet on the out wall of the old prison near Quebec, Canada. The inscription is, "Beneath this tablet repose the remains of thirteen soldiers of General Montgomery's army, who were killed in the assault on Quebec December 31st, 1775." In 1896 Miss Frances Mabel Fairchild, then aged 15 years, and Miss Constance Neilson Fairchild, then aged 13 years, both of Quebec, Canada, were elected to honorary membership in the Children's society. In spite of official prejudice and red tape, these two girls secured permission to place a tablet within the walls of the old prison over the common graves of thirteen soldiers of General Montgomery's army, killed in the assault on Pres de la ville December 31, 1775.

The increasing number of visitors to the prison caused the military authorities so much trouble that they asked the girls' consent to the removal of the tablet to a similar position on the outer wall of the building. The inscription on the plate was then altered and now reads as follows:

"Within this building and directly beneath this tablet repose the remains of thirteen soldiers," etc.

Turn back a few pages and you will come to a brilliant picture of the Colonial ball given by the Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Horton, regent, where \$700 was raised for Continental Hall. This is a hint for other chapters to go and do likewise. Turning over a few pages we come to an account of a doll's bazar given under the auspices of the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District of Columbia, under the personal

supervision of Miss Julia McBlair, where \$802.41 was turned over to Continental Hall as a result of the bazar.

What I have drawn to your attention touches of what is going on here and there, picked at random out of this report to show the advance in the cause of patriotism by the members of this society, of which record is made in this record.

To those who want to know what the work of this society is, I recommend the reading of these reports.

Mrs. LEGGETT. I move that the report of Mrs. Lockwood be accepted. The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Where will the District of Columbia get this report? They have no representative in the United States congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are asked where the chapters of the District of Columbia will get any copies of the report, as they have neither senators nor representatives.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I will say to the lady that if she will come and talk to me I will tell her exactly how to get them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any discussion of this report?

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Dr. MCGEE. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Dr. McGee will state her question of privilege.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to offer the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, There is constant confusion which seriously handicaps the orderly transaction of business; therefore, be it

Resolved, That at suitable intervals of business, approximately half an hour apart, a recess of one or two minutes shall be announced by the president general, during which free movement and conversation shall be permitted.

Resolved further, That in the intervals between these recesses the doors be kept closed, and pages be not allowed to move about.

Mrs. WINSTON. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "No! No!")

The question was taken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" seem to have it. Do you want a rising vote?

(Cries of "No!" and "Yes!")

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, as chairman of the pages, I have to ask the privilege of being given to understand that vote. I was talking to my pages when it was taken, and I want to hear it read.

Mrs. WALKER, of Illinois. It seems to me there is quite as much con-

fusion at the doors, and letting people in and out, as there is on the floor.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It seems to me the Chair would have great difficulty in calling the house to order after each recess.

Mrs. DAY. I want to ask if the motion may be read again? We did not hear it back here.

The motion of Dr. McGee was here read by the official reader.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, may I speak to the motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger desires to speak to the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I want to suggest what a spectacle we would present, being every half hour broken up in that way.

Dr. MCGEE. We have wasted a great deal of time already in this congress in calls for order, and in requests from the Chair that order be maintained, and I am sure that the one or two minutes necessary from the confusion of coming and going, and so on, will be well spent, and that this will occupy much less time than these constant calls throughout the house for order.

Now, Madam President General, in regard to pages, it is not the fault of the pages in any way that they move about. There are calls from the members for them to move about to carry notes; but if there were times when the pages could carry notes and people could move about and talk, I feel that between these periods we should be glad to keep quiet, and transact business much more quickly. Now, we are constantly hearing requests for motions to be read, and read again and again, and that is largely due to the fact that we sit here for many hours without any time during which persons can come and go, and during which messages can be carried by the pages. It seems to me this would facilitate the transaction of business. That rests with you to decide.

Mrs. MURPHY. I want to put in a plea for poor memories. If a lady does not write her note and get it sent at the moment she thinks about it her idea is gone, and she never thinks about it again. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the pages has a right to speak, and is recognized.

Mrs. PARK. I merely wish to say in behalf of the pages that I believe they are doing their best. There are very important messages often sent in. We find delegates who are anxious to get in, some of them just arriving, who wish messages sent in to their state regents. Others we have to delay and ask them to wait. I have requested that the pages always come to the state delegations and present the note either to the state regent or to others of the delegation and ask them to pass it, but to have no conversation at all, and to step quickly away and wait until the message in reply is handed to them. I believe the pages are trying to observe that. But I have also asked them, of possible, not to pass those messages while a report is being read; but if a

report is being read to pass quickly down and hand the message, and step away. Now, we are doing all that we can. But I would mention the fact that there is a door in the rear, and the side door is open, and perhaps you do not know the difficulty in regard to the noise outside, and the difficulty in regard to conversation in the hall. But that is what the pages are for, to pass notes, and to take messages for the convenience of the members.

MISS JOHNSTON. I know that it is a cruel thing to ask an assembly of women to be quiet for half an hour, but I believe that, inspired by patriotism, they could do it even for that time. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They could, I am sure.

MISS JOHNSTON. I have not been able to hear one word of the reports, not because they were not read well, but because of the noise. If we had the silence of the tomb under that gallery, you could not hear a word. I sat there to see if I could hear it. I could only see the moving of your lips, and the moving of the lips of the official reader or of some lady, but I could not hear a thing, and they are as quiet as they are anywhere in the house.

MRS. LIGGETT. I wish to rise to resent the unkind criticism of the pages. I find that the greatest noise has been made by the whispering of the members. If the members would be quiet, there would be no difficulty in hearing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no criticism of the pages, whatever, Mrs. Liggett. You are mistaken in that.

MRS. ORTON. Madam President, I wish to say, with all due respect to the mover of the motion, and I feel that there is a great deal of reason for it, that I think it will simply give greater opportunity for conversation, and conversation will still go on. If people have a desire to say anything, they will do it, because if they will not stop at the request of the president general, whom we all love so greatly, they will not stop for anything.

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

MRS. ROOME. I make a motion to lay it on the table.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded, that this motion be laid on the table.

The question was taken and the motion to table was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion for a recess is laid on the table. The next order is the report of the librarian, Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa.

MISS LATHROP. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

MISS LATHROP. A rumor comes to me that there is a report being circulated that the pledge of the New York City Chapter, sent up yesterday evening, was an empty pledge; that the envelope was empty. I prepared that envelope myself, and I wrote upon it myself, pledging the payment of \$100.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you wrote that, that was pledged, on that envelope, it is a pledge.

MISS LATHROP. And I also wrote and enclosed in the envelope a pledge that the New York City Chapter pledged itself for \$100 and sent it up. I am only asking you to contradict this rumor, that the New York City Chapter has an empty pledge before the congress. The New York City Chapter will redeem its pledge within twenty-four hours. [Applause.]

MRS. CHITTENDEN. Madam President General, may I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a question of privilege?

MRS. CHITTENDEN. I wish to make an explanation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a question of privilege?

MRS. CHITTENDEN. I will say, then, that it is a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is a question of personal privilege, I will hear you.

MRS. CHITTENDEN. My seat is under the gallery, and we cannot hear a word, and I have noticed, in going out, that out there you can hear absolutely perfectly, every word that is uttered, on this side.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You mean on the elevated seats?

MRS. CHITTENDEN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the house committee can so arrange it, the Chair will be perfectly delighted if the seats under that stage there may be transferred to that side.

We will now listen to the report of the librarian general.

MRS. ROSA. [Applause.]

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: Since the last Continental Congress 479 books and 169 pamphlets have been added to the library, a total of 648 accessions, 72 more than I reported to the last Continental Congress and the largest accession for any year since the library was established. Of these 386 were presented, 217 were received by exchange, 18 were obtained through the courtesy of authors and from publishers for review in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and 27 were purchased. In addition to these, the library has received 45 duplicates to be used in securing new books by exchange.

To the 25 magazines of history, biography, and genealogy received in the library 3 have been added during the year, making the number now received 28.

Starting with a nucleus of 125 volumes at the time the first librarian general was elected in 1896, the number increased to 725 volumes during the first year. During the next six years the number

steadily increased until in March, 1903, the library contained 1,977 volumes. During the last two years this number has grown to 3,200 volumes; that is to say, the growth during the past two years has been substantially equal to that of the preceding six years.

Notable among the accessions to the library this year are the following:

Forty volumes of Revolutionary history presented by Mrs. Henry C. Bannard in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher; 50 volumes of early history long out of print from Mrs. Charles H. Terry, state regent of New York; a complete set of New Jersey Archives; 25 volumes secured for the library from the New Jersey legislature and the historical society of the state of New Jersey by Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, vice-president general from New Jersey; the writings of Theodore Roosevelt in 14 volumes presented by Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of Connecticut; 6 volumes of Iowa history from the historical society of Iowa, through Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver; 4 volumes of New Hampshire history and genealogy from Miss Harriette Eliza Noyes, of New Hampshire, also 10 sets of 2 volumes each of her Memorial History of Hampstead, New Hampshire, to be used as exchanges. These 20 handsome volumes, which sell for \$5 each, are greatly appreciated by the library, as they can readily be exchanged with other libraries for an equal number of valuable books not now in our possession.

The library has just received a beautiful set of 10 volumes, costing \$300 on Louisiana and the Fair, the gift of the president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks. This is the most magnificent set of books which the library possesses. It is valued not only for its intrinsic worth but as evidence of the lively interest which the president general has taken in the library.

Valuable contributions have also been received from the following chapters:

- Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York.
- Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy, New York.
- Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath, New York.
- General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
- General Knox Chapter, Thomaston, Maine.
- Silver Bow Chapter, Butte, Montana.
- Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Petersburg, Virginia.
- Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria, Virginia.
- Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, Virginia.
- Peaks of Otter Chapter, Bedford City, Virginia.
- Sycamore Shoals Chapter, Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee.
- Lexington Chapter, Lexington, Massachusetts.
- Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport, Massachusetts.
- Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Jackson, Mississippi.
- Gaspee Chapter, Providence, Rhode Island.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut.

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, Morgantown, West Virginia.

The state conference of Rhode Island, following its annual custom of appropriating money for the purchase of books for the library, has this year presented the "Civil and Military Lists of the State of Rhode Island, 1647-1800," in 2 volumes. .

The state conference of Virginia following the example of Rhode Island has presented to the library copies of the "Parish Register of Saint Peter, New Kent County, Va.," the "History of Saint George's Parish in the County of Spottsylvania," and "Pocahontas and Her Descendants."

In addition to this gift from the state conference, several of the Virginia chapters at the suggestion of their state regent, Mrs. Howard, have presented valuable books of Virginia history.

From the state of Connecticut we have received through the state regent the second volume of its interesting work, "Patriots' Daughters."

All of the books mentioned above with many others received from authors, publishers and members of the society have been acknowledged in the monthly reports of the librarian general, which are in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and by personal letters in every case.

These letters, together with hundreds of others soliciting gifts and exchanges make up a very considerable correspondence, the labor of which has fallen upon the librarian general in person.

Because the library does not have the services of a stenographer the librarian has been obliged to write these letters longhand. In addition to this correspondence, and indeed antecedent to it, the librarian general has regularly examined the current historical magazines and book reviews for new and forthcoming books and also the catalogues of dealers in old books for rare books and pamphlets which are desirable for the library.

This has enabled the indexer to devote herself to the work of cataloguing and indexing the accessions to the library. And it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the able and enthusiastic service which Miss Griggs has rendered the library and the courtesy and patience which she has shown to the large number of visitors who come in search of genealogical information.

It will be seen by the character of the books received that our library is highly specialized; that it is indeed a library of American history, genealogy and biography. It would be easy to fill up our shelves to overflowing with books, even good books, if we included

general history, literature and fiction. But that is impracticable for want of assistants to care for the books and space to shelve them.

If the library is to become what I hope it may and what the importance of our society's work demands that it should become, all the space available for books in Continental Hall will be required in the near future, even if it is restricted to this special field of genealogy, biography and American history.

The appropriation made by the National Society for the purchase of books this year is \$50 as usual. This sum was spent as heretofore for Revolutionary records, of which 27 volumes were purchased.

After the completion of Continental Hall may we not hope to see larger appropriations, perhaps an endowment fund, for the library, the income of which will provide a much larger sum for the purchase of books and manuscripts and also make it possible to employ more than one trained assistant in the cataloguing and caring for the library.

Surely no enterprise that the society can engage in is more worthy generous support than the building up of our library, already well begun but really only begun. It can, of course, never hope to compete in total number of books with the libraries of the larger cities and universities. But in its restricted field we certainly may hope to see it rank with the best, and nothing that we could do would bring greater credit to our society than to build up a splendid library, rich in manuscripts and rare volumes, thoroughly indexed and available to the Daughters and to the public as a working library of American history, genealogy and biography.

I wish to thank Mrs. Avery, editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for reviewing a considerable number of books and for the interest which she has taken in the building up of the library.

I wish also to express my great appreciation of the cordial co-operation of so many of the Daughters and chapters of the society and hope that such assistance and encouragement may be given in as great measure to my successor.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVANS ROSA,

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have here a motion sent up by Mrs. Kinney. The reader will read it.

The official reader read as follows:

The admirable report to which we have just listened, is a revelation of what may be accomplished when careful and systematic work is carried on in any department. The fact that during the past two years the library has been increased by more than eleven hundred volumes, *speaks* volumes for Mrs. Rosa's untiring and conscientious efforts.

Therefore, I *move*, not only the acceptance of the report, but a most cordial vote of thanks to our retiring librarian general for her splendid services in behalf of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

SARA T. KINNEY,
State Regent of Connecticut.
 EMILY HENDREE PARK,
Vice-President General for Georgia.
 MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT,
State Regent of Rhode Island.
 MRS. M. P. PECK,
State Regent of Iowa.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President General, I wish to add a tribute, in seconding the motion of Mrs. Kinney, to the exquisite courtesy of Mrs. Rosa, in acknowledging contributions from chapters.

It was moved and seconded, that a rising vote of thanks should be offered Mrs. Rosa.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of this motion will please rise.

Those in favor of the motion did so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, if there is anyone opposed, she also may rise. (After a pause.) I think the vote is unanimous.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I do not know whether the information I am asking has been given. If it has been, I did not hear it. Has the chairman of the committee on transportation told us where we receive our tickets?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know. There has been no such notice sent to the platform.

Mrs. SWIFT. There are no programs for my delegation. I have inquired and they say that they have all been distributed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that you can get those programs at the right of the hall.

Mrs. SWIFT. There are no programs there. Therefore I would like to make a motion that more be printed, and that those printed under this motion may be sold at cost to members who desire them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You wish to make a motion that there be more programs printed?

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes, Madam President General.

Mrs. PRINCE. I second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. SWIFT. If the type has been broken up, Madam President General, we cannot have more printed, of course.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is made with the understanding that the die has not yet been destroyed.

The next is the report of the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

REPORT OF EDITOR OF AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. AVERY. [Applause.]

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: Again I have the honor to come before you to say a word and only a word about our organ, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

First. It is the means by which the organization keeps in touch with the doings of the National Board—the minutes each month containing a statement of the work done by the representatives elected by congress for that purpose.

Second. Through the department devoted to Revolutionary records, many prospective Daughters are enabled to prove their lineage.

Third. Through Genealogical Notes and Queries department many links have been found and many family trees perfected.

Fourth. Brief records of our “star” Daughters, or daughters of the heroes of the Revolution, give fitting tribute to a fast vanishing generation.

Nor are the Children forgotten, for an account of their work is both a duty and a pleasure.

Lastly the chapters, the cornerstone of the edifice, yea, the whole structure, for a member-at-large has no more influence in the organization than a shooting star has in the solar system, [applause] what a glorious record for the year just past they have given us! He who travels may read the history of our nation in monuments, tablets and memorials erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. From ancient Pemaquid on Maine’s rock-bound coast to Georgia’s fertile fields with her stately memorial to Oglethorpe. from the prison ship martyrs’ monument in the metropolis of the nation to the Sloat remembrance in the sunset state, the chapters have manifested their patriotism in no uncertain manner. Would you know where old Fort Massac is, go ask the Daughters of Illinois. Would you follow the gallant Fremont over mountain and plain, would you tread with Lewis and Clark the snow-clad summits of almost inaccessible mountains or glide with them down rapids and shallows to where the Portland of the Pacific rears her stately towers—go ask the Daughters the way. For the chapters are strung like golden beads along these trails and are marking the winding and intricate road with guiding stones pointing the way as clearly as did the Bird Woman in days of old. Go read all about it in your magazine. [Applause.]

Perhaps you prefer to read your history in a nation's eyes. Why then there are lectures to foreigners in their own language, clubs for children, encouragement of patriotism in the schools, libraries, scholarships, and wherever a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to be found there is a center of right thinking and right living. Read about it in the magazine.

When it comes to Continental Hall look around you and see what the chapters have already done. What I wish to call attention to particularly is the joy with which this has been done. No drawing of dollars from unwilling pockets. It has been done in pride, and happiness and joyousness; in bazars (with \$4,000 resulting), as in Massachusetts; in balls (with \$1,000), as in Indianapolis; in old folk's quilting, in receptions, in whist, in euchre, in pink teas, everywhere in a grand good time have the dollars been raised for Continental Hall. You will read all about it in the magazine.

The question has been asked what causes the delay in the printing of the minutes, they are two months old before we read them. The editor has nothing to do with the minutes nor should she have. She is not a member of the National Board, nor should she be. If she were it would not give her authority over the minutes, nor should it. The minutes are not approved till the next meeting after the action. Suppose the board meets the first week in February. The minutes of that meeting are read at a meeting in March and after approval sent to printer at Harrisburg directly by the board, as they should be. They must be set up and galley proof and page proof read and then printed and bound, etc., etc. If the editor camped in the printing office, she could not hurry matters.

Now, I feel rather guilty in what I am going to say next. I ought to leave the matter to the business manager and to the chairman of the magazine committee. But one likes to tell good news. The May issue now being prepared will be a souvenir one. Last year a suggestion came from the floor along this line. As matters now stand enough has been accomplished to show that the May number will besides bring a goodly sum into the treasury from the advertisements. The advertising agents have told me that they will be ready to make us a proposition later which will be to our mutual advantage. At least things are looking up in that line.

The primary object of the magazine is to be a means of communication between the board, the chapters, and the members, in as economical a manner as possible. And it clearly fulfills that purpose.

Of the printing bill this year of about \$4,200, one half or \$2,100 was paid for the congressional proceedings; about one-third of the remained or \$700 for the minutes, and as those are the things that you wish most to know, it is eminently proper that they should

cost the most. The rest went to printing all the other things, reports, etc., etc.

The editor has been peculiarly fortunate in having a splendid committee and a splendid board to whom to go for council.

Now in closing will I simply say may you all live long and prosper. [Applause.]

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
Editor American Monthly Magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move that the report be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to ask one question. I would like to ask the editor of the magazine one question. The editor of the magazine has said that she has nothing whatever to do with the preparation of the minutes which are published. I would like to ask the editor, to whom one should write when serious printed errors appear in the minutes?

Mrs. AVERY. That question should go to the National Board, to the secretary of the National Board. It would be manifestly improper for the editor to have anything to do with that. The editor cannot know whether there are mistakes or not in the minutes.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Then how when you write to the recording secretary general, and she pays no attention whatever to your letter, when it is sent by registered mail and you hold the register's receipt—when two letters are sent and you hold the register's receipts for both of them, and you receive no reply whatever?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to answer that question?

Mrs. AVERY. Manifestly, it would be impossible for me to say anything in answer to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further questions to be asked on this report, pertinent to the report? If not, the vote on its acceptance will be taken.

The question on the acceptance of the report was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the report of the business manager of the magazine.

READER. I have several notices here. The house committee earnestly desires that any state regent holding seats not needed for her delegation shall return the tickets of such seats to the house committee before the close of this session, in order that the delegations holding poor seats may, if possible, be given better places.

Miss WILLIAMS. I move that we take a recess until 2.15 o'clock p. m. (Seconded by Mrs. Wagar.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move that we get this report done, and when we are through with this report, then make the motion if you will.

Miss WILLIAMS. I withdraw my motion to adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, according to your desire we will listen to the report of the business manager of the magazine.

REPORT OF BUSINESS MANAGER OF AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Miss LOCKWOOD. [Applause.]

Madam President General and Ladies of the Continental Congress:

It is a pleasure to be able to report a saving of \$200 in the net cost of the magazine for the past twelve months over that of last year.

And that does not include the results of our proudest achievement of the year, the souvenir Memorial Continental Hall number which is to be issued in May and will contain in addition to the usual matter, copious notes of this congress, many illustrations and other features which it is hoped will make it a valuable souvenir.

Above all, the object of this number was to make an issue which would especially appeal to advertisers.

Many of you are familiar with the repeated efforts of the business manager and frequently the magazine committee to interest advertising agents in pushing our magazine among advertisers, with scant success.

On the ground that because of its small circulation compared to the so-called popular magazines it would necessitate personal solicitation and almost their undivided attention, with small returns for them on the percentage basis, they have made such propositions as a stipulated salary and traveling expenses—and others equally impossible for us to consider.

This year, however, we had a more reasonable proposition from a reliable local firm of advertising agents, which the magazine committee and the National Board thought best to accept.

They were willing to undertake the experiment of working up advertising on this special issue, on a basis which we could consider,—they to bear all expense of stationery, correspondence, printer's charges for each page used by them and for any increase in the edition, we to receive our regular price per page for single issue, our old advertisers to appear as usual.

In order to comprehend the difficulties which confront one in this work of soliciting advertising, it is necessary to understand the method used to-day by all great advertisers.

In most cases their business is placed through the large agencies, upon whom they rely to select those mediums which will bring the surest and quickest returns.

The agencies are anxious to look out for the best interests of their clients, otherwise they would soon lose their patronage.

Naturally their first consideration is circulation.

When it is understood that Munsey, for instance, has a monthly circulation of seven hundred thousand, and the Ladies Home Journal, I am told, substantiates a claim of one million one hundred and eighty-five thousand (1,185,000), it is hardly to be supposed that we should receive much consideration at their hands.

Even if we undertook to send the magazine free to every member, as has sometimes been proposed, would our circulation warrant their attention?

On the other hand our magazine has exceptional special advantages as an advertising medium aside from the basis of circulation.

It is the official organ of one of the largest organizations of women, published for the purpose of collecting and distributing certain information which could be sent out in no other way so cheaply and satisfactorily.

Being their own project they are naturally interested in its success—and as the advertisers contribute to that success, they are, therefore, interested to see who those advertisers are.

Neither does the subscription list represent the number of readers, as many chapters take the magazine for the use of their members, in the chapter rooms or for circulation among themselves.

This does not help the subscription list, but it does increase the number of readers.

The successful advertising agent must understand all these points before he can state his case intelligently and convincingly—and it must in almost every case be done by personal interview. Correspondence, has seldom proved profitable, for as a return for over 400 letters sent out in connection with this souvenir number not more than two pages of advertising were received, whereas the balance, nearly twenty pages, were secured by the personal interview.

So we feel that the amount of advertising to appear in this souvenir number speaks well for the enterprise of our agents.

We wish it were to be continued monthly, but we hope it is only the beginning.

Referring to the proposition that we issue a monthly edition sufficient to send it to every member of the society, about 42,000 active members, with a view to securing more advertising, it has so many times come up for discussion here that it possibly will again, so let us consider it, even at the expense of wearying some who have heard it so often.

Besides the largely increased cost of printing such an edition monthly, twelve times your present edition, the question of postage is one of importance.

By keeping the required periodical form we might be granted the second class matter privilege, under a new application, by which we could, as now, mail our magazine at the rate of one cent each pound.

The proceedings of this congress, when published in one number, as was done in 1901, weighed 32 ounces, costing two cents each to mail—42,000 would amount to \$840.

The number containing state regents annual reports, weighing about 16 ounces would mean \$420.

The editions for the other ten months would of course weigh much less. Allowing for 8 ounces each, or one half a cent, they would average \$210 monthly.

That amounts to \$3,360 annually for postage.

This added to the increased cost of printing which at the very lowest estimate would average \$2,000 monthly, we have an annual expense of \$27,000, including postage—with no income but from advertising.

Do you think our increased circulation, when compared to that of the so-called popular magazines would warrant our expecting a corresponding increase in advertising to meet this expense?

What does not seem to be understood by many, in discussing the expense of publishing a magazine, is the fact that it was established as an economic measure.

It was found necessary, in the early days, to have some medium by which the proceedings of this congress and the minutes of the National Board of Management might be printed and distributed at the smallest possible cost.

It was found that it could best be done by means of a magazine, thus gaining the privilege of second class matter rates, if we could publish a periodical to meet all the requirements laid down by the postoffice.

So we have a magazine of regulation periodical form, otherwise it would be subject to book post, and we have a subscription list and some advertising to help pay the expenses of publishing.

So we not only accomplish the first object of distributing the proceedings of the congress and the minutes of the National Board of Management, but we are also able to keep the chapters in touch with each other by publishing a department of chapter work, by which one chapter may gain information from another.

There are also departments devoted to history, genealogy, the Children of the American Revolution, in fact all things of interest to the members—and to be an intelligent Daughter one should not fail to read the magazine.

During the year, magazine circulars and subscription blanks have been sent to each new member admitted to the society, 4,196.

Every chapter regent has also been asked to speak a good word for the magazine in her chapter and to appoint an agent from among her members to solicit subscriptions on a commission.

Many have done this with excellent results.

It is the custom to solicit bids each year on printing the magazine for the twelve months beginning with July.

This year four bids were submitted, one from Washington, two

from Cleveland and the one from the Harrisburg Publishing Company, our publishers at that time.

The Harrisburg firm again made the lowest bid and the National Board of Management awarded them the contract.

The business manager always requests the members of the board to give her any names of large printing establishments whom they would like to have given the privilege of bidding—and specifications will be sent. Any member may do the same.

In considering the financial statement which follows, your attention is called to the fact that about one-half of the total expense of printing and mailing for the year was for the three numbers containing the state regents' reports and the full proceedings of the last congress—an expense which the editor and business manager cannot control, they being published by congressional order.

The following is the financial statement:

RECEIPTS.

April 1, 1904, to March 31, 1905.

Subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,	\$2,247 90
Sale of extra copies,	44 50
Advertisements,	353 50
Half-tone cuts, paid for by individuals,	100 36
	<hr/>
Amount delivered to treasurer general,	\$2,746 26

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE TREASURER GENERAL FOR PAYMENT.

Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, April, 1904,	\$270 37
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, May, 1904,	238 03
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, June, 1904,	646 28
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, July, 1904,	750 74
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, August, 1904,	695 69
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, September, 1904,	210 90
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, October, 1904,	210 75
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, November, 1904,	250 54
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, December, 1904,	296 20

Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, January, 1905,	236 47	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, February, 1905,	236 01	
Printer's bill, including mailing and postage, March, 1905,	256 96	
	<hr/>	\$4,299 00
Salary, editor,		1,000 00
Salary, business manager,		900 00
Editor of Genealogical department, quarterly payment under former rate, March, April, May, 1904,		25 00
Salary, editor of Genealogical department, authorized by congress, 1904, and fixed by National Board, 11 months at \$20 per month,		220 00
Half-tone cuts (partly paid for by individuals) and photo- graphs,		207 76
Postage, editor,		30 00
Stationery, editorial, business and genealogical departments, Copyright fees, 1905,		24 89
		6 00
Printing 500 bill heads,	\$2 25	
Printing 2,000 receipt postals furnished and printed,	23 50	
Printing 4,000 subscription blanks,	9 50	
Printing 1,000 circulars to chapter regents,	4 50	
Printing 1,000 folders,	3 50	
	<hr/>	43 25
Auditing business manager's accounts,		40 00
Miscellaneous supplies—		
1 journal book,	\$ 80	
1 memorandum (cuts),	25	
7 falcon files,	2 25	
1 gross pens,	75	
1 letter book,	1 25	
1 account book (memorandum of bills),	25	
	<hr/>	5 55
One rubber deposit stamp and pad,		1 60
Binding Volumes XXIV and XXV,		2 50
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and at- tached,		64 67
	<hr/>	
Total expenses,		\$6,870 22

OFFICE EXPENSES.

(As per foregoing statement.)

April 1st to March 31, 1905.

Mailing extra copies, second class matter as per vouchers,...	\$8 77
Postage (office) 12 months,	26 00

Postal cards,	2	15
Express charges,	6	61
Freight and cartage, extra magazines from Harrisburg, 12 months,	13	07
Telegrams,	2	15
Two falcon files,		80
Extra services of janitor,		30
Cartage, extra magazines to postoffice,		20
Car fare, messenger to deliver magazines,		10
Red pencil,		10
Money order fee,		3
Returned on subscription No. 20867,		50
Money order and fee returned on subscription No. 20929,....	1	03
Money order and fee returned on subscription No. 41445,....	1	03
Money order and fee commission returned on nine subscriptions, Nos. 20812 to 20819 inclusive,	1	83
		<hr/>
		\$64 67
Total expenses,	\$6,870	22
Receipts,	2,746	26
		<hr/>
Net cost,	\$4,123	96

The business manager's books have been audited for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. GERALD. I move the acceptance of the report.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. How many take the magazine? How many subscribers are there?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I can tell you how many do not.

Miss LILIAN LOCKWOOD. There are about 3,100 on the list now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are 3,100. Did you hear the number?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I heard the number, thank you.

The question on the acceptance of the report was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a gentleman from Connecticut here this morning who wishes to make a brief statement. The Chair does not know what it is, but if we will give this gentleman the privilege, he will be glad to make his statement. Do you desire to hear the statement of the gentleman from Connecticut?

(Cries of "Yes" and "No.")

Mrs. DAY. I move that the gentleman be allowed to make his statement.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ayes have it, and we will invite the gentleman from Connecticut to make his statement. This is Mr. Norcross, of Connecticut, who desires to present to the National Society—oh, to me? This gentleman desires to present to the president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a pair of buttons, facsimile of those worn by the Marquis de Lafayette. [Applause.] I apprehend, Mr. Norcross, that the ladies accept it with pleasure. Do you wish to say anything to them, or do you wish to show the buttons? [Laughter.]

(Mr. Norcross here handed the buttons to the president general.)

Mrs. DAY. I move a vote of thanks of the congress to Mr. Norcross for his courtesy to the president general.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Orton.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Norcross for his present to the president general of the society.

Mrs. LIGGETT moved a rising vote of thanks and the motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to, by a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have here an important notice to be read to the congress. The official reader will read it.

The reader read as follows:

It has been stated that the alternates and visitors seated in the galleries take part in every "aye" and "no" vote that is called for, so that no votes from delegates can be proven except by a rising vote on the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It there anything further.

A motion was made to adjourn.

READER. Please instruct me, Madam President General, as to reading all these notices of lost articles and so forth?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader wishes to know if she shall read a list of lost articles which she has. It has been suggested that a bulletin be placed in the hall, upon which all these lost articles may be posted. Does the congress wish this to be done.

(Cries of "Yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be so ordered, unless the Chair hears an objection. I hear none, and it is so ordered.

The addresses of a large number of letters were read by the official reader.

READER. The president general desires to take this opportunity to complete the list of the Jamestown Exposition committee by appointing all members of the board and all state regents on this committee. The president general will entertain the members of this congress at her house to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, five o'clock, corner of Massachusetts avenue and 18th street.

Mrs. DAY. I move that the congress take a recess until 2 o'clock p. m. (Seconded by several.)

The question was put and the motion agreed to.

Thereupon, at 12.45 p. m., the congress took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1905.

The congress was called to order at 2.30 o'clock p. m., by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first business of this afternoon is the report of the treasurer general. I wish to present Mrs. Davis, the treasurer general.

Mrs. DAVIS. [Applause.]

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

April 1, 1904, to March 31, 1905.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, March 31, 1904,..... \$34,383 99

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$43,248 less \$1,014 refunded),....	\$42,234 00
Initiation fees (\$4,291, less \$127 refunded),	4,164 00
Certificates, members,	23 00
Certificates, life members,	10 00
Current interest,	269 52
Directory,	50
Exchange,	81
Telephone (extra messages),	3 10
Fees for additional ancestors,	2 25
Lineage books,	82 00
Magazine,	2,746 26
Postage (refunded by Mrs. F. E. B. Taylor, ex-state regent of Florida),	3 00
Ribbon,	11 90
Statute books,	80
Daughters of the American Revolution report to the Smithsonian Institution,	23 04

Refunded by credential committee of Thirteenth Continental Congress,	63	
Rosettes,	20 65	
		<hr/> 49,595 46
		<hr/> \$83,979 45

EXPENDITURES.

Certificates,	\$1,019 80	
Directory,	3,873 22	
Engrossing one life member's certificate,	15	
Postage for offices,	1,210 18	
Postage for state regents,	185 95	
Stationery for offices,	174 36	
Stationery for state regents,	63 41	
Ribbon,	63 00	
Spoons for 23 "Real Daughters,"	55 20	
Thirteenth Continental Congress,	5,102 84	
Fourteenth Continental Congress (preliminary expenses),	373 60	
Magazine,	6,870 22	
Office of historian general (Lineage books),....	2,596 74	
Office of assistant historian general (Daughters of the American Revolution Report to Smithsonian Institution),	275 49	
President general,	615 40	
Vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters,	1,460 40	
Recording secretary general,	1,349 92	
Corresponding secretary general,	854 28	
Registrar general,	3,233 94	
Treasurer general,	3,181 51	
Librarian general,	841 14	
General office,	1,468 64	
Rent of telephone,	100 40	
Rent of offices,	2,755 80	
Ways and means committee,	193 78	
Committee on Louisiana Purchase Exposition,..	105 46	
		<hr/>
Total expenses,		\$38,024 83
Amount transferred to permanent fund by order of Thirteenth Continental Congress,.....	\$15,000 00	
Rosette account transferred to permanent fund,	20 65	
		<hr/> 15,020 65

Balance March 31, 1905:

In National Metropolitan Citizens' Bank,....	2,709 43	
In Washington Loan and Trust Bank,	28,224 54	
		<hr/>
		30,933 97
		<hr/>
		\$83,979 45

FORT CRAILO FUND.

Balance in bank at last report,	\$51 00
Interest,	1 03

For convenience of reference the principal items of expenditure of current fund are given as follows:

Clerical service (16 clerks),	\$11,962 99
Extra clerical service,	269 27
Messenger service,	182 00
Publishing and mailing twelve numbers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,	4,299 00
Magazine salaries,	2,145 00
Compiling directory, as per contract,	2,500 00
Printing 1,000 copies of Directory,	1,339 00
Printing Vol. XIX and Vol. XX of Lineage Books,	1,110 00
Printing 200 copies 6th D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution,	99 55
Printing application, transmittal and report blanks, receipts, circulars, vouchers, etc.,	1,322 30
Rent of Chase's Theatre (Thirteenth Continental Congress),	2,800 00
4,000 certificates,	260 00
Postage on certificates,	258 00
Engrossing 4,973 certificates,	501 80
Rent of offices,	2,755 80
Freight, expressage, telegrams, office supplies, etc.,	415 59
Postage,	1,396 13
Stationery,	237 77
Telephone,	100 40
Transcript of proceedings of Thirteenth Conti- ental Congress,	400 00
4,335 badges, official reader and parliamenta- rian Thirteenth Continental Congress,	537 10

PERMANENT OR BUILDING FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, March 31, 1904,	\$38,108 79
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RECEIPTS.

Charter fees,	\$214 00
Life membership fees,	1,850 00
Interest on deposits and bonds,	2,621 23
Commissions:	
On jewelled insignia,	182 05
On recognition pins,	77 70
On record shields,	6 50
On spoons,	27 82
Proceeds from sale of benches (used at cere- money of cornerstone laying),	85 00
Rosettes, amount transferred from current fund,	20 65
Amount transferred from current fund by order of Thirteenth Continental Congress,	15,000 00
Proceeds from sale of United States bonds, held as permanent investment,	57,670 53
	<hr/>
	77,755 48

Continental Hall Contributions.

Alabama,	127 00
Arizona,	12 00
California,	150 36
Colorado,	123 00
Connecticut,	856 08
District of Columbia,	1,145 00
Delaware,	64 00
Florida,	60 00
Georgia,	339 36
Illinois,	1,994 96
Indiana,	2,164 40
Iowa,	335 00
Kansas,	53 00
Kentucky,	443 25
Maine,	100 00
Maryland,	300 00
Massachusetts,	423 00
Michigan,	350 50
Minnesota,	542 75
Missouri,	204 25
Nebraska,	77 50
New Hampshire,	10 00
New Jersey,	735 15
New York,	2,725 82
North Carolina,	10 00
North Dakota,	4 00

Ohio,	511 00	
Pennsylvania,	2,675 75	
Rhode Island,	30 00	
South Carolina,	95 00	
Tennessee,	151 25	
Texas,	118 65	
New Mexico,	15 00	
Louisiana,	5 00	
Montana,	25 00	
Vermont,	275 25	
Virginia,	761 06	
Washington,	100 00	
West Virginia,	16 00	
Wisconsin,	258 50	
Continental Hall committee,	290 00	
Commission on articles sold in lobby of theatre,	1 75	
		<hr/>
		18,679 59
Total,		<hr/>
		\$134,543 86

EXPENDITURES.

Surveying lot and notary's fee,	\$3 75	
Architect for drawings, revisions, etc., of plans for Continental Hall,	3,000 00	
Ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone,...	1,550 94	
Inspecting material used in construction of foundation and auditorium,	149 46	
Foundation as per contract,	28,779 05	
On account of auditorium,	74,437 65	
Clerk of works on foundation and auditorium,...	800 00	
Life membership fee returned to Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia,	12 50	
Protest fees,	2 83	
Filing committee,	64 30	
		<hr/>
Total expenses,		\$108,800 48
Balance in bank (American Security and Trust Co.) March 31, 1905,		<hr/>
		\$25,743 38
		<hr/>
		\$134,543 86

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General.

It will be observed that the arrangement of the foregoing report has been slightly changed from that of the reports of former years, particu-

larly in so far as relates to the expenses of the several national officers. This change was made by authority of the National Board and was suggested by the auditor for two reasons: First, because the form heretofore adopted was not thought to be as much in harmony with the form of similar reports made by large corporations; and, secondly, it being so well known to the members what the precise character of the expenses of the several offices are, as my reports are published in detail every month in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Of the amount to the credit of the current fund on March 31, 1905, as shown by this report, *i. e.* \$30,933.97, there can safely be transferred to the permanent fund the sum of \$15,000. On the basis of *no* increase of receipts for the next year over the last, which is hardly probable, and allowing for an increase of expenditures of 30 per cent., if necessary, there will still be sufficient funds to meet all demands and leave a comfortable balance at the end of the current year.

That part of the foregoing report which relates to the expenditure of the permanent or building fund, will doubtless be read with interest, as it shows the progress which is being made toward providing a future home for the society. The payments under the contract for the auditorium, of course, necessitated, in the month of February last, the sale of all the bonds held as an investment by the society, the amount realized being placed to the credit of the society with the American Security and Trust Company, subject to check. All vouchers presented for payment by the contractors are similar in form to those used in the case of all large contracts, and in government work, and contain the complete measurement of the work from its inception to the date of the voucher, with all previous payments noted thereon. From the amount actually due at the time of each measurement the customary 10 per cent. is withheld for protection against faulty work, mechanics' liens, etc., and the correctness of each voucher is certified to by the architect, and by Mr. Bernard R. Green of the advisory committee before it is approved and authorized by the president general and chairman of the finance committee.

If it were not for the happy expectation that the building fund will very soon be materially added to, there might at this time be reason for alarm, as the nearness to bed rock which the fund has already reached may be seen from the following figures:

Balance on hand March 31, 1905,	\$25,743 38
Balance due on contract,	\$21,074 35
Amount of above fund contributed for special features of the building and therefore available for no other pur- pose, are as follows:	
Berks County Chapter, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania column,	\$213 75

Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, three keystones,	500 00		
Eight mahogany doors,	770 00		
Independence Hall Chapter, Pennsyl- vania, memorial window,	400 40		
Toward memorial window to Nathan Hale,	15 00	1,899 15	22,973 50
		<hr/>	
Amount actually available,		\$2,769 88	

As an interesting comparison, by years, of the contributions for the Continental Hall, the following table is printed:

1892,	\$75 00
1895,	28 50
1896,	2,413 37
1897,	3,558 95
1898,	4,444 00
1899,	6,880 36
1900,	10,723 47
1901,	6,283 81
1902,	10,795 10
1903,	17,301 69
1904,	18,699 59
1905,	18,676 76

I desire to renew at this time the sentiment expressed by my predecessor last year in regard to the clerical force of the office of the treasurer general. The work of this office is, of necessity, increasing each year, and its character is such that it needs to be done carefully and accurately and to be kept up to date. This requires the best efforts of those having it to do. The present condition of the work demonstrates the energy and painstaking of the clerks employed, and I take pleasure in commending them to the congress for their efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the treasurer general. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. THOM. I move the report of the treasurer general be accepted, with the recommendation.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this motion?

Mrs. YARDLEY, of New Jersey. Madam President General, should not the auditor of the treasurer give his report before you accept the report of the treasurer?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the report here (indicating the paper).

It is certified. The corresponding secretary general will read the auditor's report to you.

Mrs. MANN. [Applause.]

I hereby respectfully certify that I have examined in detail the foregoing statement of the treasurer general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the receipts and expenditures of the society for the year ended March 31, 1905, and find that the items as set forth therein are correct and agree with the records of her office.

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now in order for you to make a motion to accept the auditor's report.

Mrs. YARDLEY. I move that it be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The auditor's report is accepted. Now, we have the treasurer's report. It has been moved and seconded already that that should be accepted. Do you wish to discuss the treasurer's report? If not, are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question!")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WINSTON. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that Mrs. Lindsay, one of our former vice-presidents general, desires to hear a certain motion presented. The Chair knows that it is new business, but she will listen to it, if the house will listen to this motion. You will have to suspend the order of business in order to do so.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is there any special reason for it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; Mrs. Lindsay is going away.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move that we suspend the order of business for the benefit of Mrs. Lindsay, who has done so much for the society.

The motion was seconded by several members.

Miss MILLER. What is the name of the lady who asked for the suspension?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. William Lindsay.

Miss MILLER. I move a rising vote.

The motion was seconded, and members of the congress rose to their feet, unanimously.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be carried unanimously. It is carried unanimously, and we will listen to the reading of the motion.

Mrs. WINSTON. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I recognize Mrs. Winston.

Mrs. WINSTON.

Madam President General and Ladies of the Congress: At this auspicious moment when our hall is nearing completion, in France another matter of great importance has come about. This occurrence seems to

embody a pathetic appeal to us to pay honor to one to whom honor is due, for in Paris, France, in an old deserted burying ground, the body of the great Revolutionary hero, John Paul Jones, has been recovered. It seems not only a time for us to perform our duty to this great hero, but really an opportunity for the Daughters of the American Revolution to pay a graceful tribute to this full brother of the flag! whose rank as captain in our navy was conferred by the same congressional resolution that adopted the stars and stripes as our national emblem, and,

WHEREAS, The country has done nothing to honor his memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this congress authorize and direct that a bust of John Paul Jones be placed in Memorial Continental Hall upon its completion. [Applause.]

Seconds: Eleanor Holmes Lindsay; Mrs. Wallace Delafield, state regent of Missouri; Mrs. Perry Wright, of Illinois; Elizabeth Clarke Churchman; Rosa Burwell Todd, state regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Benton Johnson, Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington, Kentucky; Mrs. Ernest Lee Hughes, regent Fincastle Chapter; Mary Desha.

Carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion. The Chair will say to you that she has already received two other matters that refer to the same subject. Both are a little different from this. The Chair will permit Miss Williams to read them. The Chair recognizes the vice-president general from Maryland, Miss Williams.

MISS WILLIAMS. (Reading.)

WHEREAS, Efforts have for many years been made to find the remains of John Paul Jones, the first admiral of the American navy, and

WHEREAS, Through the untiring efforts and patriotic interest of General Horace Porter, ex-president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the remains of this naval hero have at last been found, and,

WHEREAS, It is the purpose of the government of the United States to bring the remains to this country for final interment,

Resolved, That the congratulations as well as the thanks of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be extended to General Horace Porter for the successful consummation of his patriotic work, and

Resolved further, That it is the sense of this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that a fitting place for the interment of the said remains would be Annapolis, the seat of the naval school of the United States, where they could be deposited in the crypt of the new memorial chapel, now erecting by the United States government upon the grounds of the said naval academy.

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. I second the motion. (Also seconded by Miss Ritchie.)

Mrs. GOOLRICK. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Goolrick, of Virginia, is recognized.

Mrs. GOOLRICK.

Madam President General and Members of the Congress: I have here a resolution to offer, which will speak for itself. It is sustained by the state of Virginia, and I hope will be by the congress. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, John Paul Jones had his first and only home in America at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where his brother, William, is buried, and from which place he was made a lieutenant in the Continental navy, I request the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution now assembled in Washington, District of Columbia, to declare that it is eminently proper and appropriate that his remains should find sepulchre in the national cemetery in Fredericksburg, and they pray that the proper authorities shall so order and direct, and that this congress takes this occasion to return their thanks to the Honorable Horace Porter for his patriotic service in finding the remains of this wonderful and illustrious man; and it is hereby

Resolved, That our president do appoint a committee of ten to present these resolutions to the president of the United States, and the secretaries of state and the navy. And that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Honorable Horace Porter.

Mrs. JOHN T. GOOLRICK,
Fredericksburg, Virginia.

WHERE SHALL THE GREAT ADMIRAL BE BURIED?

Fredericksburg will not make any unseemly contest or controversy as to where the remains of John Paul Jones shall be interred. It has been suggested that he should be buried at Arlington. Arlington has been especially set aside and dedicated for the burial place of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1861-5, and of the Spanish war. That cemetery has no historic association or connection with the Revolutionary war. We do not know of one Revolutionary hero buried there. The *Washington Post* says that John Paul Jones, while he may have lived in Fredericksburg, belonged to the United States. So did Washington, Jefferson, Madison, the two Adamses, Andrew Jackson, indeed, all the presidents from Washington to McKinley. Yet all of them were buried at their old homes. So it should be with the remains of John Paul Jones. His first and only home in America was Fredericksburg; he never had any other home in America but Fredericksburg. Here his brother, William, lived and died and here he is buried—the only brother or member of his family who ever lived in America. The will of that brother is on record in this county. From here John Paul Jones went forth as a lieutenant in the Continental navy. The claims of Fredericksburg for the last resting place of this immortal hero cannot be denied.

It is the only proper and appropriate place for his burial. We trust the authorities will so direct. It is right and just that it should be so.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General, I would like very much to have the privilege of seconding this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may have that pleasure in a few moments. We are going first to consider the first motion offered. Was Mrs. Lindsay's motion seconded? Did you second that, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLEAN. [Applause.] No; I am waiting for recognition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is recognizing you right now.

Mrs. McLEAN. [Applause.] I desire, at the request of the governor of Maryland, who is also a past president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, to record my second to the resolution offered here this morning by Miss Williams in relation to this matter. I merely desire to be on record for that reason.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will permit you to do that when it is time. Now, then, who seconds this motion, the first motion, which was offered by Mrs. Winston? Who seconded it?

Mrs. WRIGHT, of Chicago. I seconded it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, it is open for discussion. I will request the reader to read it to you so that you may know just what it is.

READER. The motion is that a bust of John Paul Jones be placed in Continental Hall, upon its completion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

Mrs. MURPHY. I would just like to know first how we are going to get the bust. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been made. I understand that is discussion. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. If we pass this resolution of Mrs. Winston's, what are we going to do with the other two motions? Is there one which is an amendment of the other?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They do not seem to conflict at all. The Chair will say to you that you can vote upon this one, very well.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE, of Georgia. I desire to second Mrs. Winston in her desire to honor John Paul Jones; but as we may desire to erect a more beautiful or handsome monument, I would recommend that we postpone action on Mrs. Lindsay's motion. (Seconded by Mrs. Roome.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Until what time?

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I make the time indefinite, because I think we can take it up another year, when we are better prepared to act upon it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion to postpone can only apply to this congress.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I move that we postpone this memorial until we complete this building.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you considered, Madam, that it does not at all conflict with a statue? We have niches in this building which are to include busts, but not statues.

Miss JOHNSTON. Is it the time now to offer a resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Winston has the floor. I recognize Mrs. Winston.

Mrs. WINSTON. The point was that we should do it now, at this congress, before any of the other ceremonies or anything else was done in regard to it; that it should be done now, by the Daughters; that they should be the first to do honor to our hero. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it. Now comes Miss Williams' motion.

The official reader read the motion of Miss Williams, as follows:

Resolved, That the congratulations as well as the thanks of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, be extended to General Horace Porter for the consummation of his patriotic work;

And further resolved, That it is the sense of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that a fitting place of interment of the said remains would be Annapolis, Maryland, the seat of the naval school of the United States, where they could be deposited in the crypt of the memorial chapel, now erecting by the United States government, upon the grounds of said naval academy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this resolution. Is there a motion to accept it?

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. I seconded it before.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, that this resolution in regard to the remains of John Paul Jones be adopted.

Miss HARVEY, of Pennsylvania. May I suggest that you substitute Fredericksburg? Would not Fredericksburg be better? [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The only way that we can substitute Fredericksburg for Annapolis is for you to make an amendment, and we will discuss it and vote upon it, of course. Do you make an amendment to that effect?

Miss HARVEY. Yes, I will.

Miss MASSEY. Did not congress decide to place the body of John Paul Jones in Arlington cemetery?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know.

Miss MASSEY. I ask for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know. There may be someone here who does know.

Mrs. ROOME, of the District of Columbia. As this matter cannot very well be settled in a brief portion of time, would it not be better to postpone the consideration of this question until new business is proper?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you make a motion to postpone. The Chair would say to the representatives that by a two-thirds vote we decided to take up this subject, and it hardly seems to be proper to postpone it.

Mrs. ROOME. We took the vote to have the resolution read.

Mrs. WALKER, of Chicago. I can not—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to allow Mrs. Roome to proceed. She has the floor.

Mrs. ROOME. We have so little time for business, this afternoon, and we have not yet reached the by-laws, which may delay us, so that we may not be able to nominate our officers this afternoon at all, and that would mean deferring everything for half a day, so that I suggest that it would be better—I do not say to the congress what to do—but I ask if it would not be better to postpone the consideration of the subject which would give rise to discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you wish to postpone it, make your motion.

Mrs. ROOME. I move to postpone it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To what time?

The motion of Mrs. Roome was seconded by Mrs. Hudler, of New York; and by many others.

Mrs. ROOME. I simply make the suggestion—

Mrs. BRYANT. Madam President General, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. ROOME (continuing). That you will postpone until the time for new business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes, yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this motion in regard to John Paul Jones be postponed until we take up new business. Send up your motion in writing, Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. MAUPIN, of Virginia. May I speak to this motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you cannot speak about John Paul Jones, but you may speak about the motion to postpone.

Mrs. MAUPIN. I want to speak about the motion to postpone.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then go right on.

Mrs. MAUPIN. Is it quite fair to vote later on the matter about Paul Jones, and lay aside Virginia?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If this congress wants to do it, that will make it right. [Laughter and applause.]

The question was taken on the motion to postpone, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next is the magazine committee, Mrs. Sara Kinney, chairman. Is Mrs. Kinney present?

Mrs. KINNEY. [Great applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: The interests of our official magazine are so ably cared for, and so fully reported by the editor and business manager thereof, that but little remains for the magazine committee to say or suggest. Meetings have been held whenever possible to get together the widely separated members of the committee, and helpful suggestions have been invited and welcomed from interested readers in many sections of the country.

Several letters have been received containing highly commendatory words for our retiring librarian general, whose book notices, prepared each month for the magazine, have proved an interesting feature, and have greatly augmented our collection of valuable historical books. It is hoped that these book reviews may continue to enrich the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Another suggestion that comes to your committee from a prominent member of the National Board of Management is that the minutes of the proceedings of the board be published the same month in which they are enacted. The writer argues that in many similar bodies, the minutes of proceedings are approved after each session,—the morning session at the afternoon session, and so on until the close of the meeting as a whole. She believes that in two days after the close of board meetings the records could be ready for the publishers, and the entire report be printed in the issue of the magazine of the month in which the meetings occur. She further states that many members of the society have expressed to her their desire to have the minutes published earlier than they are at present, and she feels that if the experiment should be tried, and found practicable, it would increase interest in the magazine, and add largely to its subscription list.

The Society of the Children of the American Revolution is the kindergarten for future Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, and the space given to its proceedings meets with very general approval from those who have communicated with your committee, in regard to this particular branch of our general organization.

The greater number of our correspondents have referred more particularly to the reports of chapter work and to the genealogical department. Great satisfaction has been expressed in the variety of patriotic enterprises as indicated by the chapter reports, and also in the painstaking character and historical value of the genealogical notes.

The genealogical department has certainly not lost, but rather gained in interest to the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE during the past year. Inquiries have been received by this department from every state in the union, and from the territories, except Indian and Oklahoma. Over six hundred ancestors have been inquired for; more than three hundred letters have been written in the interest of these inquiries, and over two hundred postals sent to correspondents. Many

valuable family records have been brought to light and descendants from the same ancestors, heretofore unknown to one another, and residing widely apart, have been placed in communication. The advantages resulting from the interchange are not known to the department, as after communication has been established, the subject is no longer part of the work of the magazine.

The amount of space used by the genealogical department does not equal the demand upon it, consequently, inquiries often do not appear for some months after they have been received, but in the meantime, research and private inquiry for information is being carried on, sometimes with satisfactory results. An incident connected with one of the answers that appeared in the magazine early in the present year, may be of interest. A somewhat vague historical query was received many months ago. The subject was entirely an unfamiliar one to the editor of the genealogical department, and was turned over to two or three historical scholars of note, connected with Yale University, but no information was obtainable. Authorities were consulted, with no result. Finally a chance expression in a novel by a well known author suggested a bare possibility of a clue. A letter was written by the editor and forwarded to the author through her publisher asking if her passing suggestion could point to any information on the subject of the inquiry. Two months passed and the effort was considered as unavailing as the other had been, when a pleasant letter was received from *Simla, India*, giving the very clue needed. An examination of certain documents in the Yale library supplied the information asked for, and it appeared in the magazine, after nearly a year of searching.

Your committee desires to congratulate the National Society upon its great good fortune in being represented by so able an official organ as the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

It also desires to express its deep regret that the magazine is not properly appreciated by our membership. [Laughter.] It is the only medium at our command which enables us to keep in touch with each other and with our Daughters of the American Revolution work in different sections of the country. The magazine should be, but is not, self-supporting. It should be a source of revenue to the society, but it is very far from being so. This condition is wholly due to our indifference, and it may be remedied at our own will.

This report contains several suggestions which may, or may not appeal to the members of this congress, but the only actual *recommendation* your committee has to make is that each member present to-day shall pledge herself to forward to our business manager, Miss Lockwood, on or before the 4th of July at least three new subscriptions for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

SARAH T. KINNEY, *Chairman*,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS,
MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the magazine committee. What is your pleasure?

Mrs. ORTON. I move that it be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, the next is the consideration of the amendments to the by-laws. The reader will read these amendments. First, however, we will have the report of the committee on by-laws.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We have no copies of the amendments.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF BY-LAWS.

The reader read the report of the committee on revision of the by-laws as follows:

In accordance with the following motion—"I move that a committee be appointed to-day to prepare at once a revision of the by-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in so far as they relate to the duties of national officers, so that the printed by-laws will agree with the established customs of this office, said report to be sent out at once by the printing committee to the national officers, state and chapter regents, in order to secure action on the revision at the coming congress"—passed by the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on February 8, 1905, the committee appointed begs leave to submit the appended report, into which has been incorporated, by order of the Board of Management, one other amendment to the by-laws (curator of the museum), proposed and seconded in due form and submitted to the proper authorities for distribution, in accordance with article XVI, section I of the by-laws.

It will be observed that no changes in the present administration of the offices are contemplated by these amendments, but that the by-laws are simply re-worded, so that changes brought about in past years, by changed conditions and by statutes made when the board was a legislative body, shall be incorporated into our printed by-laws.

In submitting this report, the committee desires to state that it presents these amendments after earnest consultation with all the national officers, and each and every revised by-law bears the unqualified approval and endorsement of the officer affected by it.

Respectfully submitted,

HELENA HILL WEED, *Chairman*,
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
SARA COOLIDGE BROOKS,
FRANCES A. M. TERRY.

READER. The first proposed amendment is to article II, on page 15 of the constitution and by-laws, as follows:

Article II, strike out the footnote on page 15 and insert the following, to be known as section 3:

Sec. 3. "In order to preserve uniformity and prevent conflict of authority, all information regarding rules and regulations governing the National Society and the formation and organization of chapters shall be sent out by the officers under whose jurisdiction such questions may belong. All such information shall be submitted to the Board of Management for approval before distribution."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept this amendment is in order. Is there a motion made and is there a second? Write your motion and the second to it and send it up.

Mrs. WEED. These amendments were printed at a cost of about \$22, I think, and a copy of this report was sent to every chapter regent in the National Society, and there were no more. There were only sufficient to distribute in the society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have three copies here which can be sent down to three of the members. Do you understand the proposed amendment, ladies?

(Cries of "No! No!")

The official reader again read the amendment, as follows:

"In order to preserve uniformity and prevent conflict of authority, all information regarding rules and regulations governing the National Society and the formation and organization of chapters shall be sent out by the officers under whose jurisdiction such questions may belong. All such information shall be submitted to the Board of Management for approval before distribution."

May I say that that is all incorporated in a footnote, and what they want to do is merely to incorporate it in section 3, where it belongs?

Mrs. BALLINGER. May the footnote be read?

READER. The footnote is as follows—

Mrs. DRAPER. Would it be in order to make a suggestion that inasmuch as these by-laws which were also sent out—copies of these—can be given us for distribution, we proceed to the consideration of these first (holding up pamphlet)?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These copies of the amendments have just been brought into the room. You cannot have enough to go around anyway. There are a very few in the room, and we have just received these, and so I think you had better do your best with them, and go on. Unless you do, you will not get through very soon. All over again, ladies, the Chair mentions once more to you that quiet is indispensable.

READER. The amendment to article II is as follows:

"Strike out the footnote on page 15 and insert the following, to be known as section 3."

The footnote which is moved to be struck out is on page 15 of the by-laws and constitution, and I will read it as follows:

"No officer of the National Society, nor state regent, nor chapter re-

gent, is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society, or organization of chapters, *without approval of the board*. This is necessary in order to preserve uniformity and to prevent conflict of authority."

After striking that out, it is proposed by this amendment to put in the following:

"Section 3. In order to preserve uniformity and prevent conflict of authority, all information regarding rules and regulations governing the National Society and the formation and organization of chapters shall be sent out by the officers under whose jurisdiction such questions may belong. All such information shall be submitted to the Board of Management for approval before distribution."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you understand it?

MISS BENNING. I do not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Benning, of Georgia, does not understand that. Go right out there and read it so that she can understand it. I know she will understand it if she hears it.

The reader here again read the proposed amendment.

Mrs. MAIN. If these by-laws that the official reader is reading could be sent out into the audience, we could do better and understand what it means. These that are distributed are merely those offered last year. Of course we cannot hear what is said on account of the noise, and we do not know what you are doing.

The official reader here went down the center aisle in the middle of the audience and again read the proposed amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I move to postpone the consideration of that amendment until these amendments, copies of which have been distributed, have been disposed of, until all these amendments copies of which have been distributed, have been disposed of.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has no objection to that if you put it in a motion.

Mrs. GERALD. I second that motion.

Mrs. STRONG. Is a motion to adopt this amendment in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is already a motion before the house.

The official reader here read the motion of Mrs. Draper, as follows:

I move to postpone the consideration of the amendment until these amendments to the by-laws, copies of which have been distributed, have been disposed of.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have they those copies with them in the house?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes, Madam President General.

Mrs. GERALD. I second that motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, the Chair is going to request the official reader to go away down this center aisle and read this article to you

down there, and then she can come back here on the stage and read it, so that everybody can hear it.

READER. The first is an amendment to article X, sections 2 and 5, the first being an amendment to section 2, "Strike out '*February*,' and insert '*March*.' And the second being in section 5, "Strike out '*February*' and insert '*April*.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it now as it will be when amended.

READER.

On page 21 of the by-laws, article x, in section 2, strike out "*February*" and insert "*March*," in two places, which will make it read "*Pay to the treasurer general, on or before the twenty-second day of March, the sum of \$1 for each active member thereof, accompanied by a type-written alphabetical list of its members.*"

Mrs. SWIFT. Do we have those dues in 1906, if we pass that now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot answer that, Mrs. Swift. The treasurer general may answer it in a few minutes, when you are discussing that subject.

The official reader here went down the main aisle into the center of the hall and again explained this amendment as above.

Miss WILLIAMS. I make a motion that this be accepted.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. I second that motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. That is not the one, copies of which have been distributed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Only the by-laws are to be amended now.

Mrs. SWIFT. May I ask the treasurer general to make a statement in regard to that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is going to allow you to discuss that matter.

Mrs. SWIFT. Those of us who are back here in the rear of the hall would like to hear from people who understand it, so that we may understand it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President General, have we not been acting on this, paying the dues in March, for the last year? We have not been paying them promptly on the 22nd of February. Now, there has been action on the part of the board in regard to this. Would you please set us right about that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, listen to the treasurer general.

TREASURER GENERAL. Will the lady tell me what she wishes explained?

Mrs. SWIFT. I want to know about this amendment to the by-laws.

TREASURER GENERAL. Some four years ago Mrs. Darwin complained of the same thing that you are doing to-day, that the principal amount of our money, our dues, is coming in from February 1st to March 31st, and that if you take away from us the books to go to the credential committee the 1st of March, we have not any means by which we can credit the current expenses. Almost all of our contributions come in

between the 22nd of February and the 31st of March, that is a great many of them do, and if we have not the books, if those books have gone to the credential committee, we have no means of crediting those dues that come in. The books are with the credential committee. The contributions are very, very heavy all through the month of March, and from the 1st of February until the 31st of March they are very heavy. That is a very important reason why we cannot do the work. Two people cannot have one book and work on it at the same time. That is the whole amount of it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is what I said, that we have been paying our dues up to the 31st of March for the last year. We used to pay them on or before the 22nd day of February, but this year we did not pay them until some time late in March, by order of the treasurer general. Some of the dues were very late in coming in.

TREASURER GENERAL. You will remember that when we were acting under the other rule, up until this last year, until this change was made to March 22nd, our congress was meeting on the 22nd of February.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. But why should we change to March, when we have been acting on March all the time?

TREASURER GENERAL. The books go to the credential committee on the 1st of February, instead of the 1st day of March.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You wanted it made the 22nd of February?

TREASURER GENERAL. Yes. It is a very little change. They want us now to put this within nine days of the time of closing the books, and it would be an impossibility for us to get the credential committee report out on the first of the month.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move, then, to lay it on the table. (Seconded by Mrs. Richardson.)

Mrs. DRAPER. I ask that this be divided into two sections. The ladies do not understand—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a motion to lay this on the table. It was not seconded, was it?

Mrs. DRAPER. The only reason that I suggest this—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This amendment is not to the constitution at all, it is to the by-laws.

Mrs. DRAPER. A year ago this amendment was passed in the constitution. The annual dues were made payable in advance on or before the 22nd day of March, in each year. But the by-laws were not changed, and in article X of the by-laws it still says, "Pay to the treasurer general on or before the twenty-second day of February." Now, this amendment is simply to make the by-laws conform to the constitution. It has nothing whatever to do with any credential list. It is simply to make the by-laws conform to the constitution, as they must. It is purely a clerical error. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for a vote upon this matter?

The question was taken; the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next amendment proposed is to article X, section 5, page 22 of the by-laws, strike out "*February*" and insert "*April*." That part of section 5 would then read:

"But the delegates must be elected on or before the first of April preceding the Continental Congress."

It now reads, "the first of February."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you all hear that? Did anybody say "No?" There is no answer and I presume that you all heard it. A motion to accept that is in order.

Mrs. GRANT, of Colorado. I move to accept this amendment. (Also seconded by Mrs. McNeil.)

Mrs. WEED. You will find in these amendments presented by the committee on by-laws, amendments proposed to article X, section 2 and section 5, to strike out in each of these places the word "February," and insert the word "March," on pages 21 and 22. Those are both amendments to the amendments that have just been read.

READER. I am instructed by the chairman of the committee, or at least it is suggested, that this proposed amendment to the amendment be read. Instead of following the proposed amendment just read, which provides that "April" be substituted for "February," this amendment to the amendment is to the effect that the word "March" shall be substituted for "February."

Mrs. WEED. This is a substitute amendment, not an amendment to the amendment.

READER. That comes first, then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That comes first, and now the motion to accept this. The Chair wants first to know whether the ladies in the rear of the hall heard this.

(Cries of "No! No!")

The reader went to the floor.

READER. Instead of having it as it is here, strike out "*February*" and insert "*April*," this suggested amendment is to say "*March*" instead of "*April*." The first is to change from February to April, and the substitute amendment is to change to March instead of April. It defers it one month instead of two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand this, and are you ready to vote upon it?

Mrs. MURPHY. Is the national congress going to go through the four seasons, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is.

Mrs. ROOME. Is this open for discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This minute.

Mrs. ROOME. I desire to speak in favor of Mrs. Tulloch's suggestion as to the amendments. Madam President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution, I think the misunderstanding in the minds of some of the members arises from the fact that Mrs. Tulloch does

not state here in plain words that it is the question of the election of the delegates and alternates which is troublesome. [Applause.] It is not so much in regard to the time of the payment of the dues that trouble arises, but it is that the election of the delegates and alternates hinges upon the payment of the current dues, and if you make the time of the election of the delegates and alternates April 1st, it will fall after the time of the payment of the dues of the ensuing year, which would then be the current year for the election of delegates and alternates, and it would be giving you but little time to pay those dues between the time of March 22nd and April 1st. That would be all the time that you would have to pay up all the dues for the ensuing year, which would then, of course, be the current year. But if the time of election be made March 1st, then you base your representation and elect your delegates and alternates on the dues of the past year, which would be the current year. The past year, you understand, the fiscal year, ends on the 22nd day of March. If you elected your delegates and alternates on the 1st of March, you would base the representation on the dues paid during that past year, so that you would have to the 22nd day of March to finish up, giving you a whole year. Do you not see the advantage to the chapters? Do you not see how much advantage you would have by that? You would have a whole year to get in your dues from members, and members who might be in arrears, and you would not be able to do so between March 22nd and April 1st; you know you could not do it. Scarcely any chapter could do it. That is one aspect of the matter. That is the aspect as it regards the chapter. Now, as regards the treasurer general, she would have as much time under either rule as she had when we used to elect the delegates and alternates on the 1st of February and then have the congress on the 22nd day of February; and besides that—I do not wish to say, and do not say, anything unkind of the treasurer general, for whom I voted—we cannot consider the treasurer general at the expense of all the society in all the chapters. The great thing is the benefit to the general society. We must think how inconvenient it would be to every solitary one of us, Every regent of every chapter would be inconvenienced, as well as every member of every chapter, but the regents especially would be inconvenienced, because they would have to dragoon their officers into getting those dues inside of two weeks. How could you do it? You never could do it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You do not wish us to understand that the credential committee cannot make up the list until the dues are paid? She will not have time to make up her credential list through the country; is not that the point at issue in regard to the time of paying the dues?

Mrs. ROOME. That argues in favor of this amendment, because if you have a whole year, you can make it up better than if you only had two

weeks. [Laughter.] You understand, I am arguing for March 1st. I think the alternates and delegates should be elected on the 1st day of March. The amendment as it is here says "April." They did not think of that question of dues, you know. They were only thinking of the convenience of election. But Mrs. Tulloch, who has been treasurer general, I believe, in past years, saw the question as it would be affected by the payment of dues, and I do not know that I can make it any more clear than I have; but I think it will come home to you all. I think if you vote for April, you will feel the evil effects of it, that is all.

Mrs. FOWLER. Will Mrs. Tulloch, or the treasurer general, please tell us how they would like to have us vote on this, and clear the atmosphere. [Applause.]

TREASURER GENERAL. Now, if the date of the annual election of delegates and alternates was changed from February 1st to March 1st, or thereabouts, it would be the occasion of a great deal of confusion in the office of the treasurer general. The annual dues which are payable on or about the first of March each year are nearly all received by the treasurer general between February 22nd and April 1st. In the very month, therefore, that the dues are called for according to the constitution, namely the month of March, the treasurer general's record books, from which the credential lists are made, would be in the hands of the credential committee, and accordingly any money received for dues after March first could not be credited to the individual members on the record books until after the credential committee had completed their work, that is, until after the congress had convened.

Moreover, the books of the treasurer general are closed on March 31st. The books are closed on that date not only for the month of March but also for the entire year. With the closing of the books both the monthly report and the annual report are made, and new books are opened—all this within fifteen days of March 31st, a herculean task which you will have to provide for if you pass this amendment. The congress of 1902, with the intent of relieving the pressure of work in the treasurer general's office changed the date of the payment of the annual dues from February 22nd to March 22nd, so that the annual dues would not fall due until after the congress had adjourned. About a year later the date of the annual meeting was changed from February 22nd to April 19th, thus creating the same condition of affairs that existed prior to the change in the time of the payment of the annual dues. It is proper to add that as the membership of the society has greatly increased, more time than ever before is required to prepare the treasurer general's books and reports for the congress. Therefore I would ask that article X, paragraph five, of the by-laws, be not changed. Ladies, I hope you will leave it just exactly as it is. We have not too much time to accurately arrange both for the congress and the annual dues if it remains just where it is. You do not gain anything, really,

save perhaps a chance that you may get in at one board meeting a few names, and two in May. That is really all you can get, and it would not pay for the confusion it would make. [Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON. Ladies of the congress, I would like to say just one word in behalf of the date of March 1st. Having so long a time between the election of delegates and the meeting of the congress tends very greatly to reduce the representation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can reach this point by substituting "March" for "April," if somebody will move to substitute "March" for "April."

Mrs. ORTON. I move to amend by substitution, that "March 1st" be the date rather than "April 1st."

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready to vote?

Mrs. MURPHY. I call for the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to amend by the substitution of "March" for "April." Do you wish to discuss it.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next is the question of substituting "March" for "February."

Mrs. WEED. I move the adoption of the amendment as amended. (Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood.)

The motion was seconded and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Next we will hear from the librarian general.

LIBRARIAN GENERAL. A vote was passed this morning to print more programs. Word has just been received from the printer that 500 programs can be printed for the sum of \$50, to be delivered not before Thursday morning.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to propose that those programs shall be paid for by those who want them, that every one who gets a program shall pay for it, whatever it costs.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

Mrs. BRYAN. I second the motion.

LIBRARIAN GENERAL. 3,500 programs have already been distributed, 500 more than ever before. 1,094 were given to voters, 1,094 to their alternates, 1,000 to extra alternates and visiting Daughters, which left 308 programs. These 308 were distributed yesterday afternoon, and the program committee has great pride in announcing that these programs, 500 more than usual, cost the same amount of money as the programs heretofore have cost, 3,000 having been printed in former years.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. There are quite a number of my delegation who have not appeared as I expected. I have the programs for them, and I will be glad to bring them here this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. How many have you to bring?

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I cannot tell you positively, but I am sure there

will be a dozen or more, and I am sure that there are other state regents who are in the same position.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, made by Mrs. Swift, that these be printed and that members pay for them.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. If we carried this motion to pay for them, suppose that we do not sell them?

Mrs. SWIFT. If there have been a number distributed and not used, which can be recovered and turned in, there is no need for any more, that is if those who have more than they should have will return them. But if they distributed so many hundred programs yesterday afternoon, who got them? This has never been done in the past.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to withdraw your motion, or have it voted upon?

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to withdraw it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well. Do you withdraw your second, Mrs. Bryan?

Mrs. BRYAN. I would like to move that we have no reprint. Yes, I withdraw my second.

Mrs. KENDALL. I rise for a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. KENDALL. For whom are these programs to be printed; from whom did the demand come for the 500 extra programs?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not know.

Mrs. KENDALL. Then, I move to rescind the motion of this morning. The motion to rescind was seconded by Mrs. Swift.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to rescind the motion which was passed this morning, to have more programs printed.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. McNEIL. I move that we now take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

Mrs. GRANT. I second the motion.

Mrs. McNEIL. May I speak to my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is not debatable.

Mrs. McNEIL. I merely wanted to say that we are informed that some work must be done about the electric lighting apparatus of this auditorium, and the men cannot work while the congress is assembled here. For that reason I have made this motion so that the lights may be put in perfect order for this evening. They were not very good last night.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, there can be no debate on a motion to take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is right.

Mrs. DRAPER. Can I ask for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can certainly ask for all the information you wish.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the Chair to make a ruling? Are we to

proceed with the consideration of these amendments this evening, or are we to proceed to the nomination of national officers this evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a continuous session, and you go right along with your business, or you can make a special order.

Mrs. DRAPER. But we cannot know until this evening? Would it be possible to ask the lady to postpone—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to take a recess is in order now.

Mrs. DRAPER. Would it be in order to suspend it for a moment, until the sense of the congress is taken on this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. McNeil withdraws the motion to take a recess, for which she has made a very strong plea, because we want more lights to-night, as we did not have enough last night. The Chair thinks the workmen cannot work. But she can do as she pleases.

Mrs. McNEIL. I would ask to suspend this motion that has been made, and leave the question with this body to decide.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to take a recess until 8 o'clock is before you, and we will vote upon it.

The question was taken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" seem to have it—

(Cries of "No, no, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the way it seemed to the Chair.

(Cries of "Division.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A division is called for.

The official stenographer, the recording secretary, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Williams were appointed tellers by the Chair to count the voters, a rising vote was taken, and the tellers announced the result, the "ayes," 400; "noes," 169; therefore the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon, the congress at 5.40 p. m., took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1905.

The congress was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, at 8 o'clock p. m., the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, in the chair.

(Admiral Schley came upon the platform and was received with great applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are going now to recommence our work where we left off.

READER. The next amendment to be considered is to article XV, and is as follows:

"No complaint or charge against any member or chapter shall be considered by the National Board or its executive committee until such complaint has been made in writing, signed by at least three members of the society, and the person or chapter complained against shall have been notified, and given at least three weeks opportunity for answer or

defense, which defense shall be made by the person complained of, or by her representative."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept this amendment is in order. The Chair wishes to recommend just as much order as you can possibly have. It is a little hard upon the throat to read against a thousand shuffling feet.

(The amendment was read a second time by the reader.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment read. It is now in order for a motion to accept it to be made.

Mrs. JEWETT. I move to accept it.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion that this amendment be adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any discussion desired upon it?

The "question" was called for by several members.

The question was taken up and the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next in order is the proposed amendment to article II, which was read to-day and which was, upon Mrs. Draper's motion, postponed. It is as follows:

"Strike out the footnote on page 15 and insert the following, to be known as section 3:

"SECTION 3. *In order to preserve uniformity and prevent conflict of authority, all information regarding rules and regulations governing the National Society and the formation and organization of chapters shall be sent out by the officers under whose jurisdiction such questions may belong. All such information shall be submitted to the Board of Management for approval before distribution.*"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment. Did you all hear it? Has every one heard this amendment? I hear no answer, and I assume you all heard it. Do you wish to discuss it? This was accepted this afternoon. You do not need to accept it. Do you wish to discuss it?

The question was called for by several members.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. We will now proceed to the proposed amendment to article IV of the by-laws, which is as follows:

Amend section 3 by inserting, after the first sentence, the following:

"When chapters organize through the state regent the application shall be presented by the state regent to the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, who shall apply to the National Board of Management for formal authorization to form such a chapter. When a chapter organizes under article VII, section 1, of the constitution, the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters shall confer with the state regent in whose jurisdiction the proposed chapter will be before bringing such application to the National Board of Management for formal authorization to organize."

There is another clause in this also, but I suppose we should take them one at a time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the amendment itself before you. Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. I move the acceptance of the amendment.

Mrs. GRAY, of Ohio. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to know why this amendment is offered.

Mrs. WEED. The constitution provides for two ways of forming a chapter. In one way, any twelve members of the society living in one locality can come together and by applying directly to the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters can procure permission to organize. The vice-president general in charge of organization brings the application before the board, and it is confirmed by the board. In the second way the chapter is formed by the state regent appointing a chapter regent in a locality and the chapter regent then collects the members, and in that way they organize through the state regent. Some years ago, at the time Mrs. Verplanck was state regent, a chapter was organized by the first method. They applied to the vice-president general in charge of organization, and she made the usual application to the board, the chapter was organized and came into the congress, and it so happened that the state regent of New York did not know of the organization of the chapter. At that time the board was a legislative body, and a statute was passed by the board that in future no chapter should be organized, that no authority to organize should be granted to any chapter, until the state regent had been notified; not that her consent must be asked, but that until she had been notified no such authority should be granted, and that statute has been in force. And yet that statute has never been a part of the by-laws. This rewording of the by-laws simply takes all three of those methods and combines with them the statute which is now in force, and puts them in proper form with the by-laws, and so that the by-laws simply carry out and realize that which is now in force in the office.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that explanation satisfactory?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Of course, that is an explanation. But it seems to me the old order is enough. We cannot always get those twelve women right together at once. They go out and hunt up those twelve women and bring them together where they did not exist beforehand, so that it is rather curtailing the possibilities of our order to make these things so ironclad.

Mrs. WEED. I think that I must not have made this statute clear. This contemplates no change whatever in the working of the office. It is simply a rewording of an amendment, but it contemplates no change. This is just as it has been in force for some years past.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then, that removes the objection.

(Cries of "Question.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. There is a further amendment to the same section, section 3, as follows:

"Insert after the word 'regent' in the last sentence of section 3 the following words:

"*'She shall supervise the work on the card catalogue of members and ancestors.'*"

It will then read:

"*She shall supervise the work on the card catalogue of members and ancestors, and shall perform such other duties as may be entrusted to her by the National Board of Management.*"

Mrs. PECK. I move the acceptance of this amendment.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this?

Mrs. DRAPER. At the District conference last week it was decided by a large majority of the members there present to move an amendment to that amendment, substituting—may I ask the reader to read it once more?

READER (reading). "*She shall supervise the work on the card catalogue of members and ancestors.*"

Mrs. DRAPER. As it is at present, the registrar general has supervision, has she not, under the present by-laws? May I ask how the by-laws are at present on that point?

READER. The present by-laws, section 3, article IX, read as follows:

"SECTION 3. *The vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters shall have authority to nominate one state regent for the first year, to be elected by the board. She shall have general supervision of the organization of chapters, in connection with the respective state regents, and shall perform such other duties as may be entrusted to her by the National Board of Management.*"

Mrs. DRAPER. Now please read the by-laws in respect to the registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you have that, read, Madam Reader, what the by-laws say in regard to the registrar general.

Mrs. DRAPER. A large majority of the District Daughters wish that placed in the hands of the registrar general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. For what reason?

Mrs. DRAPER. Because the registrar general has charge of all the ancestry—that is the genealogy, the lineage, of each member—and there have been a great many, or at least several, mistakes, and the registrar's clerks say that it is the fault of those in the office of the treasurer general and the clerks in the office of the treasurer general say that it is the fault of those in the office of the registrar general; and it was decided at the District meeting to leave it as it is, and to vote against that amendment placing it under the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion of this amendment?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to lay it on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to your motion? Send your motion up in writing.

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH. I second it. (Also seconded by Mrs. Guss.)

The question was taken, very few members voting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, what a vote! That vote is no expression to come from 50,000 people.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It was a vote, and they are not entitled to vote again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very much in doubt.

The question was again taken, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, and the amendment is laid on the table. The Chair insists, though, that she made known what was the real feeling of the congress.

READER. The next amendment is:

"Strike out section 6 (which was in 1899 transferred to the constitution) and re-number section 7 as section 6." Read the second time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this. A motion to accept it is in order.

Mrs. ROOME. I move that it be accepted.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER (reading):

"In order to further elucidate the rules regarding the formation of a chapter, the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters asks that the congress will authorize the insertion of the words:

"After formal authorization by the National Board of Management after the word 'locality' in the first line of the second paragraph of the footnote on page 11 of the constitution, in order that the footnote may correctly and completely quote the constitution above, and thus avoid confusion."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept is in order.

Mrs. GUSS. I move that it be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not understand it. It is not that I did not hear it, but it seems to me I have not got wit enough to understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, we will read it to you again.

READER. Perhaps it will be better to read the footnote referred to from page 11 of the constitution. I will read that portion of it referred to:

"One method authorizes twelve members of the society living in one locality to come together to form a chapter and elect a regent," and so forth.

This amendment would make that read:

"One method authorizes twelve members of the society living in one locality, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, to come together to form a chapter," and so forth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion required of this amendment?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next is the proposed amendment to article VII of the by-laws:

"Strike out the words '*resignation or death*' in line two, as this information is kept up to date in the treasurer general's office."

Mrs. ROOME. I move to accept the amendment.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next proposed change is to insert after the word "defects," in the next to the last line, the following sentence:

"She shall make all corrections to ancestors' records and carry on all correspondence connected with this, as well as with all other genealogical matters pertaining to the duties of the registrar general's office."

Mrs. HUNT. I move to accept the amendment.

Mrs. GRAY. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this amendment be accepted.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next proposed change is to insert the footnote on page 20 of the by-laws in its proper place in this article.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to know where it would go, after it is inserted, where it would be put?

READER. I cannot tell.

Miss DESHA. Members of the several chapters and of the society at large, there is a star right up there in the second line of article VII, indicating the exact place where this would be inserted.

Mrs. DAY. May I ask the official reader to read a little slower, so that we can all catch the words?

READER. It would read then:

"The registrar general shall keep a register of the names and dates of the election of all members of the several chapters, and of the National Society at large," and so forth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept is in order.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move that it be accepted.

Mrs. GRAY. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next is a proposed amendment to article VIII, to strike out the first sentence entirely, as this work is done by the librarian general, and insert in its place the following:

"The historian general shall be charged with the work of preparing the annual report, required by section 3 of the articles of incorporation

of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that to the historian general?

READER. Yes, Madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The assistant historian general has performed those duties?

READER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Go on.

READER. The committee say in their report that this, the truly historical work of the society, is now the work of the assistant historian general.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, is there a motion before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; we are discussing an amendment. I am waiting for a motion to accept this amendment.

Mrs. PECK. I move that it be accepted.

The motion was seconded by several members.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, as I understand it, in the first part of these amendments that were presented to us it was stated that there was no change, but simply that the work would be carried on as it is now; but here at present the historian has the Lineage Book, and I feel that we are not in a condition this evening to thoroughly discuss the advisability of changing the work of the historian general and the assistant historian general. I move that the proposed amendment be laid on the table.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift, of California, is recognized.

Mrs. SWIFT. Did we not have an amendment some two years ago or longer, that there should be no amendment to the by-laws?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have amended the by-laws every year.

READER. The next proposed amendment is to insert at the end of the last sentence of article VIII, the following:

"and shall also prepare, from time to time, for publication in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and the daily press, articles relating to the current history of the society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think everything relating to that amendment will go on the table, that was not read before it. Pass on, therefore, to the next amendment.

READER. The next is:

"Re-number article IX as article X."

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept it.

Mrs. PECK. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye."

The "ayes" voted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those opposed—

Mrs. DRAPER. Is no discussion to be allowed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will take the vote over, if you want to discuss it. You spoke right after we started to vote. We have not yet taken the full vote.

Mrs. DRAPER. We have just moved to lay the other one on the table, and by adopting this, we would simply be undoing what we have done. I move to lay this on the table. (Seconded.)

Mrs. WEED. That is not so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give your reasons.

Mrs. WEED. That other amendment contemplated no change in the work of the office; the work was the same that it was, simply changing the name of the office, or rather changing the duties about and putting them in the hands of the proper officers. We had our historian general, a person who was doing genealogical work, and our assistant historian general, a person who was not assisting any one in the world, but was doing her own work, and it was simply a re-naming of the two offices, or rather a changing about of the two officers, and not changing the work of the offices in any way whatsoever.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I rise for a question of information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. DRAPER. Is debate allowed on a motion to lay on the table? There is no debate allowed on a motion to lay on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not put the motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. My motion was seconded, and the Chair has allowed one person to debate it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will not allow anything bad to be done to you, Mrs. Draper. [Great applause.] Nor to any one else.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I give you my reasons again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This was a question of information, and not of debate. You are so good a parliamentarian, of course you recognize that distinction.

Mrs. DRAPER. Thank you; but there is a wrong impression, and I think it would make people vote just the opposite from what they would vote if they understood it. My object is not to defeat the amendment. We would have time later in the week to discuss the question, and take the real opinion of the house. I think we all know that this house would not be as full as it is now to discuss simply the naming of a historian or a genealogist. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will vote on the motion to lay the amendment on the table.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is laid on the table. [Applause.]

READER. The next is an amendment to article IX of the by-laws, as follows:

"Instead of electing an 'assistant' historian general, re-name this

official 'genealogist,' and place under her the truly genealogical work now done by the historian general."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you wish to move to accept this amendment?

Mrs. ROOME. Has it not been laid on the table?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, not everything has been upon the table, yet. It was moved and seconded to accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this?

Dr. McGEE. There are two other amendments proposed to-night which are very important and important changes—novelties, I may say—in the management of the society, and I agree thoroughly with what Mrs. Draper has said in regard to having plenty of time to consider them. Therefore, I move to lay this amendment on the table, and I think the one in regard to article XII should share the same fate. All amendments which are before us which simply carry out what we have done before are easily passed, but this is not of that kind, and therefore I move to lay this on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a kindred one you would wish to lay on the table?

Dr. McGEE. Yes, to article XII.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there anything else you wish to lay on the table?

Dr. McGEE. The other one is an amendment to article XII, creating the office of curator of the museum. I think we want to discuss that question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is told that she has been too generous; that she can only allow you to discuss them one at a time. There is a motion to lay on the table before us. Is it seconded?

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Miss MILLER. I move that we proceed to discuss the order of the day—proceed to the nomination of officers. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it suits you to have a special order of the day, you will have to move for one. We have none.

Miss MILLER. Then, I am mistaken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But you can suspend the order of business if you choose, and have enough of the members to vote with you.

Miss MILLER. I move to make it the special order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, to suspend business, I should say.

Miss MILLER. Very well; I so move.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to the motion of Miss Miller, of the District?

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Roome.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded, that we suspend the regular business, but the Chair does not know your full motion. Will you kindly write it? For what purpose do you want to

suspend the regular order of business? You must make that known, so that people can know what you wish by your statement. Send your motion to the platform. The Chair is waiting for that motion. Mrs. Roome, of the District, is recognized.

Mrs. ROOME. As there is only one more amendment, and only the first part of it is contained in the existing law, and it is very well to make the text of the by-laws conform to the text of the constitution, we would better move to lay on the table the part about the curator of the museum, and proceed to pass the balance of that article XII. It would be a very good thing to do, and it would not take very long, and so I would ask if Miss Miller would withdraw her motion and allow us to do that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader will read Miss Miller's motion. The reader read as follows:

"I move to suspend the order of the day and proceed with the nomination of officers."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is seconded by Mrs. Henry. This motion is not debatable, and we will proceed at once to vote, and it requires a two-thirds vote, and you may stand and be counted.

Tellers were appointed to count the vote, being Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Williams and Mrs. Jewett.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of the motion will rise and stand until counted.

(The "ayes" rose.)

It seems to the Chair that this motion is carried. It is carried; the "ayes" have it. Those opposed to this motion will rise and stand until counted.

(The "noes" here rose.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair was correct in her first assumption, the motion is unmistakably carried.

The Chair will announce to you that the time has arrived for the nomination of general officers of the society. The Chair wishes to say that it is the especial desire of the stenographers, and we must please them, because they keep an account of our proceedings—it is their special desire—that everyone shall come to the stand to speak, so that they can hear what you have to say, and get your names and places.

We will now begin the nominations, first for president general.

Mrs. CROSMAN. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Crosman.

Mrs. CROSMAN. [Applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the house of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: There is no page of history more fascinating than the story of the Huguenots, none more worthy of careful study. Whether judged by its motive, or by its influence, it is equally grand. Sublime as an epic, thrilling as a romance. Why? Because

it represents a struggle, a sacrifice, a heroism, a devotion, for conscience's sake, and therefore it appeals to all worthy natures.

Living in the unfettered liberty of this year of grace, 1905, we can appreciate how grandly those heroic pioneers performed their work. No more lasting individuality has stamped its name and character on history than that of the Huguenots.

Liberty of faith, liberty of worship, liberty of thought,—that was their aspiration. They truly led “the simple life;”—with primitive habits, with purity of morals, they lived as one united family, each rejoicing in the prosperity of the brethren.

In the infancy of our country, when “Wilderness was King,” those sturdy pioneers unflinchingly gained a foothold, inch by inch. Later, they rendered eminent and patriotic services in the Revolutionary army.

Those early Huguenots have passed away, but their influence remains, their good works do follow them.

The descendants of those French Colonists have good reason to hold in honor the noble memory of their forefathers.

This assumes special interest to us, because to-day we present to this Fourteenth Continental Congress, as a candidate for president general, a woman lineally descended from one of these Huguenots; and by right of heredity, she possesses the same characteristics of sterling worth, of loyalty to purpose, of quiet persistence, of clear perception, of executive ability, of unselfish devotion.

In 1685 this Huguenot moved to Virginia, near Culpeper, and intermarried with a Maryland family from the eastern shore. No need to tell the Daughters of the American Revolution of the glorious, enthusiastic patriots of Virginia in our Revolution. Were any grander? No need to sing the praises of the “Maryland Line,” [applause]—were any braver?

In 1781 this descendant, an ardent young patriot, hardly more than a boy, with all the fervor of enthusiastic youth, took up powder horn and flint lock, and won honors in the Virginia militia; [applause] and on the glorious day of Yorktown, he stood close to Washington when Cornwallis surrendered—our candidate's great-grandfather.

Not only does this candidate possess inherited traits; her personal characteristics fit her preëminently to fill this high office; she is familiar to many of you; as one of the rank and file from the early days of our organization, as chapter regent, as vice-president general, as the indefatigable chairman of the committee on ways and means for the Continental Hall; ceasing not to labor year in and year out,—not seeking praise, unostentatious, working solely for the good of the society, and always conducting with success whatsoever her hands undertook.

Foremost was she in zeal and activity during the Spanish-American war; working for thirty-six years at various army posts for the betterment of the enlisted men,—those defenders of our nation,—she is be-

loved for her good work at many a place where "Old Glory" floats from the flagstaff.

With ripe experience, with executive ability of a rare order, tested, tried and found true (and we can only predict the future from the past), gentle, tactful, gracious, energetic, I present her to you in nomination for the office of president general, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, of Washington. [Great applause.]

Mrs. PAGE. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that if she hears no objections from the congress, she will allow one nomination for each candidate for president general and as many seconds for each as we can listen to. But there must be only one regular nomination for president general for each candidate. The Chair understands that there are three candidates. There will, therefore, be a nominating speech allowed for each candidate, and as many seconds as you will listen to.

Mrs. SHAW, of Connecticut. I wish to second Mrs. Sternberg's nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that she will listen to nominations first, and when we have all the nominations then we will listen to the seconds.

Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, is recognized. Madam, will you take the top step of the platform?

Mrs. BARKER. [Applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: Rhode Island, one of the thirteen original colonies, places in nomination to-day for president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of our state. [Applause.] She is a woman who has the proud distinction of being not only the wife of a governor, but the daughter-in-law of a governor. While Rhode Island thus claims this candidate, we acknowledge that by the rights of ancestry she belongs to other states. Our sister state, the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts, can claim our candidate through Richard Warren, the Mayflower passenger, and Ralph Wheeler, and I could refer also to ancestors of other colonies, but I would rather bring to the keener appreciation of this honorable congress her personal qualifications for this high and honorable office. She is a fine example of a true officer, combining the experience gained as a member of the voting body, with the executive ability acquired in long practice as a presiding officer. She has intellectual power, and a pleasing personality. She is now completing an able record of four years as state regent of Rhode Island, and during these four years she has served conscientiously upon the National Board. If you elect her to this high office, in the words of the chief justice of our state, you will find her well versed in parliamentary rules and usages, and equal to the management of the highest social functions. She is an exponent of the highest patriotic principles.

Her influence has been felt not only by the Daughters of the American Revolution, but also in the society of the Mayflower descendants, and in the Colonial Dames, she having served three years as president of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames of America. Elect her, and she will carry the burden easily, and perform the duties faithfully, working towards that grand end, the completion of this magnificent memorial building, Continental Hall. [Great applause.]

In brief, I have the honor to place in nomination for president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island. [Long continued applause.]

Mrs. MUNN, of Massachusetts. May I rise to a question of personal privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. MUNN. Much to the regret of the delegation from Massachusetts, the state regent is very seriously ill. It is impossible for her to be present and make the nomination, which is the desire of the majority of the Massachusetts delegation, the nomination of Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kendall, of Maine.

Mrs. KENDALL. [Applause.]

Madam President General and Members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Maine, as the Daughter of Massachusetts, is happy to present the name of its candidate, and to give you some of the reasons why we have chosen her. First, because we want a womanly woman [great applause], she who is queen in the kingdom of the home, for the home is the cornerstone of the community; [applause] and she who ruleth well her subjects there is sure to be a useful member of society. You have only to look back over the career of this candidate to see that it is filled with loving services to this society, which have made her loving loyal friends, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the north to the south. [Prolonged applause.] You who have watched her in this congress know how many times her keen judicial mind, which is the inheritance from a long line of distinguished lineage, has unravelled some tangle in which we have found ourselves. It reveals the real parliamentarian who stands for justice and right, always that right of the minority on all occasions. We desire to have, to follow in the footsteps of her distinguished predecessor, a woman to whom we may point in pride and say, "Here is our representative, who can fittingly represent us on all occasions," and I am happy to present the name, for all my friends, of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Great and long continued applause.]

Mrs. PAGE. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, of Virginia.

Mrs. PAGE. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg as our president general. [Applause.] Without any disparagement to the merits of the other candidates, I believe that the executive and business ability of this lady, her devotion to the society, her familiarity with the duties of the office, and her residence in Washington, fit her peculiarly for the position; and in addition to these qualifications, her election will be symbolical of the universality of our organization, [applause] representing as she does no north, no south, no east, no west, but our union of them all in one harmonious whole. [Applause.] By their works ye shall know them, and her record unquestionably proves her ability and her character, and I present her name with perfect confidence that you will appreciate the opportunity to elect to such high office such a representative woman. [Great applause.]

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President General, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. I am not quite sure that the names are being entered correctly on the bulletin board, and I should like to know if they should not be entered in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The names upon the bulletin board must be entered as they are offered. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney.

Mrs. KINNEY. [Prolonged applause.]

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: In behalf of the very large majority of the Connecticut delegation, I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island, for the office of president general. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALKER, of Illinois. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Walker, of Illinois.

Mrs. WALKER. I have no speech to make, so I will not go to the platform, but I have the honor to second the nomination of a woman who is thoroughly known north, south, east and west, and identified with the Daughters of the American Revolution in every way that is best, always a loyal, true, noble woman, a sound mind and a sound body, the best exponent of this society, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to say to the friends of the different candidates that she is hearing one at a time; that is the way it goes. And now I recognize Mrs. Winston, of the Army and Navy Chapter, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. WINSTON. In the name of the Army and Navy Chapter, of the District of Columbia, I have the honor of seconding the nomination of

Mrs. Sternberg, as president general. Daughters of the American Revolution, let me ask you, who won the battles of the Revolution? Mrs. Sternberg comes to you with well known executive ability, proven by ripe knowledge of national affairs. Daughters of the American Revolution, you honor yourselves in honoring her. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, because of her preëminent qualities of leadership, her sterling patriotism, her brilliant intellect, her personal magnetism, her stirring eloquence, her long and loyal service to the society, and absolute fidelity to every trust, I have the honor and pleasure, as vice-president for Georgia of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean for president general. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have I had one or two seconds for the third candidate? I will recognize Mrs. Verplanck.

Mrs. VERPLANCK. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, on behalf of many chapters of the state of New York, and as ex-state regent of New York, I have the great pleasure of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will now recognize Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have only a few words to say. The fine business talent of the candidate who has already been nominated has been explained and emphasized by her work, but it is an honor and a privilege to me to endorse this candidate and to say for South Carolina, as her state regent, that having worked under Mrs. Sternberg in the Spanish-American war, in the ways and means committee, having watched her career, and feeling assured that no one can better carry on the work, that although we can never fill the place that is soon to be vacated, I hope we will try to do our best. To-night we are under an embarrassment of riches. All the candidates named to-night have their friends, and we all admire our candidates and have nothing but kind feelings, I hope, for the candidates that have been named. [Applause.] But it seems to me that Mrs. Sternberg, having carried on the work so well as she has for so many years, having lived in Washington—I am not opposed to centralization when it comes to putting a woman in the place most convenient to do the work—it seems to me when we have a woman already located in the place where all our work goes on, in touch with that work, who has carried it on for years, and that without the slightest reflections on the other candidates,—far be it from me to make any such reflection—we should elect her; and I must say that South Carolina endorses Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. MURPHY. Is it not generally customary that ladies seconding nominations should be taken in order? They came in that way when they were nominating the candidates, and I ask if it should not be done now with the seconds?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that the method pursued is a very good and proper one. She really does not know what other people have pursued. It is the one she is pursuing now, [applause] and she will have Mrs. Murphy go on.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, ladies and Daughters of the American Revolution, as vice-president general of the state of Ohio, and as representing a large number of voters in my state, I am most happy this evening to second the nomination of a woman who is like every woman here a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, who is known for her ability, for her parliamentary knowledge, for her sense of justice, for her courage in all her convictions, for her determination to do right even under defeat, [great applause], who has accepted with the most wonderful equanimity that defeat, and pursued her work with unflinching courage thereafter, who, although she has not perhaps the fortunate circumstance of living in the city of Washington, is nevertheless very near by, and can attend to her duties as well as though she had that fortunate privilege. I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. McLean, of New York. [Great and prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Eleanor S. W. Howard, state regent of Virginia.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President General, it needs no words of mine to emphasize what has been already said in honor of Mrs. Lippitt, but I do want to second for some of the chapters behind me, the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, state regent of Iowa.

Mrs. PECK. The state regent of Iowa is not going to make a speech. The speeches have all been splendid, and she has enjoyed them all. She wishes, however, to endorse the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, with a large majority of her chapters behind her. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Lathrop, of New York.

Miss LATHROP. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, the New York City Chapter has the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Forsyth, of New York.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General and ladies, it gives me exceptional pleasure to be allowed the privilege to-night, representing as an ex-state regent and ex-vice-president general, the state of New York, to second the nomination of one whom I honor with all my heart, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Hughes, of Kentucky.

Mrs. HUGHES. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am proud, as a Kentuckian, to-night to endorse the nomination of such a representative and patriotic woman as Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

Mrs. HARDY, of Louisville, Kentucky. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. HARDY. I am seconding, in the name of the John Marshall Chapter of that state, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. PARK. I wish to ask if it were not better for us to conduct things in a more orderly way, and to allow the state regents to second, and chapter regents to follow? I remember that that was a ruling on a former occasion, to have the state regents second, and the chapter regents to follow.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say upon this occasion that she will recognize the first to come, whether she be a state regent or a chapter regent. [Great applause.] Every Daughter is alike on the floor. [Cries of "Good!" Applause.] The Chair recognizes Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, of Mississippi.

Miss LOVELL. Miss Lovell, of Mississippi, has the great honor and pleasure of seconding Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Munger.

Mrs. MUNGER. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am happy to-night, as the representative of General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, of New York state, to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean of New York city. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. John Walter Johnston, state regent of New Hampshire.

Mrs. JOHNSTON. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination for nearly all the chapters in New Hampshire of Mrs. Sternberg as president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, of New Jersey.

Mrs. PUTNAM. I feel in honor bound to second the nomination

of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.] Two years ago, when, in order to insure the re-election of our present beloved president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, I went to Mrs. McLean and explained to her that Mrs. Fairbanks was eligible for another term, and requested her to withdraw, I told her that her time would come now. And the Honorable John Kean, senator from New Jersey, says that if we do not do this honorable thing it will be to the lasting injury of this society. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Luckie, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. LUCKIE. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Lippitt for four chapters of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Greenlief W. Simpson, vice-president general from Massachusetts.

Mrs. SIMPSON. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Martha L. Sternberg for president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Ira Yale Sage, state regent of Georgia.

Mrs. SAGE. In behalf of the Georgia delegation, which stands solid, I have the pleasure of endorsing the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Great applause.]

Mrs. FISHER, of Maryland. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

Mrs. ORTON. Did you not tell us that we could have as many nominations and seconds as we could stand? If we have too many, we will have no time for the other officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. MELLON. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg for president general. If you will elect Mrs. Sternberg president general, [applause] I will promise you that Continental Hall will soon be completed. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Charles H. Todd.

Mrs. TODD. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, supported by every chapter in my state, save one. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Utah, Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen.

Mrs. ALLEN. Madam President General, in behalf of the patriotic and loyal American women of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City, I earnestly and heartily second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg for the great and splendid office of president general of the National

Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, state regent of Tennessee.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General and ladies, as regent of the state of Tennessee, the old volunteer state, which has never been behind any of her sister states, for as President McKinley has said, she furnished more soldiers for the Civil war than any other state in the Union, I stand here now to second the nomination of a woman who does not come before you on account of pride of birth, though she might be descended from a thousand earls. If her father had been but a teamster in the Revolution, and had shown bravery and courage, she would be entitled to acknowledgment. But she is a noble woman, and stands on her own merits. [Great applause.] She is a woman who has in this congress proven herself capable of doing all and everything, as we have seen when things with us have gotten into a tangle, and I say now, for Tennessee, we go as a unit for the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Cries of "Good!" Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. James M. Fowler, state regent of Indiana.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and ladies, as state regent of Indiana, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg for president general. I second Mrs. Sternberg because she has done such valuable work upon this Continental Memorial Hall committee, and I know we will have our Continental Hall finished in the near future. Our presidents general belong to every Daughter of the American Revolution, to every state and every territory. They claim that Indiana wants everything, but if you bring up the place that a person was born, you ought to say that Mrs. Fairbanks, the president general, is from Ohio, and Mrs. Harrison was from Ohio, and Mrs. Stevenson, although she was elected from Illinois, was born in Kentucky. Therefore Mrs. Sternberg from the District of Columbia is my choice for president general. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. John H. C. Wulbern, state regent of North Carolina.

Mrs. WULBERN. Madam President and ladies, for my state, the conservative state of North Carolina, I desire to second the nomination of a woman whom we delight to honor, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Collier, of New York.

Mrs. COLLIER. As a chapter regent of New York state I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Lippitt. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. William Liggett, state regent of Minnesota.

MRS. LIGGETT. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, in enumerating the many qualities of our candidates, I think there has been one rare quality of Mrs. Sternberg that has been omitted, and that is her modesty. Mrs. Sternberg is a woman that the office has sought, and not a woman who has sought the office. Minnesota, with her fifteen chapters, seconds as a unit the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Fletcher.

MRS. FLETCHER, of Florida. Madam President General and ladies of this congress, Florida feels honored in being allowed to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. John Barrow, of Arkansas.

MRS. BARROW. I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Adams, of Indian territory.

MRS. ADAMS. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, in behalf of the Indian territory I endorse Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lucian W. Coy, state regent of Arkansas.

MRS. COY. I think, ladies, and Madam President General, that one of the proudest moments of my life as state regent of Arkansas is this, when I second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, state regent of Alabama.

MRS. SMITH. Madam President General and Daughters of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Alabama is proud to second to-day the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Ballou, of Rhode Island.

MRS. BALLOU. As ex-state regent of Rhode Island, I wish to endorse the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, and I wish to state that Rhode Island is here with all the delegates to which it is entitled, and devoted, solid, for Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General and ladies, it gives me great pleasure as a member of this Continental Congress and also

as the vice-regent and representative of the largest chapter of the District, and the oldest one in the District, to second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Robertson, of Texas.

Mrs. ROBERTSON, of Texas. Madam President General and members of the Continental Congress, I come from the largest state in the union, that is able to swallow up all the New England states, [great laughter], and we wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean with a solid vote. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Fiske, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. FISKE. I have the honor to endorse the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, vice-president general from the state of Montana.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, it gives me great pleasure, by permission of my own state regent, and at the request of the state regent of Wyoming, to second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.] I think the members of this Continental Congress who are familiar with the management of affairs in the District of Columbia will envy them their government. They have three commissioners who run the affairs here in the District. The duties of these commissioners are somewhat divided, and I think our candidates have each of them peculiar qualifications which would peculiarly fit them for the work of the three officers of the District. But the candidate whom I second to-night would fill particularly well the place of engineer commissioner, who has charge of all the buildings and grounds in the District. She has by her work in the past shown her qualifications for this office; and, in the words which we all saw in the papers yesterday morning, one who has borne the burden and heat of the day, should bear the palm of victory.

And so we second the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg, who our president said some months before her nomination had done more than any other one woman to arouse enthusiasm and to raise funds for the erection of Continental Hall. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Neale, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. E. J. NEALE. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, it gives me very great pleasure to-night to nominate one whom I consider the logical candidate, one who represents the rank and file of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Therefore, as a member of the grand old bay state of Massa-

chusetts, I am pleased to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Thompson, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have been sent to the platform by several Massachusetts chapters to second the nomination of a woman whom we honor first because, like one distinguished American, she can neither speak, act, nor think a lie. We admire her because of her untiring energy and strenuous life which makes her one to be relied on when strength and vigor are needed. We love her because her broad mind and generous heart bring her in touch with the north and south, east and west, alike, while her devotion to her family and friends make all who come within that charmed circle claim her as their own familiar friend. I bring you the name of America's noblest, dearest Daughter, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Great applause.]

READER. I am directed by the Chair to read a communication containing a second for Mrs. Sternberg sent up in writing by Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, of Vermont, as follows:

"I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Ritchie, regent of the Frederick Chapter, Maryland.

Miss RITCHIE. Madam President General, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am not going to make a speech. I am simply here at the instruction of my chapter to endorse, heartily endorse, and to second the nomination of our candidate, who is from the same state as our illustrious admiral, who is with us this evening, [great applause] and our Honorable Governor Warfield, who was with us last evening. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Bowman, of Connecticut.

Miss BOWMAN. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, it gives me great pleasure, as an enthusiastic Daughter of dear old New England, to second the nomination of the Daughter of whom we are most proud, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, as president general of this grand society. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. William P. Jewett, vice-president general from Minnesota.

Mrs. JEWETT. Madam President General and Daughters, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, with whom I have worked upon the board. We have

never had a more diligent worker, a more faithful, energetic woman, one who has never shirked a single duty in office. I second the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Vernon Davis, of New York.

Mrs. VERNON M. DAVIS, of New York. I am very willing to wait my time, but I just want to second the nomination of my regent, Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Manchester, of Rhode Island.

Miss MANCHESTER. As a member of Bristol Chapter, the oldest chapter in all New England, and the third chapter to be organized in this country, I am proud to second the nomination of my state regent, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. William J. Chittenden, of Michigan.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. [applause.] Madam President General and members of the congress, it gives me great pleasure to stand here to announce that Michigan has ever been loyal to Mrs. Donald McLean, and she has found no cause to change her opinion. [Applause.] I therefore am here gladly to second Mrs. Donald McLean's nomination, in behalf of myself and a large majority of my delegation. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Carey, of Indiana.

Mrs. CAREY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg. I wish to see Continental Hall finished. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Pennypacker.

Mrs. PENNYPACKER. As acting state regent of Pennsylvania, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. McLean for myself and many chapters in my state. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Burlingame, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. BURLINGAME. As regent of the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, Rhode Island, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. [Applause.]

Mrs. OGDEN. Madam President General, I wish to say that Philadelphia Chapter seconds the nomination of Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. ESTEY. I second the nomination of Mrs. George Sternberg.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Bowron, of New York.

Mrs. BOWRON. It gives me great pleasure as the honorary regent of Mohegan Chapter, to second the nomination of one of our charter members of this society, and the regent of one of the oldest chapters in New York state, a woman who has been known throughout the country for her work, and who has a large following in the

state of New York, some of whom I represent. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Ammon.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President General, and Daughters of the American Revolution, as regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter, the third largest in the country, I have the pleasure of speaking for myself and for the large majority of the chapter, numbering 472 members, to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. John Campbell, the state regent of Colorado.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. I speak for the vice-president general for Colorado, Mrs. Brooks, who is absent on account of other employment, and illness, and would second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the vice-regent of the state of Texas, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.

Mrs. SYDNOR. Texas is a very long way off. The Lone Star State, however, has heard of the excellence of Mrs. Donald McLean, and Texas endorses her nomination unanimously.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Laughton, of Massachusetts.

Miss LAUGHTON. In behalf of some of the chapters of Massachusetts, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg for president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. DRAPER. [Applause.] Madam President General, in behalf of six chapter regents, the regents and delegates of six chapters, of the District of Columbia, we wish to second the nomination of the woman who three years ago said: "The way to do a thing is to do it. The way to build Continental Hall is to build it. I therefore move that a committee be appointed to at once investigate and report to this congress in five days in regard to a site." [Prolonged applause.] Madam President General, it needs no name; of course, Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Heneberger, of Virginia.

Mrs. HENEBERGER. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Chick.

Mrs. CHICK. As regent of one of the largest chapters of Massachusetts, the Old South, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Connor, of Detroit.

Mrs. CONNOR. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, as regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, the largest chapter in Michigan, I deem it both a pleasure and an honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Keim, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. KEIM. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Talbot, of Rhode Island.

Miss TALBOT. In behalf of the Gaspee Chapter, No. 54, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Fay, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. LUCY FAY. As a regent of one of our most loyal though not one of our largest chapters in Massachusetts, I second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Ward, of New York.

Mrs. WARD. Madam President General, and ladies, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, as the regent of one of the largest and the oldest and one of the best chapters of western New York, the Catharine Schuyler. We are not large enough to swallow up the state of Texas [laughter] but we are large enough to do the work required. I second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia.

Mrs. LYONS. Ladies of the congress, as the representative of the Albermarle Chapter of Virginia, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Baird, of Minnesota.

Mrs. BAIRD. As regent of the largest and oldest chapter in Minnesota, the St. Paul Chapter, I second the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg. [Applause.]

Mrs. DOUW. As regent of the Annapolis Chapter, I second the nomination of Mrs. McLean.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, state regent of New Mexico.

Mrs. PRINCE. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, as state regent of New Mexico for eleven years I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. McLean. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Swinburne.

MISS SWINBURNE. As a member of the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, Rhode Island, I second the nomination of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Baird-Huey, of Pennsylvania.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. I think that we have other nominations to-night, Madam President General, and I therefore move that these nominating speeches be closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has recognized Mrs. W. C. Johnson, of the Colonial Chapter, of Minneapolis.

MRS. JOHNSON. As regent of the largest chapter in Minneapolis, the Colonial Chapter, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg for our president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The lady from Pennsylvania has made a motion. Was it seconded?

(Many members, "Yes, yes, yes.")

MISS JOHNSTON. Speaking for nobody but myself, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg.

MRS. ALRICKS. The Harrisburg Chapter, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has unanimously endorsed Mrs. Donald McLean.

MISS VINING. I also second Mrs. McLean's nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that a motion has been made and seconded, to close the seconds for president general. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ayes have it. The nominations for vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters are now in order. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Stranahan, of Vermont.

MRS. STRANAHAN. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor to present the name of Mrs. Julius J. Estey, of Vermont, for the office of vice-president general. I do this not only because she has proved herself an efficient officer, and because of her great business ability, but because she is faithfully and conscientiously always at her post. She has done her work hitherto, as you all know, faithfully, and, added to that, her sterling qualities and character make her an ideal candidate; and therefore, for Vermont, I offer Mrs. Julius J. Estey as vice-president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that this nomination is a little premature, as she called for the nominations of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

MRS. STRANAHAN. I beg your pardon. Where I was sitting we could not hear just what you said, and I misunderstood you. Will

it be necessary for me to make this nomination over again later on?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think not.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. I will do it if it is necessary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Miranda Barney Tulloch.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I have the honor to present the name of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main as my successor in office. Mrs. Main is not a stranger to the work, she having been an official, a national officer, and being now state regent of the District of Columbia. If she is elected to this position, I have to ask of you the same kindness and forbearance for her that you have given me, and I am sure that she will faithfully perform the duties of her office. She is a woman of ability, and ready to do the work that you require. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that before any other nominations are made she is compelled to ask those who are going out very soon to do so immediately, in order that they may not interrupt the deliberations of this body. There is too much noise. Whoever wishes to retire from the gallery, the Chair bids them farewell; [laughter] but she wants them not to make so much noise.

Mrs. MURPHY. Is this an intermission?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will allow five minutes for the people who feel that they must go, to leave the hall.

(A recess of five minutes here ensued.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order again. I hope that everyone who wishes to go out has done so, because as much as we like to have our friends with us, we do not wish to be interrupted by the noise of walking in the gallery or the noise of walking in this hall.

The Chair wishes to say to you that it has been called to her attention that you might nominate your vice-president general in charge of organization and then take a recess until to-morrow morning, if the rest of you so desire.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move that we take a recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are ten vice-presidents general to be nominated. I am asking this congress if it desires to take a recess after the nomination of the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters?

(Cries of "Yes, yes," and "No, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia, is recognized.

Miss MILLER. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Charlotte E. Main for vice-president in charge of organization of chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you want to make more than one second to these nominations?

Mrs. ROOME. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. DAVIS. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Main. She has made us a fine state regent for the past two years, and it gives me great pleasure to do this, and I hope that you will vote for her and make her our vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters. She is a good worker.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now seconding the nomination of the organizer of chapters.

Mrs. WULBERN. Madam President General and ladies, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Main for vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

Mrs. GUSS. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Main.

Mrs. GERALD, of the District of Columbia. On behalf of Martha Washington Chapter I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Charlotte E. Main for vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters.

Mrs. HENRY, of the District of Columbia. I move that the nominations for vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters be closed.

The motion was numerously seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we take a recess now until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The question was taken and the motion was not agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is lost. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Delafield, the state regent of Missouri.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, at a state conference held in St. Joseph, November 19, 1904, the delegates were instructed to present to this congress the name of Mrs. John L. Walker, of Kansas City, as vice-president general from Missouri.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are nominating vice-presidents general, are you?

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Yes, of course; they are on the board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Texas.

Mrs. SYDNOR. Madam President General and ladies of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Texas again comes before you, not to endorse anyone this time, but to present a candidate on her own behalf. We have worked faithfully in the organization for more than ten years, and have done noble work in our state, and we have never asked anything, and we think that it is high time now that we should be re-

warded, and we wish to place before you a candidate who has done as much as or more than anyone to advance the cause in Texas. Her home is the rendezvous of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution. I desire to present to you the name of Mrs. Ira Hobart Evans, as vice-president general for the state of Texas.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the nomination of Mrs. Evans.

Also seconded by Mrs. White, New York; Mrs. Park, of Georgia, and Mrs. Todd, of Kentucky.

Mrs. Jewett at this point assumed the chair.

At this point it was moved and seconded that a recess be taken until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon the congress adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, April 19, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1905.

The bugler sounded the bugle call—"Reveille."

The congress was called to order at ten o'clock a. m., the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will unite with the chaplain general in rendering divine service.

PRAYER BY THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

One Hundred and Third Psalm, 8-22. "The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy. He will not always chide: neither will he keep his anger forever. He hath not dealt with us after our sins; nor rewarded us according to our iniquities. For as the heaven is high above the earth, so great is his mercy toward them that fear Him. As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us. Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. For He knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust. As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him, and his righteousness unto children's children; to such as keep his covenant, and to those that remember his commandments to do them. The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens; and his kingdom ruleth over all. Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. Bless ye the Lord, all ye his hosts; ye ministers of his, that do his pleasure. Bless the Lord, all his works in all places of his dominion: Bless the Lord, O my soul."

The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him. The earth is Thy temple, O Lord, and we are the temples of the Holy Ghost. We thank Thee, our Father, for this high privilege, and help us to realize what it means. Help us to lift our hearts above all sordid and worldly things, and help us to be less selfish than we are. Help us to realize that Thou hast for each one of us a vocation, a work which is above all that is mean and low and sordid, but which is great and grand. Help us, our heavenly Father, to rise above everything that we know that Thou canst not bless, and help us all to become truly Thy servants.

We pray for the president of the United States and all the officers of our government, and we pray that Thou wouldst protect him and bring him safely home. We pray for the president of this organiza-

tion and all our officers, for the Board of Management and for every officer in every chapter of this organization, and we pray for every member of it. We know that this organization is of Thy Divine origin, as was this country, whose ancestry we represent, and we wish Thee, our heavenly Father, to imbue in our own hearts the feeling that we must perpetuate that which Thou has given to us. We pray for every little child among the Children of the American Revolution, and every child in our country which is inheriting such wonderful privileges, and before which there are such wonderful world's problems. Help us, O our Father, to dedicate those children in prayer, those that belong to us and those that are coming to us from all over this country, that they may take up this work and carry it on to the completion for which we feel that Thou hast designed it.

Bless Thou these proceedings. Grant, O heavenly Father, to make us sweet and sober and lovely, and help us to do Thy will in whatever way Thou hast ordained it.

Now, dear Father, be with us in our business of this day, and may we at last meet around Thy throne, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. We will all sing together two verses of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

The congress here joined in singing Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the minutes of yesterday. The recording secretary general has requested the official reader to read her minutes. She will do so now.

READER. I am requested to read first a note from the stenographer.

"The members of the congress will please bear in mind that these minutes are merely an outline report of the congress. A full verbatim report will appear later in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Therefore, all discussion is omitted, only the motions, and the action thereon, appearing in these daily reports."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has just been informed by the chairman of the house committee that there are people on the floor who are not even alternates. We do not even permit our alternates to be upon the floor. How much less shall we permit others? The Chair requests everyone who knows that she has no right upon the floor to withdraw immediately, and take those very comfortable seats in the gallery. We have no more comfortable seats in the house than those in the gallery, and we desire those people who know they have no right in the house to go to them immediately. The Chair desires those persons who are in charge of those doors to admit no person unless she comes in with the card of the president general to a box or to the stage. We permit no person to be on the floor but our delegates. The floor includes both of these sidings and this parquet. The Chair wishes to state that possibly there are alternates here who are representing their regents. Of course they are the same as the chapter regents or the chapter delegates. Of course that is perfectly understood. But I say

it again, so you will know, that the chapter delegates and the alternates of the regents or the delegates have an equal right upon the floor when those whom they represent are absent. Those who are representing others who are absent must, however, wear the badge of those whom they represent, or they cannot get in. Do you hear that? If you hear it, I wish you would heed it. The Chair desires order in the congress. She requests our visiting Daughters and others to heed the fact that we are now reading the minutes of yesterday. She realizes your interest, and thanks you for it, but she wishes you to be tranquil and to be serene, and to be very, very quiet.

The reader here read the minutes of yesterday, Tuesday, April 18.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to accept the minutes.

Mrs. GERALD. I second the motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question? Does it relate to the minutes?

Mrs. DRAPER. It does.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let us have it.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it in order to insert in the minutes a statement by a member of this congress, when the Chair ruled her out of order, and said that she could not speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. When was it done?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yesterday morning, when I rose to a question of privilege, and was speaking, the Chair ruled that it was not a question of privilege and would not allow anyone to speak—would not allow any campaign speeches.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is true.

Mrs. DRAPER. And Mrs. Weed rose, and the president general said that she was out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The part relating to privilege should remain in the minutes.

Mrs. DRAPER. Thank you, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further inquiry in regard to the minutes?

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I inquire what became of the amendments as presented by the committee last evening, that had not been disposed of?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those amendments have not yet been read. These are the minutes of yesterday.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then there is only a part of them accepted in these minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You accept the whole of them, up to 5 o'clock last evening.

It is said that the motion of Mrs. Swift made yesterday morning has been left out of these minutes. If Mrs. Swift, of California desires her motion made in the morning to appear in the min-

utes, it is her privilege to write it out and send it up. You must do it, I am informed, Madam. It is not your privilege to send up your motion, but it is your duty. The Chair desires to hear from you whatever your motion was in regard to the program.

Mrs. SWIFT. Are you talking to me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; I have the honor. [Laughter.]

Mrs. SWIFT. I cannot hear you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks it is too bad to make this lady have this inconvenience, all because her colleagues will not keep quiet. I say that you did not write out your motion yesterday in regard to the programs, and send it up. Please do so at once.

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, in regard to the amendments—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not come to them yet.

Miss DESHA. I would say that if the official stenographer and the congressional stenographer do not agree in reporting these amendments,—the wording exactly,—the committee that prepares the new constitution for the printer has to take these official minutes which you have approved. As I have had a great deal of trouble about that, having prepared them for the printer for the last ten years, I wanted to ask you, to be quite certain, that the amendments in these minutes this morning are exactly as you passed them because when you are gone it is the only authority which we will have, to make the constitution exactly as it was voted in this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further corrections of the minutes?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am very glad our attention was called to this fact by Miss Desha's statement. I notice in the minutes, in speaking of my amendment in regard to Good Friday, the words "as a precedent" were omitted. May I ask that they be inserted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection the words that Mrs. Ballinger says were omitted will not be omitted. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. Are there any further inquiries or statements, or corrections of the minutes? If not, there is a motion to accept the minutes so far as they have gone.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes are accepted. We will now listen to the evening minutes.

The official reader here began to read the minutes of Tuesday night, and proceeded for some time, when her reading was interrupted as follows:

Mrs. SYDNOR, of Texas. Madam President General, the reader has made a mistake, in regard to the nomination of Mrs. Ira Hobart Evans. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, of Texas, made the nomination.

The reader continued and finished the reading of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept the minutes is in order.

It was moved by Mrs. Murphy, and seconded, to accept the minutes.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I would like to call attention to the fact that the remarks of Mrs. Neale, of the Massachusetts delegation, have been omitted from the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further corrections?

Mrs. WHITNEY, of New York. I wish to state that I think that the names of all the seconders should have been reported in the minutes this morning. That is all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is your statement about it?

Mrs. WHITNEY. Yes, Madam.

Mrs. YARDLEY. I do not see Mrs. Estey's name.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The names of all the seconders will appear in the record of the stenographic report when it is printed, every one of them.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of New York. I move as a correction of the minutes that the names of all the seconders should be put in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand the statement made a while ago by Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. WHITNEY. I did not hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The statement was that the names of all the seconders will appear in the stenographic report. They are omitted this morning to save that precious thing, time.

The question on the motion to accept the minutes was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I rise to a question of privilege.

Mrs. WALKER, of Chicago. I rise for a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. WALKER. I would like to ask if in nominating the vice-presidents general the nominations are to go on, and then the seconds to be made, or if they are just to go on helter-skelter, anyway?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce the proper time for the vice-presidents general to be nominated, and I assure the congress that nothing shall go any way but right.

Mrs. BALLINGER. When will we take up this remaining amendment to the by-laws?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have to go on with the work that was laid out for us last evening. We will go on until we finish all that is before us, until 12 o'clock Saturday night, if necessary. [Laughter and applause.]

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Did I not hear Mrs. Estey's nomination last night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You did. She was put in nomination.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of New York. I have been assured by a great many members that the majority wish the names of the seconders read this morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair cannot order that done unless she

takes the sense of the congress. She will have to have a motion first and have it seconded and have it passed. Are you ready to do it? Is it so necessary for your happiness that it must be done right away? If that is so, make your motion and have it seconded.

Mrs. WHITNEY. I move that the names of the seconders given last night shall be read from the minutes this morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam, you may write your motion and send it up, but we are going on with what is before us in the meantime.

Mrs. PARK. I second Mrs. Whitney's motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, ladies, what may be your pleasure, you whom I see standing before me in the aisle? The Chair desires to know if you have some business with her? If you have not, will you kindly oblige the Chair by taking seats? [Laughter.] The Chair is happy to see your radiant and charming faces; she loves her Daughters of the American Revolution, but she really wishes you to take your seats.

The official reader here read Mrs. Whitney's motion as follows:

"I move that the names of those who seconded the nominations be read from the minutes of last night. Seconded by Mrs. Park."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any discussion on this?

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. MURPHY. While I would be most happy to save that precious thing that the president general spoke of, "time," and while to me it is a matter of no consequence, I do think it is a matter of great consequence to some of those who were not here last night, and who would like to be informed, and inasmuch as we come from all quarters of this great country to hear these things, they might be allowed an opportunity of hearing them.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would simply call the attention of the house to the ruling that was made a few minutes ago, that if there is any difference between the report of the congressional stenographer and the report of the secretary of these minutes, that the report of the secretary of these minutes carries. Therefore, Madam President, although it does take time, I should vote for that motion, that the names might be read here, so that if any woman wishes to say that there was a mistake, she would have the privilege before it is printed.

Mrs. STORY, of New York. The time of the congress assembled is so very precious, and as long as we have come here on very important business, I hope these ladies will consider before they insist upon taking up the time with something that is perfectly useless.

Mrs. WULBERN. While we are discussing the matter, these names could have been read, and we would have saved all this time. I move the previous question.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is called for.

The question was taken and the motion was not agreed to.

The previous question closes debate; you understand what it means?

Do you want to debate still more? The Chair wishes to ask you if you want to have that vote taken over. You voted, you know, to go on talking, *ad infinitum*.

The question was again taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ayes have it and debate is closed.

READER. The main motion is:

"I move that the names of those who seconded the nominations be read from the minutes of last night." The motion was seconded by Mrs. Park.

The question was taken and the motion was not agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is lost.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. I rise to nominate for vice-president general one whose earnestness, enthusiasm and faithful work are her best eulogists, one whose husband's occupation at least will keep her in Washington, so that she can attend all the meetings in the ensuing year, Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, of Colorado. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. I second this nomination.

Mrs. LEWIS, of Massachusetts. As a representative of Massachusetts, which has the honor of claiming Mrs. Brooks, I wish to second her nomination. New England born and bred, and a temporary resident of the District of Columbia, I know no abler Daughter of the American Revolution than Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, of Colorado.

Mrs. S. V. WHITE, of New York. I cannot talk very loud, but I have something to say that I want you to hear, and I want you to vote for my candidate for the reason that New York has been without a vice-president general for a year, and New York has more than 7,000 members. I would like to name a woman with whom I have worked for many years in patriotic work, who has proven herself capable; and the seconds who will follow me, who can speak louder than I, are going to tell her worth. I have the support of all my state delegation. They voted her in by acclamation, and I am going to present her to you, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen. [Applause.]

Miss TEMPLE. Mrs. Hazen will bring to this work of the National Society executive ability, and also the great experience that she has had with her educational work will be of great assistance to us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Roberts, vice-regent of the state of New York.

Mrs. ROBERTS. Madam President General, the vice-regent of the state of New York thoroughly appreciates the privilege that has been accorded her of being allowed to second the nomination of Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen for vice-president general for the state of New York, and we heartily ask your earnest support for our candidate. New York state has eighty chapters and a family of over six thousand Daughters. Do you not think it is eminently fitting that such a large body should have a just and adequate representation in the adminis-

tration of the National Daughters of the American Revolution affairs? New York state has unanimously declared that Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen is the one woman who can meet the exigencies of the case. Her long term of service in New York state has proven that she has the qualifications for an ideal vice-president general, so that New York state unhesitatingly and with well grounded assurance places her before you as their candidate, and we thank you in advance [laughter] for her election, for we confidently believe that you will recognize that she has all the qualifications necessary for this eminent office, and furthermore, you will feel assured that you have put just the right person in the right place. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There have come from the house several requests that we pursue the same method as we did last night, and that we allow only nominating speakers at first, until all the candidates are nominated, and afterwards have the seconds. Is it the desire of the congress that we shall proceed upon this plan?

(Cries of "Yes, yes.")

Mrs. MURPHY. I do object to this, because I am here to second, and I want to get through. I do not want to be a professional seconder.

Mrs. PEPPER, of Missouri. Will you please limit these speeches?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That remains for the congress to do. I will hear a nomination next. Mrs. Graham, of Ohio, is recognized.

Mrs. GRAHAM. I want to know if it is necessary to renominate Mrs. Estey, who was nominated last night? Her name does not appear on the board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Her name must appear, because she was nominated. I rule the name of Mrs. Estey, who was nominated last night for vice-president general of Vermont, should appear on the bulletin.

Mrs. GRAHAM. Yes, Ohio has a candidate, Mrs. O. J. Hodge. She has been endorsed by her state. She has served in every position in her chapter, has been two years state regent, and now her state asks that she be made vice-president general, and they are confident that she will faithfully perform every duty in that capacity. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Simpson, of South Carolina.

Mrs. SIMPSON. South Carolina for the first time in four years asks your support for her candidate for the position of vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She has received the unanimous endorsement of her state, and has promised her constituents that if elected she will attend the board meetings. You will honor the society and confer wisdom and dignity on the National Board by the election of Mrs. George Nicholls, of South Carolina.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, with your permission, I will recognize this lady, who is not very well, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee.

Mrs. BRYAN. Ladies, actions speak louder than words. I wish to put in nomination this morning a lady whose works speak for them-

selves. She has been our state regent for years, has done noble work in the state, and I consider her most eminently worthy of the high position of vice-president general, and she has the universal endorsement of Tennessee, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lytton, of Chicago.

Mrs. LYTTON. Madam President General and Ladies of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: As the regent of the Chicago Chapter and in the name of the state of Illinois, I bring to you a woman for nomination as vice-president general who has served the state of her adoption for the last three years. Coming from Washington at a moment when we were in a state of disturbance and turmoil, she, with wonderful tact, through her beautiful nature and gentleness has brought content and love. Born in Vermont of ancestry from Massachusetts, four of these ancestors fought on the battlefield of Lexington, the anniversary of which contest we celebrate to-day. She has served her state well, and if elected will be true to her appointment and faithful in attendance, and will give to you her best efforts. I therefore have great honor in nominating Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois, for vice-president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brockett, who is attending to writing the names on the bulletin board, says that she cannot do it unless they are sent up to her in writing. This is a very reasonable request. Please attend to it.

Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, is recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General and Ladies of the congress: I want to say one word for myself before I mention what I am here for. Please, ladies do not consider me a professional seconder. I came up here this morning for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Deere, of Illinois, and I bring with me the solid vote of Ohio for that lady, and we are told by those who know, that Illinois has never had a more hard-working, a more conscientious, a more peace-bringing state regent than Mrs. Deere. This will tell you that she will have the same effect in the national councils, and therefore I have great pleasure in seconding her nomination. [Applause.]

Mrs. GILLETT-HILL. I heartily second the nomination of Mrs. Deere.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fletcher, state regent of Florida, is recognized.

Mrs. FLETCHER. I nominate Mrs. Katharine Livingston Eagan, of Florida, for the office of vice-president general from Florida. Mrs. Eagan has held the highest offices of her chapter and state, and her interest in the affairs of the National Society has always been enthusiastic and sincere. Much of her time is spent in Washington, and she will be able to attend the board meetings.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Schindel, of Nebraska, is recognized.

Mrs. SCHINDEL. I desire to place in nomination for vice-president general the name of Mrs. Milton H. Everett, of Nebraska, who has been unanimously endorsed by the Nebraska state conference as a can-

didate for this office. Seconded by Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Key and Mrs. Longworthy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Wulbern, of North Carolina, is recognized.

Mrs. WULBERN. I have the honor to present the name of Mrs. Lindsay Patterson as vice-president general. We ask this recognition as one of the thirteen original states. We have never had a vice-president general, and we need one to work for Continental Hall. Mrs. Patterson is a woman of great executive ability. She will be able to attend the meetings of the National Board of Management, and that is an important consideration. If elected she will reflect credit upon her duties and our beloved National Society. I nominate Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of North Carolina. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Grunsky, of California, is recognized.

Mrs. GRUNSKY. Madam President General and ladies of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: I desire to place in nomination the state regent of California for vice-president general. California feels that in order to ensure the active co-operation and sympathy of every section of a country so great as ours, it is desirable that every section be represented so far as possible on the National Board, and our state regent has been the unanimous choice of the chapters of California for state regent for eight consecutive years, and during those years has each year come here and done her duty faithfully in this congress. By her amiable personality she has won the love of her Daughters, and by her splendid executive ability the admiration and respect of all, and we feel great confidence in beseeching your votes for our state regent, Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of California. [Applause.]

Mrs. EASTWOOD. I second Mrs. Swift's nomination.

Mrs. HARPER. I second Mrs. Swift's nomination.

Mrs. WALKER, of Illinois. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. WALKER. Can a nomination have two seconds?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She can have as many as she wants, after a while. The Chair rules that she is going to hear seconds after the nominations. But when you have nominated ten persons for vice-president general—no, I beg your pardon, you can nominate a hundred, if you want to.

Mrs. OGDEN, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ogden is recognized.

Mrs. OGDEN. The Philadelphia Chapter desires to propose the name of Mrs. Katharine Searle McCartney for vice-president general. She is the unanimous choice of Pennsylvania. She has been the regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter since its organization and her chapter has contributed largely to Memorial Continental Hall. She is a most enthusiastic worker and I ask for her the support of all the delegates of the Fourteenth Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. M. W. Fulton, of Washington state.

Mrs. FULTON. Daughters of the American Revolution, I take great pleasure in nominating a western woman. I want to nominate a true typical western woman, Mrs. John Leary, of Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. Leary is in position to attend many of the board meetings. She has strength, will and the means to do the work, and I hope that she will receive your support.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss McCrackin, of Montana, is recognized.

Miss MCCRACKIN. Madam President General and Daughters, by request of my state regent, who is detained at home by illness, Montana places in nomination the name of the woman who has so ably and successfully represented our state as vice-president general and done such great work for our society, Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have we any more nominations?

Mrs. DRAPER. At the annual conference of the District, we placed in nomination the name of a lady as vice-president general from the District.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You want to nominate her?

Mrs. DRAPER. Has she withdrawn?

Mrs. MAIN. The woman the District conference nominated for vice-president general has declined to serve.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, Mrs. Tulloch.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I think there has not enough been said about Mrs. Estey, of Vermont. She was nominated a little out of order last evening. Mrs. Estey has come on from Vermont to nearly every board meeting. She has not regarded it just in the light of an empty honor, but she has come here to work. Many of our vice-presidents general take the honor and stay at home. I feel that such women ought to be most thoroughly endorsed by this congress. Mrs. Estey has worked on committees and worked in time and out of time and spent her money and strength always for this society. I want everybody to vote for Mrs. Estey, of Vermont.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Geer.

Mrs. GEER. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Estey, of Vermont.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, I desire the great pleasure of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Katharine Searle McCartney, of Pennsylvania. There is a particular reason why the name of Mrs. McCartney should appeal to this congress. Mrs. McCartney was the first regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter, the regent of one of the earliest chapters formed in the society, and she became regent at a time when there were very few Daughters in Pennsylvania,

or anywhere else. Early in the history of this society there was a dreadful schism, the sad and regrettable effects of which are scarcely yet outgrown. There was a lady named—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Harvey, do not name any names.

MISS HARVEY. Well, I will not mention the lady's name. The fact is that in a time of trial, Mrs. McCartney saved Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. E. W. Gray, of William McKinley Chapter, of Vermont.

MRS. GRAY. Ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I would second the nomination of Mrs. Estey, in behalf of Vermont.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Walker, of Illinois.

MRS. WALKER, of Chicago. Away out west there is a state called Illinois. It has thirty-three chapters in it, and there is a city in Illinois—perhaps some of you have heard of it—called Chicago [laughter], and it has the largest number of members of any chapter in the United States. That is pretty well for Illinois. Governing that state as state regent, faithfully, loyally, cleverly, with her head, her heart, her pocket, for the last three years, our state regent has served us, going up and down and doing her duty most faithfully. We have honored her with the nomination for the highest office in the state, that of the vice-president general, and she is the unanimous choice of the thirty-three chapters, and it is our desire that Mrs. Charles H. Deere shall receive your endorsement this morning. We ask it of you, ladies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. King, of New York,

MRS. KING. I beg the honor on behalf of the Jane McCrea Chapter, of New York, of seconding the nomination for vice-president general of Mrs. Julius J. Estey, of Vermont.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Phelps, of Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Phelps has the floor.

MRS. PHELPS. Gentlemen and ladies, still further west there is a state of which you have also heard, the state of Washington, and there is also a city there of which you have heard and will hear more, and that is Seattle; and as the regent of Lady Stirling Chapter, one of the largest, as it is one of the youngest chapters of that young and beautiful and growing state, I have the pleasure and the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. John Leary, of Seattle, as vice-president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Vanderpoel, of New York, is recognized.

MISS VANDERPOEL. Madam President General and ladies, I desire the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, of New York, a woman of rare executive ability, and one who will honor the office of vice-president general, and I ask your support for her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. John N. Carey, vice-president general of Indiana.

MRS. CAREY. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Estey, of

Vermont, who has served you for two years on the railroad committee. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. MELLON. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. McCartney for vice-president general, and I hope that the ladies of the congress will support and elect her. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Goulder, of Ohio, is recognized.

Mrs. GOULDER. Madam President General and Daughters of the congress, on behalf of the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Ohio, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. O. J. Hodge, a worthy Daughter of the Western Reserve Chapter, and a worthy Daughter of Ohio, for vice-president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Qua, of New York.

Miss QUA. On behalf of Cambridge Chapter, of Cambridge, New York, I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Estey, who also has the unanimous endorsement of her state, for vice-president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Butterworth, of Illinois.

Mrs. BUTTERWORTH. Ladies of the congress, I wish to second, in the name of Illinois, the nomination of Mrs. Eagan, of Florida.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Iredell, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. IREDELL. I wish, ladies, to second the nomination of Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania. She is well known in this congress. She has done her work for twelve years faithfully. She is regent of the oldest chapter in Pennsylvania, and she will do her work as she has always done it, faithfully. She has the support of the entire state delegation from Pennsylvania, and she will work faithfully for Continental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. William P. Jewett, vice-president general from Minnesota.

Mrs. JEWETT. As the retiring vice-president general from Minnesota, I take great pleasure in seconding the nominations of Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, and Mrs. Hazen, of New York. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I recognize Mrs. Peel, of Georgia.

Mrs. PEEL. I move that we proceed to business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

The motion was seconded by a number of members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you mean when you say "proceed to business?" We are attending to business now.

Mrs. PEEL. I mean to stop these seconds. If there are more nominations, let us hear them, and if not, stop this seconding and proceed to other business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. How many nominations have we on the board?

Mrs. BROCKETT. Sixteen, I think.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish any more nominations?

(Cries of "No, no, and "Yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Dr. McGee; but the Chair would like to know if you do not want to let these beloved sisters tell what they know about their nominees.

(Cries of "No, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, you are ungenerous. The Chair would listen to you all day, because she loves her Daughters. Why should you not listen to these ladies?

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. John Leary, of Washington state, and I rise to do that because I want to give you personal testimony that I know Mrs. Leary, and I have the highest regard for her character and for her unusual abilities. She also possesses an exceptional qualification, in the fact that she represents the far western state of Washington, and yet she is fully able and willing to come to our board meetings.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Weed, of Montana.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, as the retiring vice-president general from the far northwest, and in the name of the state regents, or the group of state regents, who placed me in nomination as the representative of that section two years ago, I desire to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Oregon. Two years ago the Continental Congress, in recognition of the fact that a vice-president general of this society should be resident at St. Louis on account of the St. Louis exposition, almost unanimously elected Mrs. John R. Walker, of Missouri. To-day Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, who since the founding of the society was the state regent of Oregon, is the president of the board of lady managers of the Lewis and Clark exposition. In electing her as vice-president general, that we might have a representative at the Lewis and Clark exposition, we will secure a representative who, as I feel, is an exceptional woman, we would not only be honoring her, but honoring ourselves. I hope she will be unanimously elected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to know if Mrs. Peel, of Georgia, made a motion which was seconded.

Mrs. PEEL. All the nominations which have been made have been seconded once or twice, and I would be delighted if we should go on to business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we are going to try to do that. Can you not make a little more definite motion than that?

Mrs. PEEL. I move that we proceed to business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I told you before that we are attending to business right now.

Mrs. OGILVIE, of Iowa. Madam President General, in behalf of the

Iowa delegation, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Nicholls, of South Carolina.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Draper, of the District.

Mrs. DRAPER. As the lady who was nominated at the District conference as vice-president general has withdrawn, I, in the name of eleven voters of the District of Columbia, which is the majority of the delegates here in attendance, according to the constitution, place in nomination the name of Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, of the District of Columbia, as vice-president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Miss Vanderpoel, of New York city.

Miss VANDERPOEL. Ladies of the Continental Congress, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. George W. Nicholls, of South Carolina, a woman eminently fitted to fill the position.

Mrs. GEER. Twelve years ago, when I was vice-president of the organization, Madam President General, I made twenty-one state regents. Of those state regents three only are left, Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico, and Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Oregon. I wish, therefore, to second the nomination of Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, as one of my Daughters. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Strong, of New York.

Mrs. STRONG. I move that the nominations be closed.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations now be closed.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What do you wish to do with the seconds? The Chair will go on recognizing them.

Mrs. ORTON. Cut them off.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I desire as representative of the Daughters of Georgia to second the nomination of the very able woman, whose name has been placed before you, from North Carolina. When we remember that from the Old North State came the first protest against English oppression, and that from the old North State came that ringing Declaration of Independence from Mecklenburg, even before our own was promulgated, and when we remember the long and faithful service of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina, and that, as their regent has stated, they have never had a vice-president general, surely justice will prompt every representative of a state which has had a vice-president general to vote for Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of North Carolina. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. FOWLER. I would like to go on record as seconding for vice-

president general, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Estey, and of course a little later several others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Burnham, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. BURNHAM. Looking over this audience I recognize perfectly that there is no more north and south; and, as representing the oldest and largest chapter of Massachusetts, I second for my chapter the nomination of Mrs. Chamberlain.

Miss WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, Maryland. I move that the seconding of nominations be closed.

Seconded by Mrs. Barry.

Mrs. ORTON. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the seconding now close. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "No, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question, question.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, until I went down the aisle a moment ago and happened to look at the stage, I did not know that my name had been put in nomination. I thank the ladies who have placed me in nomination for the honor, but it will be impossible for me to accept. I cannot give my time to the duties of the office, and I hope that everyone who is devoted to me will vote for Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Brooks, of Colorado, who represent our great northwest. [Applause.]

Mrs. KINNEY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege? I am informed by Mrs. Kinney that she thinks there is a great privilege to be granted to us in what she has to say. I am not sure just what it is, but she thinks it is a question of privilege. Go right on, Mrs. Kinney, and let us judge.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General, it is not necessary at this time, to rehearse the services or to sound the praises of one who has been our honored leader for the past four years. Any attempt to paint the lily or to gild refined gold may safely be regarded as a work of supererogation. I believe, however, that I shall crystallize into welcome words the heart's desire of every loyal Daughter when I nominate—as I now do nominate—Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks for the office of honorary president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

[Great applause. The members of the congress unanimously

arose to their feet, many members having tumultuously seconded the motion.]

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. I seconded the motion first.

Mrs. PECK. No! Iowa seconded it first.

Mrs. HODGE. No! Ohio claims the honor of seconding the motion first.

Mrs. ORTON. Yes! Ohio first.

Mrs. MURPHY. Ohio first.

Mrs. S. V. WHITE. I move that it be made unanimous.

Mrs. WALKER, of Chicago, Illinois. I move that it be made of record that every woman on this floor rose spontaneously in respect to our retiring president general, and that it be put on the minutes that we approved of this motion without its being asked that we approve. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say, of this last of many honors that you have so generously bestowed upon her, that she thanks you from the bottom of a grateful heart. [Great applause.]

Mrs. PEPPER, of St. Louis. I second the motion of Mrs. Walker.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No, no, no.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to, the whole congress standing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Several of the ladies here desire to nominate honorary vice-presidents general, and the Chair wishes to know whether the congress desires to have them nominated now or to have the nominations of the active officers?

Mrs. McNIEL. I move that we now nominate the honorary officers.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

Mrs. ORTON. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we now nominate honorary vice-presidents general.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Miss DESHA. The active officers have to be voted on by ballot, and we have mighty little time in which to do it. The honorary vice-presidents general are voted for *viva voce*, and it has always been the habit to do that after we get through with the other work, and I would suggest that we do it this time in that way. I think that we would make it much more complimentary if we had it after we are through with all this balloting, and after our feelings about the active officers have subsided somewhat, and we can make it practically unanimous.

Mrs. ORTON. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that she is in doubt about the last vote. With your consent, we will try it over. The last vote was to nominate the honorary vice-presidents general.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of parliamentary inquiry?

Mrs. DRAPER. We adopted the program, and it says on the program under the head of this morning's business "Elections of National Officers." According to the constitution the national officers are so and so; but they are not the honorary officers. Therefore it would take a two-thirds vote if we chose to nominate the honorary vice-presidents general at this time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is aware of that, and she thanks the member from the District of Columbia for bringing it to the attention of the congress. If the vote is sufficiently large we will proceed to the nomination of the national officers. Of course, if this vote is not carried, to elect the honorary officers by a two-thirds majority, we of course would remain just where we were. You all see that, do you not? (After a pause.) Did you hear anything about it back there in the rear? Do you understand the situation?

Mrs. McNIEL. As the maker of the motion, I would be very glad to withdraw it, and we will continue with the order of business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the lady who seconded your motion withdraw her second too?

Miss MILLER. I withdraw my second.

Mrs. ORTON. I withdraw my second.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, Mrs. McNiel, of Colorado, will withdraw her motion. Her second has also withdrawn. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. ORTON. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of information?

Mrs. ORTON. What is that man doing in here?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Where?

Mrs. ORTON. Standing there (indicating location under the north gallery.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. He won't hurt you. [Great laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress will please come to order. The individual has vanished, madam. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. Give her a hearing.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General and ladies, I wish to put in nomination for chaplain general one who has served us for the last two years, and who is eligible to another term. She has always been faithful. You have seen her here before you and have heard her good words. I wish to nominate for chaplain general Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

Mrs. LOUNSBERY. I second the motion.

The motion was seconded by many others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The state regent of North Dakota tells me that she desires to second that nomination.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I move that the nominations be closed for the office of chaplain general.

Mrs. ORTON. I second the motion.

Mrs. IREDELL. I second the motion.

The motion was seconded by many others.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next is nominations for recording secretary general.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General and members of the congress, I am permitted to have the honor of placing in nomination as recording secretary general of this society a name which, when we honor, we honor ourselves. The name of a woman who was one of the founders of this great society needs no eulogies from me or from any Daughter of the American Revolution. I nominate for the office of recording secretary general Miss Mary Desha. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there seconds to this nomination?

Mrs. GERALD. I second the nomination.

Mrs. IREDELL. I desire to second the nomination.

Mrs. PUTNAM. I second the nomination of Miss Desha.

Mrs. ORTON. I desire to second that nomination, with loving appreciation.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further seconds?

Mrs. Wright, of Illinois, and many others also seconded the nomination of Miss Desha.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I move to close the nominations?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Swift, of California, Mrs. Swift has the floor. When you see a lady standing on this top step, here, please assume that she has the floor.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President General, I desire to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Sarah D. Prentice, of Columbia Chapter of the District of Columbia, for recording secretary general.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that the nominations for this office be closed.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have now to nominate the corresponding secretary general. Listen to Mrs. Main. She is going to nominate someone for corresponding secretary general.

Mrs. MAIN. My last nomination was received with so much acclamation that I am emboldened to come forward and make another. As our present corresponding secretary general, the one who has

served you faithfully for the last two years, cannot, on account of illness in her family, serve you again, I desire to place in nomination a lady who has served you previously, years ago, on the board, who served you both ably and efficiently, and who I can assure you will do her duties as corresponding secretary general conscientiously and well. I give you the name of Miss Virginia Miller. [Great applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that nomination.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. WINSTON. I second the nomination.

Mrs. GUSS. I second the nomination.

Mrs. HUNT. I want to second the nomination of Miss Miller.

The nomination was seconded by many others.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, the pain of the emotion or affection, or whatever it may be called, with which we regard the impending loss of our present president general, nothing could altogether alleviate, but it will somewhat lessen that pain to feel that we still have a hold on the woman who has not only made her mark on the hearts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but will carve her name in marble. I have the honor to nominate Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks to be continued as chairman of the Continental Hall committee. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think, Mrs. Richardson, the nomination is not in order. The Chair now recognizes Mrs. Draper, of the District of Columbia. Do you wish to nominate or to second?

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish to nominate, Madam President General, but I do not wish to interrupt that speech. Before I make a nomination, may I call attention to the fact that Mrs. Hodgkins, of the District, was nominated and seconded, and her name does not appear on the list on the board.

Mrs. BROCKETT. The name has never been sent up to me in writing.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, I wish to place in nomination for the position of corresponding secretary general, the name of Mrs. John Russel Young, one who is a resident of the District and has been for several years, and is now residing here, who, from her work in other societies, as well as from the fact that she is a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is thoroughly capable to perform all the duties of that office.

Mrs. PUTNAM, of New Jersey. I second the nomination of Mrs. Young for corresponding secretary general.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. John Russel Young.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for the office of corresponding secretary general?

Mrs. CAMPBELL. I move that the nominations for corresponding secretary general be closed.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Draper.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations for corresponding secretary general be now closed.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. DRAPER. As the name of Mrs. Hodgkins of the District was not received so as to be placed upon the board before, may I ask that it be placed right there where Mrs. Weed's name was crossed off, among the presidents general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to be the place for it. It shall be placed where Mrs. Weed's name was crossed off.

The next is nominations for the office of registrar general.

Mrs. BARNARD, of the District of Columbia. Madam President General, I have the pleasure to present the name of Mrs. George G. Martin for the position of registrar general. I am sure she will perform the duties of the office acceptably. She has had a long experience in work of this sort and is always faithful in the discharge of her duties.

Mrs. MAIN. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. George G. Martin for the office of registrar general.

Mrs. BEDLE. Madam President General and ladies of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, New Jersey takes great pleasure in nominating for the office of registrar general Mrs. E. W. Jamison, of the Mt. Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, Virginia. She has been for ten years a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has proved herself faithful, efficient and earnest in chapter work. If elected to the office of registrar general, she will devote herself to the duties of her office, and her residence being so near, there will be no difficulty in her attendance upon board meetings and attention to the registrar's work. I ask for the support of all who are interested in the prompt attention to the national work, and New Jersey takes great pleasure in endorsing Mrs. Jamison.

Mrs. PUTNAM. I second the nomination.

Mrs. GEER. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Geer is recognized.

Mrs. GEER. As a resident of the District of Columbia I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Jamison.

Mrs. REID, of Alexandria, Virginia. Madam President General, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. E. W. Jamison for registrar general, and I have the honor to say that she is laudably conscientious and in every thing that concerns the Daughters of the American Revolution you must take her as faithful and enthusiastic. In a few words, I would

like to say she has no home responsibilities, and her time is at her own disposal. I only wish to say a few more words, that if you elect her I am sure that she will be a most acceptable registrar general, and I hope that you will give her your support.

Miss MILLER. I want to second the nomination of Mrs. Jamison, of Alexandria for registrar general. [Applause.]

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Jamison.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. I move that the nominations and seconds for the office of registrar general be closed.

The motion was seconded by several members.

Mrs. WHITNEY. I want to know if my name went down as a seconder of Mrs. Jamison. I seconded her.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. DRAPER. I appreciate fully the difficulty that Mrs. Brockett and the man there have in placing the names on the bulletin as these ladies are nominated, but at the same time I would request the privilege of having the name of Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, of the District of Columbia, who was duly nominated and seconded, placed among the vice-presidents general now, before the man goes on to writing the names of those who were nominated after her, as several requests have already come to me saying, "Where is Mrs. Hodgkins' name?"

Also, I would ask that the name of my candidate for corresponding secretary General, Mrs. John Russel Young, of the District of Columbia, be placed as "Mrs. John Russel Young," as I read it, and not as "Mrs. J. R. Young."

Mrs. PATTERSON. I move that the names of the ladies be placed on the board as they have been nominated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what your friend here is trying to have done. The Chair recognizes the state regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Main.

Mrs. MAIN. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. MAIN. I have received a note from Ohio asking me to announce on the stage that Miss Mary Desha, whom I nominated as recording secretary general, is a founder of the society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not think that is at all necessary. If there is anybody who does not know that Miss Desha is a founder, I should be very much surprised.

The Chair says that after a while, when members begin to make their seconding speeches, that will do, but just now you are nominating another person and the Chair does not recognize that as a question of privilege at all, Mrs. Main, and therefore rules it out of order. Everybody knows that Miss Mary Desha was one of the honored organizers of this society.

Mrs. SWIFT. I object to my name standing in the condition that it is in on that thing (pointing to the bulletin board), as Mrs. J. W. Swift (Great disorder prevailed in the house at this point.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes order in the house. The Chair will not listen to anybody, and she will not stop pounding either, if you do not be quiet. I will get somebody to help me pound in order to make enough noise to attract your attention and make you stop talking, if necessary.

Mrs. BROCKETT. May I speak to the ladies a minute? I put up Colorado, and I put it "Col." Then the ladies said to me, "Please change that. We do not want California to have that." So that I have tried to separate California and Colorado by adding another initial.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair suggests to the lady that she write California "Calif."

Mrs. BROCKETT. I did that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brockett has done the best that she could, I am sure. Let us proceed. The next thing in order is the nomination of the treasurer general.

Mrs. ROOME. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ROOME. I rise at the request of several members to ask if we will proceed to the election immediately after the recess, or will there be any other business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say to you that last night we suspended the order of business to take up the subject of nominations. If you desire to suspend the order of business in order to have elections, you will have to make a motion to that effect. Do you understand that? Right now is the time for the nomination of candidates for the office of treasurer general, I believe. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota.

Mrs. JEWETT. After hearing this full report of our treasurer general, Mrs. Davis, and her appearance before you, there is no need of any introduction of Mrs. Davis. You know her work. She is eligible for reelection, her first term of office having expired, and I take great pleasure in placing in nomination the name of Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, of the District of Columbia, for the office of treasurer general of our society. [Applause.]

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Davis as treasurer general.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. GEER. I would like to second that nomination.

Miss DESHA. I second Mrs. Davis's nomination.

The nomination was seconded by many others.

Miss DESHA. I rise to a parliamentary, constitutional, inquiry. I would first ask if there are any delegates from Oregon present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are none. What is your question?

MISS DESHA. My question is whether a person can be nominated as a vice-president general when there are no delegates from the state present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the part of the constitution which will bear you out, madam.

MISS DESHA. The constitution says:

"And only one vice-president general from one state shall be nominated at the congress, and such candidate shall be the choice of the majority of the delegates of her state in attendance upon the Continental Congress."

The question that I ask is, can a vice-president general be nominated when there are no delegates from her state present, with that clause in the constitution. I am sorry to have to raise the question, because the lady, whom I think is nominated when there are no delegates, is a Montgomery. My own people were Montgomeries. I came into the society on the Montgomery pedigree; and I had the pleasure of nominating Mrs. Montgomery as state regent of her state years and years ago. But I think the only salvation for us is strict construction of the constitution, and absolute obedience to parliamentary ruling, and it would be no compliment to her to elect her and then find that she was not elected properly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this. According to the constitution it seems that Mrs. Montgomery's nomination is not in order. She is not eligible if she has no representatives from her state. We must seek to honor those who bring representatives here. [Applause.] Are there any more seconds to the nominations for treasurer general?

MISS MASSEY, of Pennsylvania. My chapter endorses Mrs. Davis.

MRS. WAPLES. I second the nomination of Mrs. Davis.

MRS. SWORMSTEDT. I move that the nominations for treasurer general be now closed.

MRS. WAPLES. I second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The office of historian general is next in order.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I suppose there will be about fifty up here to nominate that person, but first I want to put in nomination Mrs. Senator Dolliver, and you know her work as well as I do.

MRS. GEER. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Dolliver.

MRS. STERRETT, of Illinois. I second the nomination.

MISS MASSEY. I second the nomination.

MRS. YARDLEY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Dolliver.

MRS. MAIN. I second Mrs. Dolliver's nomination.

MRS. CAMPBELL. I second the nomination.

MRS. BROWN. I second the nomination.

MRS. OGDEN. I second the nomination of Mrs. Dolliver.

The nomination was also seconded by Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Thom and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other seconds?

Mrs. PECK. I move that the nominations be closed.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Stevens, of Iowa, is recognized.

Mrs. STEVENS. Iowa wishes to back Mrs. J. P. Dolliver.

Miss WILLIAMS. I second the nomination of Mrs. Dolliver.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nominations for historian general are now closed.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. MURPHY. One of my constituents desires to know if we are likely to get to voting before the noon recess.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is hard for me to tell. We have just fifteen minutes before the noon recess. The nominations for assistant historian general are now in order.

Miss JOHNSTON, of the District of Columbia. I would like to nominate Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood for assistant historian general. [Applause.]

Mrs. GEER. I really think this board cannot do without Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, and I should like to ask the ladies of the congress if it is necessary to have all these offices in the District, why is not that a good argument for presidents general? Am I out of order, Madam President General?

Mrs. LIGGETT. I take very great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood, as Minnesota had the honor of giving her the first of her two titles, "The Finder of the Founders."

Mrs. PUTNAM. I wish to second Mrs. Lockwood's nomination.

Mrs. CAMPBELL, of Colorado. I second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood.

Miss ATWOOD, of Wisconsin. I move that the nominations for assistant historian general be closed.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The librarian general is next in order. Miss Virginia Miller, of the District, is recognized.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General and fellow members of the congress, I desire to place in nomination the name of Miss Aline E. Solomons as librarian general. Knowing the capacity of Miss Solomons, and her charming personality, I am sure you could not elect one who would serve you better or more faithfully than Miss Solomons would.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the librarian general. Step to the front, Mrs. Rosa.

Mrs. ROSA. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Miss Solomons for librarian general. It is very important that one should be chosen for this office who would devote herself enthusiastically to the work, and I feel sure that Miss Solomons has the ability, the interest, and the time, to make a success of this work as librarian general.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, we ask that the name of Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins be placed there on the list of nominees, where it should have been some time ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are getting at that work as fast as they can. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Main.

Mrs. MAIN. Daughters of the American Revolution, the whole District of Columbia seconds the nomination of Miss Aline Solomons for librarian general.

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to do that individually.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to second the nomination of Miss Solomons.

Mrs. LIPPITT. I second the nomination of Miss Solomons.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that the nominations be closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Story, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. STORY. You see, ladies, I am a New York woman. The attributes of Miss Solomons and the quality of them are not limited to any locality. She is well known to have the qualities to fill this office as it should be filled. I am very happy to be a New York woman and to be privileged to second the nomination of Miss Aline Solomons.

Miss JOHNSTON. I second the nomination of Miss Solomons for this office, because I know her. [Applause.]

At this point the motion of Mrs. Draper, that the nominations for the office of librarian general be closed, was seconded.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. I move that after recess the order of the day be suspended, and that the election of national officers be made the special order for the afternoon.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state to Mrs. Brown that it is the proper thing to finish the nominations before you move for a special order. There still remain to be nominated the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and the business manager of that magazine.

Mrs. BROWN. I was under the impression that the nominations had been finished.

Mrs. ORTON. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ORTON. Is it now the time for us to nominate the editor of the magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you want to, I guess. If there is no objection we will go on to the nomination now of editor of the magazine.

Mrs. ORTON. I move that the nomination of the editor of the magazine be made unanimous. Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second that motion.

The motion was seconded also by Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Chittenden, and many others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved to make the nomination of the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE unanimous.

Mrs. MURPHY. *Viva voce.*

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is carried.

Mrs. DRAPER. For business manager of the magazine, I nominate Miss Lilian Lockwood.

Mrs. HODGE. I second the nomination.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the nomination of Miss Lockwood. I move that the nomination be made unanimous.

The motion to make the nomination unanimous was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BROWN. Is my motion now in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, I think so.

Mrs. BROWN. I move that the order of business be suspended at the close of the recess, and that the special order of the day be the election of officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please put your motion in writing and send it to the platform.

(After an interval of a few minutes the motion of Mrs. Brown was sent in writing to the platform.)

READER. The motion of Mrs. Brown:

"I move to suspend the order of business and proceed to the elections immediately after this recess."

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Roome, Miss Miller and a number of members.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. ORTON. I move that we take a recess until half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

The motion was seconded by other members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to extend the most cordial invitation to every Daughter of the American Revolution in this congress to meet me under my own roof-tree and break bread with me this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Mrs. SWIFT. Have not you had enough of us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, never enough of the dear Daughters.

The question on the motion for the recess was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon, at 1 o'clock p. m., the congress took a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, WEDNESDAY APRIL 18, 1905.

The congress was called to order by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the president general, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Story, of New York.

Mrs. STORY. Madam President General, in order to save the time of the tellers in counting the votes given for these twenty or more candidates who have been nominated, they being the only candidates nominated for the offices, and thereby also saving the time of the congress, I move as follows:

There being but one candidate for each of the following offices, namely, vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters, chaplain general, treasurer general, historian general, assistant historian general and librarian general, I move that the recording secretary general be instructed to cast a ballot for each of these officers in turn as called off by the official reader.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion. It has been made and seconded. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No, no.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A majority is sufficient, and the motion has carried.

READER. The first is the vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters. All those in favor of the motion will say "aye."

The "ayes" answered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote for this must be unanimous. The opposed will say "No."

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, we cannot hear a word that is being said.

The official reader here again read the motion of Mrs. Story, as follows:

"There being but one candidate for each of the following offices, namely, vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters, chaplain general, treasurer general, historian general, assistant historian general and librarian general, I move that the recording secretary general be instructed to cast a ballot for each of these officers in turn as called off by the official reader."

I am calling them off in turn. There is but one candidate for the office of vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters. Did you declare the vote unanimous, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will now declare that the vote for the candidate for vice-president general in charge of the organization of chapters has been unanimous.

Mrs. DRAPER. While I want to vote for that motion, I just simply want to ask a question of the Chair. Must we not decide first in regard to tellers, and so on, before we begin on the vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not necessary.

Mrs. DRAPER. All right, then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The second office on which we have to vote is that of chaplain general.

Mrs. STORY. I move that the secretary be empowered and instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the society for Mrs. Hamlin for the office of chaplain general.

The motion was seconded by Miss Miller.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is carried. The secretary is instructed to cast a unanimous vote for the chaplain general. The next is the treasurer general.

Mrs. STORY. I move that the secretary be empowered and instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the congress for Mrs. Davis for the office of treasurer general.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Jewett.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The secretary is instructed to cast a vote for Mrs. Davis. The next is the office of historian general.

Mrs. STORY. I move that the secretary be empowered and instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the congress for Mrs. Dolliver for the office of historian general.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Lockwood.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next is the assistant historian general, Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. STORY. I move that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous vote of the congress for Mrs. Lockwood for the office of assistant historian general.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Liggett.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next is the office of librarian general.

Miss MILLER. I move that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the congress for Miss Aline Solomons for librarian general.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Story.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The recording secretary general is empowered and instructed to cast the vote for the librarian general. The next order of business is the appointment of tellers. It has been usually done by the president general, and she has selected generally the alternates for that office, headed by some national officer. Upon this occasion the Chair will permit the following innovation. She desires those who are in favor of Mrs. Sternberg for president general to send up the tel-

lers for her, ten of them, she desires those in favor of Mrs. McLean for president general to send up the names of ten tellers for her and she desires the friends of Mrs. Lippitt to send up the names of ten tellers. There will be thirty tellers, with a chairman appointed by the president general.

Mrs. DRAPER. That is a very important announcement that you made Madame President General, and it was not heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was not?

Mrs. DRAPER. No, it was not heard. May I ask the reader to go out there in the middle of the hall and read it?

Following the instructions of the president general, the official reader went to the rear of the floor, and repeated in substance the foregoing announcement of the president general.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I wanted to know if each teller would be accepted, or are they merely sent up for confirmation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are to be sent up to the president general, and she will say.

Mrs. DRAPER. In order to relieve the president general, may I make a suggestion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may make a suggestion.

The Chair here announced that in order to determine the number of voters present from each state and the total number of voters present in the congress, each state regent should gather about her all her delegates.

Mrs. WALKER, of Illinois. Madam President General, the Illinois delegation has been given three different places on the floor, and they are separated. It is not that they have taken them, but that they have been given to them, and they have no other place but here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to say that she does not care where you sit so long as you are comfortable, and you are all together.

Mrs. WALKER. We could not be all together.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What I wish to say to you is just this. The state regent may call for her delegates, and if they are not sitting with her they may stand up wherever they are, and there does not need any other person to stand up who is not of that person's delegation. Do you hear? Do you understand? That is the only method that we can pursue.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have a motion here that I would like to have the reader read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that she wishes everybody who is not a delegate to retire from this floor at once and in good order.

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to make a suggestion, that we have somebody, Mrs. Draper or somebody else with a good voice, to re-

peat the motions out there under the gallery, as they are made. We cannot hear the announcements from the stage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you not hear the reader, when she read?

Mrs. SWIFT. Yes, but she is with you up there on the stage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is perfectly willing to come down there. It is in pursuance of her duty. The Chair will declare a recess of five minutes in order to give the members time to find their state regents and get seated.

(The congress was in recess for five minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The time is up. You will please all be seated.

The official reader here went down the center aisle to the middle of the floor.

READER. I am instructed by the president to come to this part of the hall and read the motion so that the ladies under the gallery may hear it. This is the motion:

"In order to know the whole number of legal voters of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I move that the reader be instructed to call the roll of the state regents, and each state regent in turn shall state the number of voters in her delegation, a tally of which shall be kept by the recording secretary-general and stated from the stage when ascertained in order that we may know the full voting strength of this house."

That is signed by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

The reader here went to the stage and again read the above motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to second it?

Mrs. GEER. I second the motion. (Also seconded by Mrs. Grant.)

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. DRAPER. Suppose there is a lady, who is not here, who should come into this house before the voting is over, is she not to be allowed to vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly; every delegate is allowed to vote if she arrives here before the election is closed.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then what is the object of that motion? It will simply delay, because the state regent can tell us only those who are present here at that moment. If the state regents stand right by the ballot box, as they have done in times past, there will be no necessity for a motion of that sort.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, you have to know before you begin to vote what your voters are—the number of voters you have—or you will never know what your majority is going to be; and moreover, if anybody comes in before the voting is closed who is a legal voter, the state regent has the right to get the consent of the Chair to enter her name.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. We went through that long process of the roll call the other day, and before we did we were told that it was necessary so that we would know how many delegates we have. Why do we have to have it again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a roll call of the state regents, not of the delegates.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask about the tellers; when are the names to be brought up, before the roll call or afterwards?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Either before or after. I am informed by reliable authority that there is no rule, no ironclad rule, but the Chair thinks it is better to take alternates, because otherwise you would take voters from the floor. You can have a delegate or you can have an alternate, whichever you choose.

The Chair has already said that each candidate shall have ten tellers, and she wishes you to choose them. The candidates can select their tellers if they choose, but if not, their friends can select them. And in addition to the thirty tellers, you will have a chairman whom the Chair has already appointed. The Chair has decided that there may be three inspectors chosen from the ten tellers. Now, the official reader will proceed to call the roll to be answered by the state regents, each regent stating how many voters she has here present, or her representation. She is entitled to mention the number of voters that are vouched for by the credential committee, that she should have here. She must mention the number that she has with her in this congress.

The official reader called the roll of the state regents, the representative of each state answering in turn as requested by the Chair.

Mrs. HODGE. I move that the delegates from New York allow the state regent or some one in that delegation to count them so that we may know how many are present, the delegation being so large that it is impossible for the state regent to count them otherwise. I know that New York and other great states have their delegations divided all around the room, and I do not think it is possible for the state regent of any one of them to find out how many are here.

Mrs. HAMLIN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters suggests that each one has to be checked off by the credential list as she votes, so that every vote from New York is stamped just as well as from anywhere else. Will you withdraw your motion?

Mrs. HODGE. I will withdraw my motion.

Mrs. HAMLIN. And I withdraw my second.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the Chair will request the recording secretary general to announce the total of the votes as so far counted up. How much is it?

The recording secretary general here announced the result as follows: 593 plus New York's 103, 696.

Mrs. PUTNAM. The missing delegate from New Jersey has come in. New Jersey has 27 now.

Mrs. TULLOCH. You are all on the credential list, you know.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. DRAPER. Will not the roll have to be called as we vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then, I move that we proceed to the business, which is the election of the national officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires the rest of the tellers sent up to her.

Mrs. ALLEN, of Utah. May I ask if the reader will call the name of Mary Olive Gray, of Salt Lake City, and if she is in the house ask her to come to her seat and vote?

The reader did as requested by Mrs. Allen, of Utah.

The ballot box was here submitted to the inspection of the congress by Mrs. Tulloch.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce to you the way that you are to do. You are to march up these steps, put your ballots in the box one by one, go around the stage and down that aisle, returning to your places.

Mrs. HODGE. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader will read the list of tellers.

The official reader read the list of the tellers as follows:

Chairman of tellers, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

Tellers for Mrs. Sternberg.—Inspector, Mrs. Simpson, Massachusetts. Mrs. J. Heron Crosman; Mrs. E. W. Cutts, Mrs. Leonidas Gray, Vermont; Mrs. Richard Du Bois, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. J. W. Holcombe, District of Columbia; Mrs. A. Hill, Miss Jennie Qua, New York; Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. T. H. Ames, Massachusetts; Mrs. Henry.

Miss Virginia Miller, Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia, was first appointed teller for Mrs. Sternberg, but Mrs. Henry's name was substituted as above.

Tellers for Mrs. Lippitt.—Inspector, Miss Mary Law. Mrs. Mary H. Reed, Mrs. Nellie E. Blake, Mrs. John G. Stanton, Mrs. S. S. Adams, Mrs. B. S. Case, Mrs. Charles Prince, Connecticut; Mrs. S. Blair Luckie, Mrs. A. H. Hoffman, Pennsylvania; Mrs. James F. Maupin, Virginia; Miss Lovell; Mrs. Ruffin.

Tellers for Mrs. McLean.—Inspector, Mrs. Park. Miss Lathrop, New York; Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Alabama; Mrs. Joy, Michigan;

Mrs. Ammon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Jamison, New Jersey; Mrs. Wulbern, North Carolina; Mrs. Creighton (substituted for Mrs. Robinson), Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, Kentucky; Mrs. Robertson, Texas; Mrs. Lewis K. Torbet, Mrs. Fred. L. Bradley.

At the request of the chairman of the tellers, the tellers proceeded to the tellers' room for a short consultation.

At the request of Mrs. Ballinger a line was drawn through the names of those officers on the board who had already been elected.

Mrs. HOOPS, of Pennsylvania. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. HOOPES. If you do not know the initials of the candidates and do not write them on the ballot, will that invalidate the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks, none of these names being duplicates, that you can just simply say "Mrs. Sternberg," "Mrs. Lippitt," or "Mrs. Donald McLean," and not go to the trouble of writing out the first names. Just simply write the last name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote. If the Chair hears no objection to that, she will order it so. Have you any objection to it, ladies? No objection is heard, and it is so ordered. You do not need to put in any first name.

Mrs. ROOME. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. ROOME. I see on the ballot here we have an "attorney general." We have never elected any attorney general; have never wanted one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is too bad that it is written so. This is a typographical error, it should be historian general.

Mrs. PARK. May I ask that the official reader again read the names that may be scratched out. I know the difficulty of having a house like this understand perfectly, and so I ask again that she call the names that you may run your pencil through them.

Mrs. WULBERN. A question of information. Are we to write only the names of those to be elected?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You must not write any names of those already elected.

Mrs. WULBERN. Leave those places blank?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Leave them blank, of course.

READER. I am instructed by the president general to suggest that you hold your ballots in your hands, and as I read these titles of the offices for which we have elected our officers, scratch those titles off with your pencil.

The official reader here read the list of officers already elected, the members of the congress scratching those titles as she did so.

READER. That leaves ten vice-presidents general and three other officers to vote for. Is that clear?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that Mrs.

Draper has stated here that one of the tellers, Mrs. Robinson, of the District of Columbia, has received notice of the very severe illness of her mother, and there will have to be another name substituted for hers. The name of Mrs. Creighton, of Maine, will be substituted for the name of Mrs. Robinson, of the District. The Chair will state that if your ballot has more than ten vice-presidents named on it, it will be cast out.

Mrs. BENEDICT, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question of information?

Mrs. BENEDICT. I have been told that Mrs. Deere, who was nominated for vice-president general has withdrawn her name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lytton, of Illinois, nominated Mrs. Deere. Is Mrs. Lytton present? I see Mrs. Butterworth is here. Mrs. Butterworth, is it true that your mother has withdrawn her name?

Mrs. BUTTERWORTH. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not true. Mrs. Young, of California, a delegate from California, has an important legal engagement at 4 o'clock. She desires to know if she may have her ballot cast, deposited now, before she leaves the house. Have you any objection to that? The Chair hears no objection, and it shall be allowed.

(Mrs. Young, of California, here deposited her ballot in the box.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires the official reader to announce, by request of many throughout the house, that Mrs. Deere has not withdrawn her name from the nomination for vice-president general.

READER. The recording secretary has handed up these figures as the sum total of voters on this floor. Please listen. Exclusive of New York, which we will give in a minute, there are 593 delegates present. Assuming that New York has here only 103 present, there are 696.

I have here a most important and interesting announcement. The president general states that owing to this election, which will probably be prolonged through the afternoon, she wishes to change the hour of her reception to the Continental Congress from 5 o'clock this afternoon to 10 o'clock to-night. [Applause.]

Another inquiry has come to the stage, to this effect: Shall we put the name of Mrs. Fairbanks on this ballot as an additional vice-president general? The Chair instructs me to say that Mrs. Fairbanks has been elected honorary president general, so that her name will not appear on the ballot. You are electing vice-presidents general on that ballot. Do not put it on the ballot.

Mrs. AVERY. There is upon the platform only one inspector, Mrs. Park, of Georgia. Will the others please elect one of their number as an inspector and send her to the platform? Will each delegation

also select another inspector, so that we may have two from each of the principal candidates up on the platform for assistants?

READER. Another inquiry has come up, as to how to fold the ballots. The president general instructs me to say, fold your ballots once in the middle, and then it will go in the slot in the ballot box like this (indicating). Fold it just once. It is not necessary to sign your ballots.

Mrs. AVERY. I would like to say one word. Please do not be in too great a hurry to get your ballot in, because if it goes in before it is stamped, it is not counted. Be careful about that, that when you bring your ballot up it is stamped, and then after it is stamped you put it in the box yourself, but wait until it is stamped. Will the two inspectors please come to the platform?

READER. I am instructed by the president general to make two statements with reference to the voting. In case of inadvertence in your votes on that ballot, if through inadvertence any name should be inserted in those blanks opposite the titles of those officers who have been already elected in the casting of the ballots by the secretary, it does not invalidate your ballots.

Another instruction. If through inadvertence you write more than ten names for the vice-presidents general, it invalidates your ballot so far as the vice-president general is concerned, but not as to the rest of the ballot. If you write less than ten names in your ballot, they will be counted as marked, and that does not invalidate the ballot, as it does if you put more than ten names.

Another statement. There is a suggestion from the house committee to request the president general to instruct that any delegate or alternate who arrives an hour after the session has begun, can not claim her seat if she finds some one else in it, but must take another seat.

There is a little further to be said about this order. This begins at once in the gallery, but begins only at the evening session of this house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that it will be better for you simply to use the last names of the candidates for the president general, and the vice-presidents general as well. Do not use the first names or the initials as you are apt to get them wrong. Just use the last names. The elections will now begin.

The Chair wishes to say that she has decided that the congress shall decide at what time the delegates may come in and take their seats, whether within an hour from the beginning, or whatever time. The Chair wishes the congress to decide that. Their seats will not be reserved for those people who may come in an hour late. The house may decide this, beginning to-night. It does not relate to the voting.

At this point the casting of the ballots commenced, the official reader calling the roll, beginning with the national officers.

(Mrs. Estey of Vermont in the chair.)

During the balloting the reader announced a telephone message from the president general, to the effect she would receive the congress to-night at half past eight o'clock, instead of ten.

During the balloting Miss Baird-Huey made the following motion, which was seconded and prevailed:

I move that when the balloting shall have been completed, we take a recess until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

The ballot box closed at 7.30 p. m., and in accordance with the above motion a recess was taken until to-morrow, Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

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HISTORIC



PATRIOTIC

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MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, *Editor*

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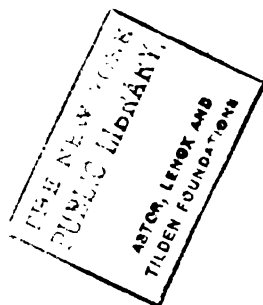
CONTENTS—AUGUST, 1905.

John Paul Jones,	Frontispiece
John Paul Jones,	344
The Coat of Arms of South Carolina,	Mary Putnam Gridley. 349
The Daughters of Then and To-Day,	Mrs. I. N. Talley. 350
Revolutionary Data for Daughters of the American Revolution,	Ruth M. Griswold Prater. 351
Tribute to the President General,	352
Revolutionary Records,	353
Spanish War Nurses,	354
Real Daughters,	356
Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin,	358
The Work of the Chapters:	
Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury, Connecticut,	360
Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk, Connecticut,	362
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Delaware,	363
District of Columbia,	363
Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, Florida,	364
Augusta Chapter, Augusta, Georgia,	364
Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Macon, Georgia,	365
Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, Warren County, Illinois,	367
Illinois State Conference,	368
Daniel Boone Chapter, Boone, Iowa,	368
Missouri,	369
New Mexico,	371
Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Allegany County, New York,	372
Kayendatsyona Chapter, Fulton, New York,	373
Mohegan Chapter, Ossining, New York,	374
Star Fort Chapter, Greenwood, South Carolina,	376
Old Glory Chapter, Franklin, Tennessee,	377
Genealogical Notes and Queries,	379
Children of the American Revolution,	384
In Memoriam,	388
Official:	
List of National Officers,	389
How to Become a Member,	393
Minutes of the Board of Management,	393
Fourteenth Continental Congress:	
FOURTH DAY.	
Announcement of Election,	427
Amendments,	438
Report of Children of the American Revolution,	454
Admission of C. A. R. to D. A. R.,	456
Announcement of Election of President General,	459
Address of President General-Elect,	460
Report of Franco-American Memorial Committee,	464
Report of Revolutionary Relics Committee,	466
Report of Flag Committee,	469
Report of Prison Ship Committee,	471
Election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General,	474
Report of Committee on Patriotic Education,	478
Concerning Capt. John Smith,	482
Report on Recommendation of National Officers,	488
SIXTH DAY.	
State Regents,	499
Pensions of Real Daughters,	506
Children of the American Revolution,	511
Resolutions on John Paul Jones,	530
"The School City,"	536
Old Pension Records,	538
Resolutions on Mormon Legislation,	540
Census, 1790,	544
Descendants of Betty Washington Lewis,	550
New Amendments,	554
Report of Jamestown Memorial Committee,	560
Amendments,	562
Resolutions of the Press,	570
Committee on Business Administration,	579
Committee on Magazine,	586
Adjournment,	596

No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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John Paul Jones.

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JOHN PAUL JONES.

John Paul Jones was born July 6, 1747, at Arbigland, Scotland, on the rugged shores of Solway Firth. His father, John Paul, was a lowlander, who married Jeanne Macduff, of Highland blood, descended from a clan that had "their home among the heathered hills of Scotland." Both served a country squire, John Paul as gardener, gamekeeper and fish-warden, and his wife as lady's maid.

At twelve years old a passionate love of the sea had developed, and young John Paul was apprenticed to James Younger, of Whitehaven, across the Solway, a prosperous merchant trading to the American colonies.

Soon the *Friendship*, bound to Virginia, stood out to sea and a month later dropped her anchor in the Rappahannock river, bearing to the new land the future admiral of the yet unborn United States. His brother, William, had preceded him and was the owner of a large plantation in tide-water Virginia.

John Paul progressed rapidly in his loved career. He became chief mate of a slaver, an occupation just beginning to fill the hearts of men with horror, and which he soon abandoned with disgust. At twenty-one his seamanship and intelligence brought him the command of a trader, the *John*, in which he voyaged between the West Indies and the Rappahannock. Here he often visited his brother, William, who died about 1774, leaving his estate to his sister, Mary Young. About this time John Paul changed his name to John Paul Jones—why, is still a debatable question.

Meanwhile the rebellious colonies began the strife for liberty, and the American navy began to be. December 7, 1775, John

Paul Jones was made lieutenant on the *Alfred*, a converted merchantman, and the flagship of Commodore Hopkins. On this war frigate, the beginning of our navy, "the foundations of a new power afloat," John Paul Jones hoisted the first naval flag of an American squadron. This famous yellow silk banner bore the legend "Don't tread on me." It was made by the Misses Mary and Sarah Austin, of Philadelphia. The *Alfred* sailed up and down the Delaware with the flag floating from its masthead and was cheered by the thousands along the river bank. As captain of the *Providence* and later of the *Alfred*,



Birthplace of John Paul Jones, Arbigland, England. ?

he made several brilliant cruises, bringing glory to himself and priceless munitions of war to the colonies.

June 14, 1777, he was commissioned commander of the *Ranger*, and above her he raised the first Stars and Stripes that ever waved over a ship of war. He carried the flag across the sea, and in Quiberon bay, as the new flag of the Union passed through the heavy line of battleships, "the French guns roared out the first salute ever given by a foreign navy to the national standard of the United States."

It was in the *Ranger*, "the sauciest craft afloat," that Captain Jones ranged along the coasts of England and Ireland, and earned from the terror-stricken people the name of "pirate" and "freebooter."

In 1779, Jones turned a condemned East Indian, *Duc de Duras*, into a makeshift frigate, calling her the *Bon-homme Richard*, in honor of Franklin. To this he transferred his flag and with her he fought his famous battle with the *Serapis*, sinking his own ship but capturing the English frigate and transferring his survivors to her decks, while the *Bon-homme Richard* went down in glory. He took refuge in Holland to be met with the demand of the British ambassador to the Dutch government that the English prizes taken by a "certain Paul Jones—rebel, pirate and state criminal" be restored. In the diplomatic entanglement that followed, Jones showed that he understood delicate international questions quite as well as did the British ambassador.

He also understood when to fight and when to run away. Several British men-of-war blocked the port and thought they had John Paul Jones safely bottled up, but on Christmas day, in a severe easterly gale, Jones sailed out of the harbor in full view of the British fleet, and skillfully and audaciously escaped them.

Honors now showered in on the intrepid Jones. The king of France conferred on him the Royal Order of Military Merit and the rank and title of Chevalier. From the congress of the United States he received a vote of thanks and from Washington a letter of congratulation. He was given command of another ship, but too late to do more effectual service for the country he loved so well. Peace closed the conflict, the peace which gave the colonies independence. Later, Jones became an admiral in the Russian navy, and when France stretched "her strong limbs and swore she would be free," he resigned his position in the Empress Catherine's fleet to offer his sword to the cause of freedom in the old world.

But his body was rapidly failing, and on the 18th of July, 1792, John Paul Jones died in Paris, "with the colors of his unconquered and unstricken spirit flying to the end."

Mr. Brady in a recent article in *Munsey*, says: "Besides the memory of his battles, Paul Jones left a collection of immortal sayings, which are the heritage of the American navy and the admiration of brave men the world over. When the monument which is to be erected shall be ready for inscriptions, these may with propriety be carved upon it:

"I do not wish to have command of any ship that does not sail fast, for I intend to go in harm's way!"

"I have ever looked out for the honor of the American flag."

"I can never renounce the glorious title of a citizen of the United States."

"Last, but not least, that curt phrase which comes ringing through the centuries like a trumpet call to battle; the words with which he replied to the demand of the astonished Pearson, who saw the enemy's ship beaten to a pulp, and wondered why he did not yield:

"I have not yet begun to fight."

The following is a brief memorandum of his brilliant record, written by himself:

In 1775, J. Paul Jones armed and embarked in the first American ship of war. In the Revolution he had twenty-three battles and solemn recontres by sea; made seven descents in Britain and her colonies; took of her navy two ships of equal, and two of superior force, many store-ships, and others; constrained her to fortify her ports; suffer the Irish volunteers; desist from her cruel burnings in America, and exchange, as prisoners of war, the American citizens taken on the ocean, and cast into prisons of England, as "traitors, pirates, and felons!"

John Paul Jones was buried in the old St. Louis cemetery in the northeast quarter of Paris, but both the location and the fact that his body had found a resting place there were forgotten. Even the cemetery itself had passed from memory and a row of small houses covered the sacred God's Acre.

The United States has had as ambassador to the court of France, General Horace Porter, a Son of the American Revolution, and lately the honored chief of that patriotic organization. To belong to that organization is to love a hero, to delight in the brave deeds of the Revolution. So General Porter, at his

own expense, instituted a search in forgotten records, and later by digging and delving, till at length the body of the naval hero was found and fully identified.

So the remains of the great captain have come back to the land he loved so well. The government sent Rear Admiral Sigsbee, with the cruiser *Brooklyn*, to bring to his adopted country the body of the "Little Commodore." In a casket of lead, enclosed in another of wood, the earthly remains of the



Kirkbean Parish Church, Arbigland, Where John Paul Jones was Baptized.

great commander rested on the deck of the *Brooklyn*, draped in colors lovingly presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution, through their honored chief, Mrs. Donald McLean. Around the hallowed dust armed soldiers kept their sacred vigil.

Before the cruiser sailed from France great tribute was paid

to the departing hero by the land of Lafayette, and a French warship, *Jurian de La Graviere*, accompanied John Paul Jones on his last voyage.

He sailed into Annapolis harbor surrounded by a squadron "that could have put to flight all the sea fighters of the world" of Revolutionary days.



Abandoned St. Louis Cemetery, Paris, Burial Place of John Paul Jones.

On the 24th of July, 1905, accompanied by an imposing guard of honor, the earthly remains of John Paul Jones were conveyed on the naval tug *Standish* to a float draped and moored to the wharf. From this it was transferred to the vault in the grounds of the Naval Academy. At last he reposes in the soil "of the land he loved, for whose liberty he fought, whose honor he maintained."

The flag and I are twins.—*John Paul Jones.*

THE COAT OF ARMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mary Putnam Gridley, Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Greenville, South Carolina.

Upon the destruction of royalty in South Carolina by the Declaration of Independence, an impression seal was thought indispensable—what was it to be?

A representation must be selected to symbolize, not the characteristics or historic associations of an hereditary dynasty, but the new-born sovereign, the entire people.

While such a seal was being designed it seems the one of Governor Drayton was used upon state papers. This was probably what we would call the coat of arms of the Drayton family. After using this for a while, finally, the one now in use was adopted.

On the front side of the seal is a palmetto tree, growing on the seashore erect, while at its base is a torn-up oak tree. Just below the branches of the palmetto are two shields; twelve spears are bound to the stem of the palmetto, their points raised upward; below this 1776 in large figures. At the top of the seal the words "South Carolina;" at the bottom of the same, "Animis, opibusque, parati." Reverse side of the seal a woman is represented walking on the seashore holding in her right hand a laurel branch (in her left the folds of her robe), looking eastward. At the top of the seal are the words "Dum, spiro, spero," and within the field below the figure is inscribed the word "Spes."

The seal is in the form of a circle. The palmetto side was designed by Wm. Henry Drayton. The tree represents the fort on Sullivan's Island. The shield bearing March 26th alludes to the day on which the constitution of South Carolina was ratified. The one bearing the date 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence. The twelve spears represent the twelve states which first acceded to the Union. The oak tree alludes to the British fleet, as being made of oak timbers—1776 to the year the constitution of South Carolina was passed—to the

battle fought on Sullivan's Island, to the Declaration of Independence, and the year when the seal was ordered to be made.

The reverse of the seal is said to have been designed by Arthur Middleton. The woman walking on the seashore amidst the swords and daggers represents Hope. The laurels represent the honor that Colonel Moultrie, his officers and his men had gained on that memorable day on Sullivan's Island.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THEN AND TO-DAY.

DEDICATED TO THE MARY HAMMOND WASHINGTON CHAPTER.

Mrs. J. N. Talley.

Brave were the women who fought at home
Armed with spinning-wheel and with loom,
Weaving a web that should overcome
The tattered patriot's sternest foe—
Cold, that lurked in the shrouding snow
When the fires of Valley Forge burned low.

Fearless their hands that tenderly bound
The shattered limb and the gaping wound
While the battle's fury thundered 'round.
Oh Daughters! Well, in the days that are fled,
With souls that were weary and hearts that bled
Did ye work for the living and weep for the dead!

Unto your memory honor we pay—
We who are called the Daughters to-day.
Tokens of love at those shrines we lay,
That are hallowed by memories of the hour
That broke the bonds of oppression's power
And gave us liberty for a dower.

For the freedom we prize, our fathers fell.
Ours be the task, through the years, to tell
The fame of those heroes who fought so well.
Ours be the hands that shall sweep away
The dust of a century from their clay,
Twining the laurel and the bay,

Through the length and breadth of our mighty land
Whose strong foundations firmly stand
On the graves of that patriotic band,
And still with our tears those graves are wet—
Lest ever the people should forget
The sacred past and the nation's debt,
That with love for the past we are striving to pay—
We who are called the Daughters to-day.

REVOLUTIONARY DATA FOR DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Readers of the magazine may be interested in the fact that 1,719 new records of Revolutionary soldiers were received by the National Society during the past year.

This puts to flight the theory of those who have maintained that, after the first few years of its existence, no new historical data would be added to the archives of the society; but that membership would be confined principally, to descendants of soldiers whose histories were already on file. The record of the past twelve months shows that fifteen years of research have not exhausted the storehouse of Revolutionary history, and it also shows an increasing interest along historical as well as genealogical lines; and a desire to continue the work until the name of the last hero of the Revolution is placed upon our roll of honor.

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,

Genealogist, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Some subscribers to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE ask: "Where can we send for some of the small flags made by the granddaughter of Betsey Ross?"

Mrs. C. M. Bissell, Albany, New York, has recently presented Pales-trello Chapter with a facsimile of the first flag made in 1777, by Betsey Ross. The facsimile was made June, 1904, by Rachel Albright, aged 94, granddaughter of Betsey Ross.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, was presented with a beautiful album by many regents and Daughters of New York state, on Chapter day of Mohegan Chapter, as recorded on another page, under chapter work.

The album was beautifully bound in white vellum with illuminated title pages—the Mohegan Indian on the first page, the insignia of the society on the second, followed by the seal. The album contained the following heartfelt words:

NEW YORK STATE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION RESOLUTIONS.

To Mrs. Donald McLean, as an expression of congratulation upon her elevation to the highest honor in the gift of the society.

In token of the esteem in which she has long been held for her many sterling qualities of heart and mind.

One who through all the years has stood for the eternal principles of right and equality, for which the American Revolution was fought and who, through a genius for leadership has been of incalculable value to every cause she has espoused.

The reward of lofty honors was a just tribute to one who is too great for malice and too loyal to harbor a single feeling, not calculated to better all around her.

The years she has given to her work as a Daughter of the American Revolution have emphasized the value of such worthy services by the women of the Republic.

In token of appreciation of our president general for all she has been to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the past, and tendering our loyal support in every patriotic undertaking, we present this testimonial.

The Indiana state conference will be entertained in the fall by the Piankeshaw Chapter, of New Albany, and by the Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, of Jeffersonville.

Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., entertained the Columbus, Ohio, Chapter, on Flag day. The Hon. Tod B. Gallaway delivered an address on "Flags of all Nations."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

FROM RECORDS OF FIRST CHURCH AT PLAINFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

Acct of men Killed and Died in the Army & navy after April 1775—
belonging to Plainfield, Conn.

Viz:

Sam^l Gary Roxbury 1775
Rofel Spalding d^o [Rosel]
Afa Chapman d^o
John Kingsbury New York ward a prisoner early in 1777
W^m Dunlap New York ward 1776
Sam^l Cole d^o
Jeremiah Shuntup d^o
W^m Turner d^o Captivity
Caesar Parkhurst Negro d^o Sivkhefs [sickness]
Cato Douglafs d^o
James Harris d^o
Jabez Parkhurst d^o Inn^{oo} son (So in original).
Ward Walton d^o
Capt Dan^l Clark Killed at Still Water
19th Sept 1777
Paul Adams Killed ditto ditto
Afa Kingsburys son Killed at Fort miflin nigh Philadelphia
James a negro Boy died at Danbury belonging to Oliver Spalding
Doctor Nat Spalding at Halifax a prisoner the laft of 1777 or 1st
of 1778
Doctor Phinehas Parkhurst at Boston Surgeon of the Brigg *Resistance*
in May 1778
Dan Parish at Newport a prisoner
Simon Spalding in Martineco after being wounded: about June
Enos Tew, New York Captivity
1779
July Doctor Ebenezer Robinfon Jun^r at New York a prisoner

**From the Minutes of the Meeting of June 6-7, 1905,
of the National Board of Management, Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution, National
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.**

WHEREAS, During the Spanish-American war the hospital corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution certified and furnished to the army of the United States nearly 1,000 nurses, and,

WHEREAS, Thirteen of these nurses died in the line of duty in Porto Rico, Cuba and the United States, and,

WHEREAS, The United States Government has given a plot of ground in the National Cemetery at Arlington to the Spanish-American War Nurses Association on which they have erected a monument to these, their comrades, and,

WHEREAS, These dead are our dead, I move that the National Board of Management permit its recording secretary general to enclose and forward a copy of the letter filed herewith, when the corresponding secretary general sends out the copies of the by-laws and constitution to each chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Motion carried.

DEAR MADAM :

During the Spanish-American war the hospital corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution certified and sent out nearly 1,000 nurses, aided in this work by the thirty committees and certain volunteer helpers.

Of these nurses regularly serving in the United States army under contract (for the first time in the history of the country) thirteen died in the line of duty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the United States.

The government has given the Association of the Spanish-American War Nurses a plot of ground in the National Cemetery at Arlington, and they have erected on it a dignified and appropriate monument.

The nurses have undertaken this work themselves, but we feel that these dead are our dead, for we sent them forth to

the lasting credit of our society, and they served and died at their posts to the eternal credit of womanhood.

We have thought each chapter might desire the privilege of contributing \$1.00 toward this monument by way of recording on its minutes its recognition of the courage and devotion of these nurses, who went to the front through the hospital corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution and died in line of duty.

This letter is forwarded through the courtesy of the National Board, and we, the undersigned, would be pleased to have it read at your next chapter meeting if you approve its sentiment and intention.

MARY DESHA,
BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
ELLA LORAIN DORSEY,

Ex-members of the D. A. R. Hospital Corps.

*Honorary members of the
Spanish-American War Nurses Association.*

*The money should be forwarded to
Miss Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer of the
Spanish-American War Nurses Association,
Overbrook, Pa.*

Shortly before Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, state regent, of District of Columbia, sailed for Europe where she is now spending the summer, she was presented with a handsome gavel of polished wood, banded with silver and suitably inscribed.

The presentation was made on behalf of Constitution Chapter, of which Mrs. Mussey is a member, by its regent, Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce.

The gavel was made by pupils of the Manassas Industrial school for colored youth, and was used on last Memorial day by the new president of the board of directors, the Hon. Oswald Garrison Villard, a grandson of the late William Lloyd Garrison. Mrs. Mussey is an active member of the executive board of the school, carrying on the work as it was laid down by her distinguished husband, the late Gen. R. D. Mussey.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. CYRENA TUTTLE WOODS.

Mrs. Cyrena Tuttle Woods, "Real Daughter," is a descendant of William Tuttle, who came from England in 1632. Her grandfather was Captain Thomas Tuttle, born November 30, 1735, son of Thomas and Silence (Sperry) Tuttle. He married, February 1, 1753, at Salisbury, Connecticut, Lydia Owen, daughter of Joseph Owen. His children, all born at Salisbury, were quite well grown when he settled at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont. Captain Tuttle took an active part during the Revolutionary war in the defense of Brandon against the Tories and Indians. His son Chandler was killed by the Indians at Fort Washington.

Mrs. Woods's father was Captain Solomon Tuttle, born September 3, 1757; married first, in 1777, at Brandon, Vermont, to Deborah Strong, daughter of Elisha and Desire (Williams) Strong. He married second, in Athens county, Ohio, Anna Pugsley. He married third, Sarah (Lowe) Seamans, of Putnam, Ohio.

The following is taken from biographical memoirs left in manuscript form (91 pages) by Reverend Chandler Tuttle, born August 22, 1786, son of Captain Solomon, said manuscript now in the family of the late Rev. J. B. Tuttle, of Philadelphia:

"I find in a deposition which my father, Captain Solomon Tuttle, made before Hon. Robert Linsey, one of the associate judges of Athens County, and to which he certified that he was personally acquainted with Solomon Tuttle and knew his statement entitled to credit, that my father entered the service in May, 1775, in Captain Peleg Sunderland's Company, and that he was at the taking of Ticonderoga by Col. Ethan Allen, that he was dismissed in July following, that afterward he enlisted in Captain Robert Corregghan's company in Colonel Eastman's regiment, that he was at the taking of

Fort St. Johns by General Montgomery; he also assisted in capturing a number of vessels on or at the outlet of the lake and was at the taking of Sorelle and was discharged in December. He enlisted about Christmas of the same year in Captain Woodbridge's company under General Wooster and wintered in Montreal. In the following April he was honorably dismissed without a written discharge. Afterward he was enrolled and served as a "minute man" upward of three years. In November, 1779, he, with my mother and their only child at that time were taken prisoners by a party of Indians which had accompanied the British from Canada. My mother and brother through the influence of the British officers were allowed to remain where they were, but my father was taken into Canada and kept by the Indians until the following spring when he was given up to the British. He was then taken to Montreal where there were a number of Tories whom he had helped to expel from the country. They informed the British that he was an active Whig, and he therefore with others was immediately put in irons and lodged in jail as a rebel. After having lain in irons for seven months they were taken off, but he was kept in close confinement until he was regularly exchanged, when he returned to his family, the time of his captivity amounting to one year, nine months and three days. He made deposition to what I have written in substance April 29, 1818."

About 1798 he came to Marietta and then to Athens, building one of the first cabins here. After a residence here of a few years he removed to Sunday Creek, being the first settler in Trimble township. He died November 30, 1830, and is buried on the Boudinot farm, north of Millfield. Two of his grandchildren live in the county, Mr. Austin True, north of Millfield, and Mrs. Daniel Fulton, west of Athens. His daughter, Cyrena, of the third marriage, was born November 22, 1817, in Trimble township. She was married to James J. Woods, November 14, 1839, in Athens county. She was the mother of nine children, three of whom are living. She has had 119 lineal descendants, 89 of whom are living (1904). In March, 1904, she removed from Anthon, Woodbury county, Iowa, to the home of her daughter at Arvada, Colorado.

MRS. FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE,

Historian.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,

CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, chaplain general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been four times elected to that office, being the first to hold that position. President Harrison attended the Church of the Covenant, of which Dr. Hamlin was pastor, and Mrs. Harrison, our first president general, wished Mrs. Hamlin to be chaplain general. She offered the first prayer at the first meeting held at Mrs. Cabell's.

Mrs. Hamlin's descent is from Andrew Ward, who was one of the four sent from the Bay Colony to govern Connecticut, having come over the sea with Winthrop. Since then her ancestors have been pioneers, going in successive generations to New York and thence to Vermont. Her great-grandfather, David Ward, entered the first New York Continental regiment at the age of fourteen; while her great-great-grandfather was killed in the militia during Burgoyne's raid into Vermont. Her grandparents were pioneers in Michigan, where for three generations the "Ward line" was the great steamboat line of the great lakes.

Mrs. Hamlin has been very active in home mission work, being a vice-president in the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, which raises \$600,000 every year for that purpose.

She is a strenuous opponent of Mormonism, and few understand the subject better than she. She is treasurer of the National League of Women's Organizations, that incited the investigation that occurred in congress last winter. It was due to her that resolutions relative to an amendment to the constitution of the United States on polygamy was introduced and unanimously passed at the last congress of the Daughters.

Mrs. Hamlin was elected for the tenth time chaplain of the Children of the American Revolution at the annual meeting just passed.

She was educated in the State Normal School of Michigan;

is a fine parliamentarian, a fluent extempore speaker, having a clear voice and distinct articulation.

She is an enthusiastic Daughter, feeling that the organization has accomplished work possible to no other society—in the union of north and south, the preservation of records, the marking of historical spots, organization for truly patriotic purposes, and kindred work among the children.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER, Allegany Chapter, New York, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, regent. The program relates especially to the politics and literature of the Civil war.

GENERAL EDWARD HAND CHAPTER, Ottawa, Kansas, Mrs. M. L. Ward, regent. The study is on the life of Washington.

ANN CROCKER ST. CLAIR CHAPTER, Effingham, Ill., Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, regent. Topic, "The Colonies."

OLD NORTHWEST CHAPTER, Ravenna, Ohio, Mrs. Irene R. H. Seymour, regent. We note among the topics the Connecticut blue laws.

PIANKESHAW CHAPTER, New Albany, Indiana, Miss Mary E. Cardwill, regent. Many quotations a special feature.

JAMES MADISON CHAPTER, Hamilton, New York, Mrs. Lois Babcock Langworthy, regent. A miscellaneous program.

SHIKELIMO CHAPTER, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. C. Nesbit, regent. A study of Pennsylvania as a Colony.

ST. JOHN DE CREVECOEUR CHAPTER, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Mrs. George H. Cross, regent. Consider and celebrate noted days in American history.

The town of Framingham and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Framingham, Massachusetts, unveiled a monument to the soldiers of the American Revolution, June 17, 1905.

John Paul Jones—"The Bayard of the ocean."
 "The wizard of the briny deep."
 "The daring corsair."
 "The Nelson of our navy."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Mellicent Porter Chapter (Waterbury, Connecticut).—An event of interest was the Colonial tea and loan exhibit given by the chapter under the direction of Mrs. D. F. Webster. It was a financial and a social success. The rooms were decorated with many handsome flags and bunting. In the dining-room were many relics of Colonial and Revolutionary days. In the parlors were interesting booths, especially the spinning room, which was made entirely of old homespun blankets, some of which were woven in elaborate patterns. In this room was a fine display of spinning wheels, reels, etc., ladies in old-time costumes spinning through the sessions. Here was an ancient fireplace furnished according to "ye olden time."

In the silhouette booth many portraits were made in black and white. In the front parlor rare and valuable antiques were exhibited. The receiving party consisted of the acting regent, Mrs. D. F. Webster, and officers of the chapter. These ladies wore Colonial costumes.

Miss Rhoda Thompson, the "Real Daughter" of the chapter, was able to be present. One of the pleasures was the singing of the ladies' chorus. They wore old-style dress and made a pretty picture around the piano as they sang old-fashioned songs.

June 14, 1905, Flag day, will long be remembered by the people who gathered at Andrews' mountain to dedicate the boulder which marks the boundary line between the old towns of Waterbury and Derby. Just at the angle between the ancient towns of Paugasset and Mattatuck (the old Indian names of Derby and Waterbury), this boulder of rough native stone is placed. It is about four feet long and two feet wide, weighing three tons. On the south side is the word "Paugasset," on the north side "Mattatuck, Ancient Boundary, 1680." The inscription on the front of the rock is "Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Derby, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Seymour, Ansonia, 1905." It has been placed in

the midst of a vast lawn, sloping to the valleys below, and there is a magnificent view of the hills for miles around. Standing by the boulder one may look far off to the south and see Long Island Sound in a distant purple haze.

There were several hundred people present, members of the different chapters and their guests, also Sons of the American Revolution. The Mattatuck historical society was represented by the Hon. F. J. Kingsbury, president, and other members. After a social picnic the dedication exercises began. The singing was general and in charge of the Ansonia and Derby Chapters.

The address of welcome was given by the state vice-regent, Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren, of Bridgeport, followed by an historical address on Derby, given by Mrs. Charles H. Pinney. The Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., followed with another historical address dealing with both Paugasset and Mattatuck, in which the history of these ancient towns and the early life of those days were told. A beautiful poem was written and read by the Rev. John Gaylord Davenport, which was greatly enjoyed by all—the stanza that describes the marker is as follows:

“We come the land mark to restore
Here planted in the days of yore,
That still this ‘Twelve Mile Hill’ may bear
The record of the father’s care,
And tell in manner fit and fine,
Where lies the ancient boundary line.
The stake so noted we replace
With that which years can ne’er efface,
Showing with grain of honest pride
The old time wood now petrified!
This boulder once by earthquake tossed,
In watery depths primeval lost,
Down dark abysses rudely thrust,
Then lifted to the cooling crust,
Now seated on the mountain’s brow
Its worthy message to avow,
Henceforth shall stand ‘neath sun and star,
This truth proclaiming near and far,
That now and ever, first and last,
We reverence the sacred past.”

At the close Mr. and Mrs. George W. Andrews entertained all present at their beautiful summer home.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—This has been a year of new enterprises for the Norwalk Chapter.

The Maryville scholarship committee secured by subscription \$25 towards the support of a student and also the money to purchase an expensive brace for the crippled girl to whom the scholarship was awarded.

The foreign citizens' committee used only \$36 from the chapter treasury, yet they not only furnished a room by soliciting furniture and money for the purpose, conducted the educational work by organizing a small library and borrowing books from the public library committee of Connecticut, arranged for table talks at the reading room, a class for wood-carving for boys and two lectures in Hungarian and Italian respectively, illustrated with lantern pictures given in public halls, but it also raised about \$55 by means of a Valentine tea, an Easter egg sale and subscriptions. In May the chapter assisted the educational work by giving a rummage sale which raised nearly \$40, which will leave a balance on hand towards next year's work. The experiments we have made among the foreigners in Norwalk have excited interest elsewhere and the chairman of the committee was twice asked to address other chapters on our methods and ideas, and has answered many letters of inquiry. The statistics of this year show an attendance at the reading room of 1,903, of which 1,686 were boys and girls.

Books loaned: English, 362; Hungarian, 263; Italian, 54. The outside public has shown some interest in our settlement work; two editorials have commended it and gifts of books and periodicals have been received.

The Grumman's Hill committee completed its task of placing a wayside stone at the foot of Grumman's Hill and it was dedicated on July 11th with very brilliant ceremonies, in which the governor of the state, a number of distinguished speakers, and the local military companies participated. The balance in the treasury to the credit of the memorial fund not being sufficient, this committee also showed its financial ability by securing \$51

in subscriptions and \$60 for the services of a band of musicians. Forty dollars was also raised by the committee in charge of the fund for a Connecticut memorial column in the Continental Hall as a tribute to Mrs. Kinney.

The file of Lineage Books has been completed through the gift of the volumes not included before, and all the books belonging to the chapter have been arranged in a neat bookcase.

The chapter scrap-books are increasingly valuable, as they are enriched with the press reports of our work and articles upon local history.—ANGELINE SCOTT, *Historian*.

Caesar Rodney Chapter (Wilmington, Delaware).—One of the pleasant events which has made our meetings delightful was the informal state conference held at the beautiful home of our state regent at Grubbs Landing, on Flag day, June 14th, 128 years since the Betsy Ross flag was first thrown to the breeze. Mrs. Churchman presided and interesting reports were given from the chapters.—S. M. COUNCIL, *Historian*.

District of Columbia.

Presentation of Medals as History Prizes by Mrs. Mussey.

An interesting event occurred at the commencement of the George Washington University, which was held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, District of Columbia, when the state regent, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District, presented two gold medals, awarded for the best essay on American history, offered by a George Washington student. A word or two here regarding these medals may prove interesting. The professor of English and American history of the George Washington University addressed a letter, requesting the aid and co-operation of the Daughters, in stimulating an interest in the study of American history. This was put before the Daughters by Mrs. William Lindsay, always ready, regarding historical and educational matters generally, to lend her gracious aid. The Daughters recognizing the close relationship of Professor Swisher's work and their own, in elevating the standard of American citizenship among the

young men and women of the land, heartily sympathized with the suggestion that they should found a prize to be given for excellence in American history in the George Washington University. In accordance with this sentiment the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia, in May, 1901, agreed to contribute annually twenty dollars to be used for this purpose, the medals having been given each succeeding year. Our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean's presence was gracefully alluded to by President Needham, who made a fine address, elevating and inspiring. The university is about to establish their new home near our hall.—NANCIE OTIS WINSTON, *Corresponding Secretary for the District.*

Jacksonville Chapter (Jacksonville, Florida).—To celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, our historian, Mrs. J. E. Merrill invited the Jacksonville Chapter to spend the day at Woodlawn, the country place of the Merrills, on the banks of the beautiful St. Johns.

The ten mile trip down the river was one of the charming features of a delightful outing. After a bountiful picnic dinner and a stroll around the beautiful grounds, the guests were entertained with a number of selections played by a phonograph.

On Washington's birthday an enjoyable afternoon was spent with Mrs. Lawrence Haynes, regent of the Jacksonville Chapter, who entertained the Daughters and friends with five-hand euchre. Each player was presented with a small silk flag as a souvenir of the occasion. The prizes were commemorative of the day, a fine picture of George Washington, and a box, formed like a hatchet, filled with candy.

Augusta Chapter (Augusta, Georgia) enjoyed an exceptionally pleasant meeting on Flag day, June 14th, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Joseph Cumming, which was appropriately decorated. The treasurer's report showed the chapter's financial condition to be flourishing. It will be of interest to know some items about historic Meadow Garden. In 1902,

January, February, March and April, 121 northern tourists visited George Walton's home; money receipts therefrom, \$30.25. In 1903 there were 138 visitors, receipts \$34.50. In 1904, 163 visitors, receipts \$40.75, and in 1905, 148 visitors, receipts \$37.

The appropriate incidents of the meeting were the papers, which were read by Mrs. Joseph Lamar and Mrs. Sanford Gardner. Mrs. Lamar's paper was upon the origin and evolution of the flag, and Mrs. Gardner's was on the history of the poem, "The Star Spangled Banner," written by Francis Scott Key during the war of 1812. The meeting concluded by the recitation of a beautiful patriotic poem written on Memorial day by an author whose name was withheld. The poem was inspiring and charming, and aroused so much enthusiasm that at its concluding words "The Star Spangled Banner," the chords were struck on the piano, and the entire company joined in a chorus of the patriotic song.—HARRIET GOULD JEFFERIES, *Registrar*.

Mary Hammond Washington Chapter (Macon, Georgia).—The May meeting was held on the 12th, this being the birthday of our first regent, the late Mrs. Mary A. Hammond Washington,—the day, during her life when she delighted to gather about her her friends and the Daughters of the American Revolution; the day, since her passing away, which we observe with loving interest as "Founder's day."

In October, 1890, the society was founded and Mrs. Washington was its first member in Georgia, having become a member in December, 1890, her number in the organization being 81. In February, 1891, she was appointed regent at Macon by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling. This appointment was renewed September 15, 1891, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison signing the appointment. There was little general knowledge of the objects of the society, its broad patriotism in the method of becoming a member, and so it was not until October 30, 1893, that this chapter was formally organized at her home. In the interim, the boasted Atlanta spirit has stood that city in good part and a chapter was fully organized there; so while Atlanta

claims the first chapter, nothing can rob us of our pride in the distinction of having as our founder and first regent, *the first member in Georgia, the first regent in Georgia* by appointment from Washington, and above all, a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution. Filled with the earnest patriotism of her distinguished father, Col. Samuel Hammond, can we wonder at her active interest in this society. A conference of all national officers and regents was called to meet in Washington in October, 1891. This conference was the first general meeting of the society. Mrs. Washington attended and used her influence to promote the national spirit of the society. At one of the meetings she was publicly presented with the emblem of the society, and later with a gold souvenir spoon. In 1899 she was made honorary state regent for life, and the two positions she held until her death.

At our May meeting at Mrs. Washington's home, with her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy, an account of Mrs. Washington's connection with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was embodied in a paper on "The Purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and What the Society has Accomplished." by Mrs. Clem. Powers Steed. Miss Mary Patterson, in a delightful talk told of what the future holds for us as Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Edgar A. Ross, regent of the Nathaniel Macon Chapter, our new Macon chapter, gave an interesting account of the recent congress at Washington.

A charming feature of the meeting was the privilege of viewing many interesting and historical relics of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods; also of the time of the Louisiana purchase, when Colonel Hammond was its first military governor, and of a still later period, when General Lafayette visited Georgia in 1825.

The Mary Hammond Washington Chapter does not boast of its works, yet we are not idle, for we contribute yearly to Continental Hall, to Meadow Garden at Augusta, the home of one of Georgia's three signers, and to the Oglethorpe monument fund. Locally, our work is chiefly among the schools, prizes being offered in the grammar and high school for the best es-

says on given historical subjects, and recently our chapter has "adopted" two of our rural schools, supplying them with flowers, pictures and enough books and magazines to form a nucleus for substantial libraries.—MRS. CLEM. POWERS STEED, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Illinois.—The ninth annual conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution met in Monmouth by invitation of the Mildred Warner Washington Chapter. On the evening of May 31st the delegates met at an informal reception, where they enjoyed a social hour and were entertained with music, a poem and refreshments.

The state regent, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden, called the conference to order at 10 a. m. Thursday morning, June 1st, in the First Presbyterian Church, which was beautifully decorated. Roll call showed twenty-one chapters represented. The reports of officers included the report of former state regent, now vice-president general, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, and of the newly appointed state historian, Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn, of Moline.

At the close of the morning session an enjoyable luncheon was served and a number of toasts were given and responded to in an interesting manner.

At the afternoon session Professor Blair, of the University of Illinois, assisted by Mr. Wyman, of Champaign, gave an enjoyable talk, illustrated by the stereopticon, on the work accomplished at Fort Massac.

Thursday evening a reception was tendered the Daughters at the Elks' parlors, at which an elaborate program of music and recitations was rendered.

Friday morning breakfast was given at the residence of Mrs. Almon Kidder, which was served on the veranda and lawn. At the Friday morning session, Mrs. E. S. Walker, of Springfield, moved that the Illinois state conference pledge \$1,500 to furnish front corner room in Continental Hall. Carried.

Moved and carried to appropriate \$75 each to Fort Massac fund and Illinois room of Continental Memorial Hall. It was announced that Mrs. M. T. Scott, of Bloomington, and Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, had each subscribed \$100 to Fort

Massac monument fund. Mrs. William Butterworth, of Moline, and Mrs. Becker, regent of Chicago chapter, each donated \$25.

The election resulted in Mrs. Robert W. Colville, of Galesburg, for secretary; Mrs. Mary F. Dickie, of Bunker Hill, treasurer; Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn, of Moline, historian.—ANNETTE GUYER KIMBALL, *State Secretary*.

Puritan and Cavalier Chapter (Warren county, Illinois).—About twenty members of the chapter observed Flag day by special invitation, and were delightfully entertained at the home of their regent, Mrs. Henry Staat.

The day was an ideal June day, sunshiny and warm, attended by a welcome breeze, and the ride of six miles or more into the country was exhilarating. At the close of luncheon the hostess presented the chapter with a beautiful silk flag, on standard, which was firmly set in a base representing the insignia of the organization. One of the members responded with an informal speech of acceptance.

The oldest member present was the aged mother of the regent, who in September next will be ninety-eight years old. She is a very patriotic old lady, and refers with pride to her Revolutionary ancestors. Although blind for many years, she occupies her time knitting, and entertaining her friends with reminiscences of her early pioneer days. Before dispersing for their homes a short business meeting was held and at its close "America" was heartily rendered, in commemoration of the day, and to stimulate patriotism.

Daniel Boone Chapter (Boone, Iowa), felt cause for rejoicing at the close of the convention at Washington, they having returned to them a state regent in the person of their esteemed member, Mrs. J. L. Stevens. On her return she was tendered a reception at the home of our regent, Mrs. C. T. Ballou. The chapter is proud of Mrs. Stevens. She is a woman of excellent judgment and sterling qualities. She traces her genealogy to John Alden of the *Mayflower*.—*Historian*.

Missouri was represented at the Fourteenth National Congress by Mrs. John R. Walker, our vice-president general; Mrs. Wallace Delafield and Mrs. Western Bascome, state regent and state vice-regent, respectively; delegates, alternates and visitors, numbering in all twenty-one.



Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb,
Regent, Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Mrs. Walker's re-election was gratifying to Missouri, as well as National Daughters. At a satisfactory state meeting held during the congress Mrs. Delafield and Mrs. Bascome were re-elected. Then it was decided to hold the annual state conference, October 4th, at Kansas City, in accordance with an invitation previously extended by Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Mrs. McLean has already signified her intention of coming west in the early fall to look after far-away Daughters, and she has accepted an invitation to be the guest of Mrs. T. B. Tomb, regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, during the conference.

For other reasons this will be an auspicious time, since it is the week of the annual fall festivities, including the "Priest of Palace" ball.

Medals to the successful contestants in United States history awarded by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter were presented by the regent at the three different high schools in June. She said in part:

"Once again the opportunity has come to me to be the medium through which an evident knowledge of United States history is to be recognized by the bestowal of a reward of merit on behalf of Elizabeth Benton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All history is of value, but our national history constitutes an inspiring foundation for our citizenship. The early characters of our national history can be likened to the sturdy pioneers who blazed a path through our trackless forests, prairies and desert lands—as they, themselves, were pioneers from the old world forced by their new world surroundings to undertake and accomplish what was deemed best for their present and future welfare, which the lapse of time has magnified as heroic: although at the transpiring of what we deem heroic events, it is doubtful if the makers stopped to consider much else besides the betterment of their conditions.

"And, departing left behind them
Footprints in the sands of time.
Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's devious main,
A forlorn and ship wrecked brother,
Seeing might take heart again!"

"In the contest for the medal, competitors have all exhibited a clear comprehension of the series of questions propounded, but, as in all human endeavor some have excelled, and it is to reward the chiefest of these that the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution has commissioned me, as its regent, to present these medals as a reward of merit.

"I now take pleasure in presenting you with this jewel which I trust you will consider an inspiring reminder of your excelling in historical knowledge and may it also stimulate you to do all things well."

Unbounded enthusiasm has characterized Mrs. Tomb's official reign these last two years, resulting in an unusual growth of the chapter membership, and she has given other evidences of her inherent patriotism. Her interest is keen and her work fruitful.

With regard to the work of the St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis, the erecting of a boulder to mark the graves of unknown soldiers removed from old Fort Bellefontaine to Jefferson Barracks is the completion of a scheme in which the government assisted them. This is a real cause for which the patriotism of the chapter appeals to the public.

They celebrated Flag day by an excursion to the barracks for the unveiling of this marker. Jefferson and Laclede Chapters, Sons and the Children were of the party.

There is much activity among state Daughters in the interest of Continental Memorial Hall fund as evinced by assuming such a responsibility, the fulfillment of which is a state memorial room in that building at a cost of \$1,500. The assistance of all state chapters can be depended upon. Aided by her chapter the Elizabeth Benton, of Kansas City, Mrs. John R. Walker, our vice-president general, and a member of the ways and means committee, was enabled to carry to Washington in April \$300 for this special purpose. Several sums were given Mrs. Walker by those other than Daughters. Among them, \$100 from Mrs. J. T. Bird, who is eligible but not a member. At Mrs. Walker's solicitation a previous contribution had been sent to the hall fund and the chapter pledged to give \$25 annually until the completion of this memorial.—FRANCES KELLER BRISTOL, *State Historian*.

New Mexico.—New Mexico has reason to feel proud of her work during the past year.

An exceptionally fine chapter, the Lew Wallace, has been organized at Albuquerque, and it is steadily growing, both in numbers and patriotic interest.

The Jacob Bennett Chapter, at Silver City, has been presented with two log houses which are to be connected and used

as chapter rooms. The literary work done by this body of women is most gratifying.

The Sunshine Chapter, at Santa Fe, has changed its name to the Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter, out of respect to the memory of the gallant soldier, General Stephen W. Kearny, of the United States army, who, in 1846, gained possession of New Mexico without the shedding of a drop of blood; and whose good judgment and rare tact in a few years made an alien people good and loyal supporters of the American constitution and the flag.

Through the kindness of Hon. W. H. Andrews, the chapter at Santa Fe has been given the use of the most historic room in the United States, the reception room in the governor's palace.

The state regent, Mrs. Prince, had the room decorated and painted in the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, blue and white, and completely furnished, for the use of all the Daughters, visiting, as well as local.—MARY C. PRINCE, *State Regent*.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany county, New York) met June 20th with the regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward. The house was gaily decorated with flags and flowers and the table laid for a buffet lunch. The chapter opened with the singing of "America," followed by a delightful program. Mrs. Herbert Barney played a fine piano solo; Mrs. Chamberlain, of Cuba, gave a talk upon the conditions that existed in Allegany county during its early history, at the time when it took a letter a week to come from Boston.

Miss Elizabeth Norton, of New York, treated the members to a mandolin solo, accompanied upon the piano by Miss Bertha Bradt. Mrs. J. E. Middaugh read an interesting paper upon "The Development of the Northern Plain."

A beautiful colonial minuet was danced upon the lawn by eight little men and women dressed in ye old time costumes, the bright colors making a pretty picture against the green foliage. This drill was in charge of Miss McGraw.

Returning to the home the election of officers followed, re-

sulting in the unanimous re-election of the beloved regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward.

Kayendatsyona Chapter (Fulton, New York) takes pleasure in giving its first year's work. We organized with sixteen members, which has increased to twenty-three. Our meetings are held the second Monday of each month. The first hour after the opening service is given to business, the next hour the reading of papers prepared on historic subjects and presentation of Revolutionary incidents, also have a short review of the **AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE**. After this refreshments are served by the hostess.

Prizes were offered to the pupils of the high school having the highest standing in American history for the year, also a prize for the best essay upon "The Origin of the Flag." Our chapter has placed copies of **THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE** and *The Spirit of '76* in the public library. The committee in charge located twenty graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity, and on Memorial day a beautiful and fitting service was held to their memory. As the people in our city have been greatly interested in establishing a hospital, we presented them with a handsome Colonial clock, with the large insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the panel at the base. The second Monday of October being our first meeting, we were delighted to be presented with a very neat and at-



Mrs. James Vincent,
Regent.

tractive year book. On Washington's birthday we held a reception and tea, the Daughters receiving in Colonial gowns, and from the proceeds we made our contribution to Memorial Continental Hall. At the March meeting the members of the chapter regretted to learn that our regent, who had served us so faithfully since our organization, was soon to remove. In the interval a happy surprise was instituted by the members of the chapter, to be held at the home of our registrar, Mrs. C. C. Bacon. The regent was invited to a quiet tea. The chapter arrived with Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, of Syracuse, as guest. The surprise was complete. A fine collation was served, and another surprise, when Mrs. Bacon presented to the regent a box containing a beautifully engraved knife, fork and spoon, with love and regards of the chapter, and with the wish that the gift should be used three times a day. The regent responded in fitting words of kindness and loyalty to her chapter and regret at the parting.—MRS. W. M. HINSDALE, *Recording Secretary*.

Mohegan Chapter (Ossining, New York).—Chapter day was celebrated May 27th by a reception and luncheon at "Rockledge," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Sears Arnold. Mrs. Donald McLean, the recently elected president general was the guest of honor.

A large number of guests came up on a special car from New York to the Scarborough station, where they were met by a receiving committee from Mohegan Chapter. Mr. Arnold's automobile, handsomely decorated with American flags, conveyed Mrs. Donald McLean, president general; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, state regent, New York, and Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, honorary regent Mohegan Chapter, to the house. (The guests passed under an avenue of flags to the residence itself, which was decorated with flags. Over the doorway was a shield used at the time of Lincoln's inauguration as president, by Mr. Arnold's father.)

Those receiving were, Mrs. Clinton Arnold, Miss Clara C. Fuller, regent Mohegan Chapter; Mrs. Donald McLean, president general; Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, honorary regent; Mrs.

Charles H. Terry, regent state of New York; Mrs. James Roberts, state vice-regent, New York; Mrs. Abram S. Underhill, Mrs. Rufus Dutton, Mrs. Milton C. Palmer, Miss M. J. Naramore, Mrs. Remsen W. Nourse and Mrs. Dwight C. Holbrook.

The program of the day was begun by the playing of "Maryland, My Maryland," followed by "My Country 'Tis of Thee." The guests were seated in the library, dining-room, hall and office. The officers and speakers were seated in the large bay-window in the dining-room.

Rev. George W. Ferguson, chaplain of the chapter, offered prayer. Miss Fuller, the regent, made the address of welcome, paying a glowing tribute to Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean responded with affectionate words for the chapter and its officers, mentioning particularly Mrs. Annie Van Rensalaer Wells, the first regent of Mohegan chapter and formerly a member of the New York City Chapter.

Col. John Vrooman, of Herkimer, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of many other patriotic societies, was the next speaker, and gave a brief account of the life of John Paul Jones; by special request.

Mrs. Charles H. Terry, state regent, read an interesting letter which had been written by Admiral Jones to the Countess of Selkirk. Mrs. Roberts, state vice-regent, made a brief address.

Mrs. Henry S. Bowron made a brief address and introduced Col. John W. Vrooman, who had charge of the principal feature of the day, the presentation of an album to Mrs. Donald McLean, containing engrossed resolutions, with the signatures of a large number of chapter regents and individual Daughters of New York state, whose gift it was.

Mrs. Henry G. Munger, regent Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, and Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Mohegan Chapter, were the committee in charge.

Mrs. Donald McLean accepted it in her own inimitable manner. The "Star Spangled Banner" closed the exercises.

Luncheon was served on the spacious verandas.

Miss Katharine M. Moran, of the Conreid opera company,

sang several selections during the program—ELIZABETH M. BOWRON, *Honorary Regent Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution*.

Star Fort Chapter (Greenwood, South Carolina).—For twelve months we have been trying to establish a chapter in Greenwood and at last success has crowned our efforts through the unceasing energy of Miss Louise C. Fleming. After seeing Mrs. H. W. Richardson, state regent, Miss Fleming came home determined to gather the eligible women of Greenwood town and county and form a chapter. Greenwood boasts of six living granddaughters of Revolutionary soldiers. The first meeting was held at Mrs. W. L. Durst's in December, blanks were distributed to the few present. She called another meeting on the 22nd of February, saying surely they will come and honor Washington's birthday. In this she was not disappointed and we had a pleasant meeting at Mrs. Joel Baily's, Mrs. R. F. Fleming presiding in the chair. The election of officers was ordered, which resulted in Miss Louise C. Fleming, regent; Mrs. Wade R. Cotheran, vice-regent; Miss Allison Webb, secretary; Mrs. W. P. Dean, treasurer; Miss Evelyn Rogers, registrar; Mrs. R. F. Fleming, historian. More blanks were distributed, making thirty-three applicants for membership. Mrs. Anne Anderson Tarrant gave reminiscences of the Revolution. She portrayed most vividly the maraudings of the Tories at her grandmother's home. Her grandfather being an active Whig, the Tories took all they found at his house.

Now the question arose, what shall we call our chapter? Mrs. Richardson had written and suggested Ninety-Six, but this could not be accepted, as the town of Ninety-Six is only nine miles from Greenwood there was fear of the two names conflicting, especially if Ninety-Six town should organize a chapter. The naming was postponed until the next meeting, which was held with Mrs. W. P. Dean. Several names were placed before the chapter. Star Fort was unanimously chosen and we now have the Star Fort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Greenwood, South Carolina. Fifteen papers were handed in and forwarded to Washington. Twelve

have been approved and accepted. The fourth Monday in each month is the time for meeting. At the March meeting, with Mrs. W. G. Gambrell, a committee was appointed to form a program for the year's work. Although young and inexperienced, we are determined to be active in perpetuating the heroic deeds and spirit of the women and men who endured so many hardships around the Star Fort, ninety-six district, during the time that tried men's souls—"Lest we forget, lest we forget."—
MRS. R. F. FLEMING, *Historian*.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tennessee).—On June 14th the tenth celebration of Flag day occurred at the home of Mrs. Hardin P. Cochrane. The following attractive and interesting program was given: The regent, Mrs. Henry C. Horton, made a few appropriate remarks on the day, and called for the "presentation of flags;" this consisted of each lady (called by name) presenting a miniature silk flag of some country to the hostess, with an epitome of its history. The following flags were given: Germany, by Mrs. Sallie Jones Harris; Japan, Mrs. Freeman Hyde; Switzerland, Mrs. Robert J. Gordon; Sweden, Mrs. Joseph Eggleston; The Netherlands, Mrs. John R. Roberts; Scotland, Mrs. Henry C. Horton; "Old Glory," Miss Susie Gentry.

Mrs. Hardin P. Cochrane displayed a flag of the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, and read an interesting account of the origin of the Daughters of the American Revolution order. Mrs. Horton spoke at some length on the "unconquered ensigns of Scotland"—giving facts of interest, as did all of the other ladies. Mrs. Robert J. Gordon told of her visit to the Betsey Ross house, from whence issued our "glorious banner, the hope of the free!"

The state historian and also registrar of "Old Glory," Miss Susie Gentry, read a paper on "The Evolution of the American Flag" that showed so much careful preparation and fund of information, that the request was made that it be published, so all the county could enjoy it. The program was interspersed by a fine piano solo by Miss Corinne Farr, two excellent recitations by Misses Lucile Carter and Pattie de Graffenried (a de-

scendent of Baron de Graffenriedt who colonized New Bern, North Carolina), and a vocal solo by Miss Ruth Smith. The day was voted one of the most pleasant of the many celebrated.

The names of the Watauga Chapter and of the Hermitage Chapter were accidentally omitted from the list of chapters donating to the Dorothy Henry Winston monument.

The Marshalltown Chapter, of Iowa, always prompt in good works, sent \$10 to Continental Hall; the regent of the chapter, Mrs. May F. Montgomery contributed \$12.50, and one of the members, Mrs. Jennie H. Davis, took out a life membership, making \$35 in all. This came to the state regent too late to be embodied in her report, so appears here.

"Who counts himself as nobly born
Is noble in despite of place,
And honors are but brands to one
Who wears them not with nature's grace.

"The Prince may sit with clown or churl,
Nor feel himself disgraced thereby;
But he who has but small esteem
Husbands that little carefully.

"Then, be thou peasant, be thou peer,
Count it still more thou art thine own;
Stand on a larger heraldry
Than that of nation or of zone.

* * * * *

"Then dost thou come of gentle blood,
Disgrace not thy good company;
If lowly born, so bear thyself
That gentle blood may come of thee.

"Strive not with pain to scale the height
Of some fair garden's petty wall,
But climb the open mountain side,
Whose summit rises over all."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

For inquire of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers.— *Job VIII.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.



Mrs. Lydia Bolles
Newcomb.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

584. **HOLCOMB.**—Thomas Holcomb went from Dorchester to Windsor, Conn. He represented Windsor and Hartford 1637 in forming the Constitution of Conn.—the first constitution in America. He died Sept. 7, 1657. He had sons Joshua^a b. 1640 (wife Ruth), Benajah b. 1644, Nathaniel b. 1648. Joshua^a had sons Thomas^a b. 1666, Joshua^a b. 1672, d. 1728, Moses^a b. 1686.—*Hist. Windsor.*

In Conn. Colonial Records, Capt. Thomas Holcomb was deputy for Simsbury, 1719, 1720, 1721. Mr. Nathaniel Holcomb was deputy 1720, 1722.

593. **WRIGHT.**—In Conn. Hist. Coll., Vol. VIII, Charles Wright is sergeant 1775 Capt. John Sedgwick's Co.—ensign 1776 in Capt. Titus

Watson's Co. to reinforce the Northern Army—is captain in 1779. In "Conn. Men in Rev." he is in the militia service as captain. (page 548.)

594. STOUGHTON.—A Samuel Stoughton, Jr., married June 6, 1787, Chloe Gillette. She died Sept. 17, 1805, in her thirty-seventh year.—*Windsor Records*.

599. BRADFORD—RIPLEY—COOKE.—Gov. William¹ Bradford, Dept. Gov. Major William² Bradford, Hannah³ married Nov. 28, 1682, Joshua Ripley, Leah⁴ Ripley (married Samuel Cooke of Windham) b. Apr. 19, 1693, son of Stephen. Stephen Cooke married 1679 Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Flagg of Watertown. She died 1721 aged sixty years. Samuel Cooke, their son, b. Dec. 31, 1690, settled in Windham, Conn., married Leah Ripley and had son Capt. Phineas Cooke, who married 1759 Abigail Durant. He was captain of minute men 1773—was at Lexington and Concord 1775—died Jan. 12, 1784.

Abigail Durant, b. before 1738 (daughter of Edward, Jr., Capt., and Anna (Jackson) Durant—mar. 1735), married 1759 Capt. Phineas Cooke. Captain Edward Durant, Jr., was moderator of Town Meeting 1765; chairman on committee 1765 to report on the passage of the Stamp Act; chairman of Committee of Correspondence, 1774, and delegate to Provincial Congress 1774-1775. He died Apr. 10, 1782, aged sixty-seven.—*Hist. Newton, Mass.*

QUERIES.

619. (1) PERRY—VANDEGRIFT.—Would like the ancestry of Lady Susan Perry who lived in Md. (probably Cecil Co.) and married early in the eighteenth century Nicholas (?) Vandegrift. Her descendants are said to have married into the Biddle, Chick, Vandegrift and other Md. families.

(2) MILES—KITTLE.—The ancestry of Abel Miles of Newcastle Co., Del. Lieut. in the Delaware Battalion Flying Camp, commanded by Col. Samuel Pattison, Rev. War. Abel Miles married Elizabeth Kittle, daughter of Cornelius Kittle of Del.

Where and when were they married?

620. STEVENS—BENNETT.—Thomas Stevens came from Eng. and settled in Plainfield, Conn. He had four daughters and seven sons, four of whom were in the Rev. War. Information of the family, especially of the son William, b. 1731, is desired. He went to Penn. and I am not sure whether he enlisted from Conn. or from Penn. He married Alice Bennett.—H. E. S.

621. (1) PARKER.—Information of Jesse Parker, a Rev. soldier from N. York. His birth, death, wife's name, names of his parents, place of enlistment, and time of death. His children were Samuel, who lived and died in Ill. Hosea, who lived in Ky.; died about 1852. John went south in 1820. Aaron b. near Plattsburgh, N. Y., date desired, was in war of 1812, removed to Ky., then to Morgan Co., Ill., died 1849. Elizabeth married Henry Roice and lived in Ky.

(2) **FRYE—OWEN.**—Abiel Frye, of Andover, Mass., "went in 1763 to the then province of Pennsylvania." He was among the early settlers on the Wallenpaapack and for a time the school master. In 1784 he married Abigail (Farnam or Varnum) Owen (widow) daughter of Capt. Eliab Farnum (or Varnum) of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. In 1794 he removed to Chemung Co., N. Y., and in 1806 he returned to Goshen on business and "died there of a fever." What positions did he fill from 1763 to 1794? There is a tradition that he understood surveying, and that he may have been in the commissary department during the Revolution. Information is desired of any service during the Rev. War. He served as Lieut. in the war, 1757-1760, at Lake George.

(3) **FARNAM—KILLAM.**—Capt. Eliab Farnam married Abigail Killam—information of her parents desired. Capt. Farnam died 1807. Where and when? Was he in Rev. war?

(4) **BUCK—FRYE—FOSTER.**—Charles Frederick, son of Abiel Frye, married Matilda Buck, daughter of Elijah and Margaret (Foster) Buck. The record of the marriage of Elijah Buck and Margaret Foster (Forster) is found in the church records of Paxtang and Derry, Penn. (near Harrisburg), Sept. 24, 1771. Information of the parents of Margaret Foster is desired.—D. M. G.

622. **CLARK.**—Was Joseph Clark, born Aug. 7, 1751, d. Dec. 3, 1835, a Rev. soldier? He married Sarah Muzzy. His father, Edward Clark, lived at Haverhill, Mass., and his grandfather, Edward Clark, was in the Louisburg Expedition 1745. The dates of Joseph Clark's birth, death, his ancestry or any information regarding his family will be appreciated.

623. **WHITE—ROGERS.** My gr.-grandfather, William White, b. 1742, wife Eunice Rogers, b. 1745, married at Guilford, Vt., May 12, 1767, had nine children. Where was William White born and who were his parents? A son named Squire White was my grandfather.—I. W.

624. (1) **WILSON—GREEN.**—I would like information of William Wilson said to have been a brother of James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was from Scotland, settled in N. Car. and was in the 2nd battalion N. Car. troops under Col. John Potter. The date of his death desired, also the ancestry of his wife Nancy Green.

(2) **CRAIN—WALTON.**—The ancestry desired of John Crain and of his wife Mildred Walton, of Robertson Co., Tenn. She is said to have been a relative of George Walton, one of the signers of the Dec. of Independence.—ROSEVILLE.

625. (1) **STANLEY—HURLBURT.**—Who were the parents of Sarah Stanley, b. 1748, married at Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 19, 1771, Elijah Hurlburt. Her place of residence at time of marriage is given as Union, Conn., but no record is found, or of her birth.

(2) **HURLBURT.**—Ancestry wanted of Elijah Hurlburt (Holibut) who

married 1725, Abigail Backus daughter of John and Mary (Bingham) Backus. Children were Elisha, Elijah, Ann, Abigail, Jerusha, Nathaniel.—H. J. W.

626. DUNHAM.—I would like to know of Col. Josiah Dunham, who taught school in Windsor, Vt., and afterward in Lexington, Ky., was an officer in the Rev. War. Has any one any knowledge of a Miss or Mrs. Reed, who taught in his school? I have a coat of arms done by her mother which I should like to locate.—M. S. S.

627. (1) STEVENS.—SWEETSER.—Ancestry desired of Elizabeth Stevens of Malden, Mass., who married Nov. 15, 1738, John Sweetser of N. Yarmouth, Me.

(2) COLE.—Ancestry of Elizabeth Cole who married 1700-1, Simon Jefferds, of Salem, Mass.

(3) COOMBS.—Ancestry of Jonathan Coombs (Combs) who went from Dunstable or Merrimac, N. H., to Waterville, Me., between 1780-1790.—M. B. F.

628. (1) BRYANT—BRADFORD.—The lineage of Levi Bryant is desired, who resided at Plympton, Mass., 1777, and married Lydia Bradford Dec. 25, 1777. He enlisted 1775.

(2) THOMPSON—ELLIS.—Also the lineage of Susan Thompson who married Stephen Ellis.

(3) STANDISH.—Information of descendants of Miles Standish desired.—M. P. H.

629. MITCHELL—LUNT.—Robert Mitchell married Oct. 2, 1794, in Newburyport, Mass., Sarah Lunt. Dates of birth, death and also ancestry of Robert Mitchell. Was he married twice? If so, what was the name of his first wife—M. A. F.

630. SPINK.—Wanted ancestry of Alice, wife of Robert¹ Spink, 1615-1695. Also ancestry of Deborah, wife of Shibna² Spink 1724, of R. I. and Mass. Also ancestry of Deborah Wilkinson, wife of Shibna⁴ Spink, 1757-1841.

Robert¹ Spink was born in France or Eng. 1615; arrived in America 1635 in ship Speedwell. His will was proved in Kingston, R. I., 1695. His son Ishmael² Spink, b. 1680, married 1702 Deliverance Hall, daughter of William and Alice (Tripp) Hall. Their son Shibna³ was born in E. Greenwich, R. I., 1724. In 1783 he is called Captain Shibna Spink. It is supposed that he married Deborah Wilkinson, b. 1764, of Hancock, daughter of Jeremiah and Amy (Whipple) Wilkinson. The Spink family intermarried with the families of Bradford, Paine, Tripp, Potter, Hazard, Hall, Waite, Reynolds, Vaughan, Tarbox, Jacques, Huling, Sherman, Wilkinson and possibly Norman and Buckley. Any information will be appreciated—K. L. McM.

631. ROSS.—Can any one give me information of the military service of my grandfather, Isaac Ross? He came to South Bend, Ind., in 1842 and died 1843, Jan. 31, 83 years old, at the house of his son, Benjamin Ross. His wife Elizabeth Pembroke survived him ten years and

drew his pension. He lived near Baltimore, Md., for a time and possibly enlisted from there. He had a family of eighteen children.

632. (1) DUDLEY—BUSHNELL.—What was the given name of ——— Dudley who married in 1736 James Bushnell, son of Ephraim Bushnell, of Saybrook?

(2) ANDREWS.—Who were the parents of Rebecca Andrews, of Hartford, who married Thomas, eldest son of Alexander and Chloe (Wait) Bushnell?

(3) MATTHEWS.—Ancestry wanted of William Matthews who lived in Branford, Conn., died in New Haven, 1684, and married Jane ———. Her full name is desired.

(4) TYLER.—Information of William Tyler, of Milford, Conn., from Devonshire, Eng. He had sons Roger, John and William.

(5) DOOLITTLE—TYLER.—Hezekiah Doolittle, b. May 25, 1711, married Hepsibah Tyler. Date of her birth desired and her ancestry. They had a daughter Bethiah who married Jonathan Smith of Litchfield, Ct.—C. I. I.

633. (1) EVANS.—Information wanted of Col. George W. Evans who moved from Baltimore, Md., to Georgia, 1800. Was he a descendant of Solomon Evans of Md., who married (probably) a daughter of Betty Holland?

(2) TURNER.—In the Am. M. Mag., July, 1902, mention was made of Major Turner who married Miss Ellzey, and had a son William. I am a granddaughter of James Turner and gr.-granddaughter of Jackson Turner of Md. and should like information of the above mentioned Turner.—C. H. B.

634. LEWIS—BELL.—Ancestry desired of Russell Bell Lewis, M. D., b. in Frankfort, Ky., Mar. 31, 1823. His mother was Maria Bell, of Bellsgrove, Ky. His father, Russell Lewis, was born probably in Boston and emigrated to Ky. about 1820. He died in Frankford, Ky., 1823, suddenly, when the son Russell Bell was six months old. Mrs. Lewis married, 2nd, William C. Lindsay, and they removed to Missouri. Russell Bell Lewis died Oct. 26, 1903, in his 81st year.—J. C. L. F.

635. (1) CUSHMAN.—Whom did Seth Cushman, of Dartmouth, Mass., marry? Any information concerning him will be welcome. His son Seth and wife Nancy Rundle moved from New York to Sullivan Co., Ind., in 1818.

(2) RUNDLE.—Who were the parents of Nancy Rundle? She was a native of New York, and had brothers Abijah and Jared Rundle.

(3) SACHERWELL.—Who were the parents of Eleanor Sacherwell of Md.? She was the wife of Samuel Dennis of Bucks Co., Penn. She was a descendant of the old English Sacherwell family.—F. F. I.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1905.

President,

MRS. EDNA WHITTED DUBOIS,
2010 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN-EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies,

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents,

<p>MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING, 1406 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.</p>	<p>MRS. E. S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Alexandria, Va.</p>
<p>MRS. JOSEPH PAUL, Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.</p>	<p>MRS. HENRY L. MANN, The Cecil, Washington, D. C.</p>
<p>MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER, 1401 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.</p>	<p>MRS. GEORGE MARSH, 916 Twenty-third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.</p>
<p>MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE, 1725 P Street, N. W., Washing- ton, D. C.</p>	<p>MRS. HERSEL B. MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.</p>
<p>MRS. GEORGE W. BAIRD, 1505 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.</p>	<p>MRS. WALTER H. WEED, 1730 Columbia Road, Washing- ton, D. C.</p>

*Recording Secretary,**Registrar,*

MISS ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
937 Rhode Island Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
1538 T Street, N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C.

*Corresponding Secretary,**Treasurer,*

MISS MARTHA N. HOOPER,
1303 P Street, N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C.

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Square, Wash-
ton, D. C.

Chaplain,

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1316 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

SUBMITTED AT ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1905.

Madam President, Members of the Board, Society of the Children of the American Revolution: I have the honor to present the following report of my work for the year from April, 1904, to April, 1905:

857 Application blanks sent.

162 Copies of Constitution.

165 Lists of National Officers.

420 Poems and salutes to the flag.

30 Permits for stationery, and I have attended to all correspondence pertaining to the same.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA N. HOOPER,
National Corresponding Secretary.

MAY MEETING, 1905.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, May the eleventh.

Members present: Miss McBlair, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Hamlin, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Baird, Miss Hooper, Miss Yeatman, Miss Tulloch.

The president and vice-president presiding not being present the secretary called the meeting to order and requested nominations for chairman.

Mrs. Howard was nominated and having been elected assumed the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain.

At this time the vice-president presiding entered the meeting and Mrs. Howard resigned the chair in her favor.

The secretary's minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The corresponding secretary reported that she had sent out 95 sets of application blanks and written three letters during the month.

Her report was accepted.

The treasurer reported \$56.00 receipts for the month, disbursements \$44.45, leaving a working balance on hand of \$156.73. Her report was accepted.

She asked instructions regarding a check for \$100 received from Mrs. Lothrop as a gift in the name of the Children of the American Revolution in Massachusetts.

It was moved and carried that she be authorized, should it become necessary, to turn over Mrs. Lothrop's gift of \$100 in the name of the Massachusetts Children of the American Revolution, to the treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be applied to the Children's Room in the Continental Memorial Hall.

The registrar reported 32 applicants for membership. On motion the recording secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their admission to the society provided all dues were paid. This was accordingly done and the report accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization of local societies being absent the secretary read her report.

She presented the resignation of Miss Fanny E. Morrison, state director for Utah, the nomination of Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart for re-appointment as state director for Ohio and of Mrs. John C. Barrows as state promoter for Missouri on request of Mrs. Western Bascome, state director for Missouri.

On motion the resignation of Miss Morrison was accepted with regret, and the nomination of Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Barrows confirmed. The report was accepted.

The secretary read the minutes of the annual convention which were approved.

She also read a letter received by her from Mrs. Darwin containing a report on printing the constitution, and suggesting the advisability of having more copies printed. It was moved and carried that she be authorized to have 100 additional copies printed.

The amendments of which Mrs. Darwin gave notice at the last meeting were then taken up.

The amendment to the by-laws, article IV, changing the date on which the treasurer is required to have her accounts ready for audit from February 15th, to April 15th, was carried.

That of article II of the by-laws relative to initiation fees of honorary members of societies was also carried.

The consideration of the motion to insert in the printed information which accompanies the list of National Officers the statement regarding transfers from the Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution, was deferred until after the publication of the proceedings of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress.

The secretary read a letter from Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith accepting her appointment as honorary vice-president, and inquiring about the banner which she presented to the Red, White and Blue Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, and also about the dues of her grandsons who belong to that society.

Instructions for a reply to be made Mrs. Smith were given to the secretary.

The subject of the renting of headquarters was introduced and discussion thereof postponed until the next meeting.

The registrar asked the privilege of presenting two additional applicants for admission to the society, which was granted and the secretary, under instructions, cast the ballot admitting them.

Mrs. Hamlin stated that a certain privileged communication which a former corresponding secretary was instructed to send to the Church of the Covenant to be placed in the safe, has not been received.

The secretary was therefore directed to communicate with the former officer on the subject.

The chairman appointed the following committees: Finance, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Fleming; printing, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Marsh; auditing, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Tweedale.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA C. TULLOCH,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 1905.*

Through the generosity of Mrs. George F. Baird, a national vice-president of the society, the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, is enabled to offer a second silver loving cup as a prize to the Child or society of the Children of the American Revolution which sends before April 19, 1906, the largest sum for the Children's room in the Memorial Continental Hall, to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. LUCIA BROTHERSON-TYNG, chaplain and charter member, Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Illinois, was called to life everlasting on the evening of Independence day, 1905. The chapter mourns her loss in loving words and would "pay to her memory the highest tribute of enduring love in the endeavor to follow humbly where she trod."

MRS. CHARLES H. MORRISON, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, died June 13, 1905. She was daughter of Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, first state regent of Indiana. She was much loved and is mourned by a large circle of friends.

MISS JENNIE PERRY PORTER, Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams, Massachusetts, died April 29, 1905, greatly lamented. She was charter member and treasurer of the chapter. The chapter passed resolutions expressing their great sorrow.

MRS. GRACE MERWIN PROVOST, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, entered into rest at Dubuque, Iowa, April 19, 1905. A loyal, devoted and much loved member.

MRS. SUSAN M. CLAY, Lexington, Kentucky, mother of Miss Lucretia Clay, died February 25, 1905. She was the daughter of John I. Jacob, Louisville. Her husband was James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay. The death of Mrs. Clay takes away one of the important links connecting the present Kentucky with a glorious past. Mrs. Clay was born in 1823. Her life and that of her kinsfolk are closely interwoven with the great history of our nation.

MISS ELLA M. CALLOWAY, charter member, John Paul Chapter, Madison, Indiana, died November 28, 1904. She was a gifted and enthusiastic worker, a lady of high Christian character and is greatly missed by the chapter and city. The chapter passed resolutions of sorrow and held a memorial service in her memory.

MRS. SUSAN ATWATER GILLETTE, Oshkosh Chapter, died at her home in Kenosha, Wisconsin, June 15, 1905, at the advanced age of ninety-five. She was a "Real Daughter." Was the widow of Judge Gurdin Gillette, and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Ward, of Oshkosh, who is also a member of the local chapter.



OFFICIAL.

**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution**

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**National Board of Management
1905.**

President General.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1906.)

MRS. GREENLIEF W. SIMPSON, Mass., 108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.	MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J., 112 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, Connecticut, Bristol, Connecticut.	MRS. JOHN N. CAREY, Indiana, 1150 N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.
MISS LUCRETIA HART CLAY, Kentucky, Box "466," Lexington, Kentucky.	MRS. A. E. HENEGER, Virginia, Harrisonburg, Virginia.
MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H., 1911 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.	MRS. ROBERT E. PARK, Georgia, 48 Merritt's Ave., Atlanta, Georgia.
MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md., 407 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.	MRS. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin, 286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Term of office expires 1907.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,
360 Withers Building, Norfolk, Va. | MRS. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Tennessee,
237 East Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| MRS. MARY WOOD SWIFT, California,
824 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal. | MR. LINDSAY-PATTERSON, N. C.
Winston-Salem, North Carolina. |
| MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, Illinois,
"Overlook," Moline, Illinois. | MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN, N. Y.
Pelham Manor, New York. |
| MRS. ORLANDO J. HODGE, Ohio,
1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. | MRS. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, S. C.,
Spartanburg, South Carolina. |
| MRS. FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont. | MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
1324 North Nevada Avenue,
Colorado Springs, Colorado. |

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,

1316 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General.MISS MARY DESHA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Corresponding Secretary General.**MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Registrar General.**MRS. J. STEWART JAMIESON,
Alexandria, Virginia.**Treasurer General.**MRS. M. E. S. DAVIS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Historian General.**MRS. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,
1415 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.**Assistant Historian General.**MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington D. C.**Librarian General.**MISS ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
1205 K St., Washington, D. C.

(All official mail to be sent to 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.)

State Regents and State Vice-Regents.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Alabama, | MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
MRS. AURORA P. MCCLELLAN, Athens. |
| Alaska, | MRS. WILLIAM L. DISTIN, Sitka. |
| Arizona, | MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 353 N. 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
MRS. CLARENDON SMITH, 912 S Street, Washington, D. C. |
| Arkansas, | MRS. LUCIAN W. COY, Little Rock.
MRS. PHILIP D. SCOTT, Van Buren. |
| California, | MRS. HARRY GRAY, St. Dunston, San Francisco.
MRS. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM, Hotel Angelus, Los Angeles. |
| Colorado, | MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1401 Gilpin Street, Denver.
MRS. OLIVER WM. MALLABY, 1707 Lake Avenue, Pueblo. |
| Connecticut, | MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 46 Park Street, New Haven.
MRS. TRACY BRONSON WARREN, 504 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport. |

Delaware,	MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont. MRS. EUGENE DU PONT, Wilmington, "Pelleport."
Dist. of Columbia,	MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 416 Fifth St., Washington, D. C. MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1830 T Street, Washington, D. C.
Florida,	MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, Jacksonville. MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 West Church Street, Jacksonville,
Georgia,	MRS. JAMES A. ROUNSAVILLE, Rome. MRS. P. W. GODFREY, Covington.
Idaho,	MRS. DAVID H. TARR, Teton.
Illinois,	MRS. BENJAMIN A. FESSENDEN, Highland Park. MRS. EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, 1125 S. Fifth St., Springfield.
Indiana,	MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette. MRS. ROBERT S. ROBERTSON, Fort Wayne.
Indian Territory,	MRS. RICHARD C. ADAMS, Fort Gibson and 1319 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
Iowa,	MRS. JOHN L. STEVENS, Boone. MRS. DRAYTON WILSON BUSHNELL, Council Bluffs.
Kansas,	MRS. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside," Wichita. MRS. EUGENE F. WARE, Topeka.
Kentucky,	MRS. CHARLES H. TODD, 603 Frederick Street, Owensboro. MRS. WILLIAM WARREN, Danville.
Louisiana,	MRS. C. HAMILTON TEBALTY, 623 Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
Maine,	MISS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BALDWIN, 135 Cedar St., Bangor. MRS. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
Maryland,	MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore. MISS ELEANOR MURDOCK JOHNSON, Frederick.
Massachusetts, ..	MRS. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm Street, Danvers. MRS. GEO. L. MUNN, 2 Northampton Street, Easthampton.
Michigan,	MRS. WM. J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit. MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
Minnesota,	MRS. JOHN EDSON BELL, 2401 Park Avenue, Minneapolis. MRS. CHARLES T. THOMPSON, 502 S. 9th Street, Minneapolis.
Mississippi,	MISS ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL, Box 214, Natchez. MRS. EGBERT R. JONES, Holly Springs.
Missouri,	MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Pl., St. Louis. MRS. WESTERN BASCOMBE, 3059 Westminster Pl., St. Louis.
Montana,	MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE MCCrackEN, Hamilton. MRS. WALTER HARVEY WEED, "The Rochambeau," Washing- ton, D. C.
Nebraska,	MRS. S. C. LANGWORTHY, Seward. MRS. CONRAD HOLLENBECK, 606 East Military Ave., Fremont
New Hampshire,	MRS. JOHN McLANE, Milford. MRS. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, Derry.
New Jersey,	MISS ELLEN MECUM, Salem. MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad Street, Elizabeth.
New Mexico,	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
New York,	MRS. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn. MRS. HENRY L. ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
North Carolina, ..	MRS. GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN, Morganton. MRS. THOMAS SETTLE, Asheville.
North Dakota, ..	MRS. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
Ohio,	MRS. JAMES L. BOTSFORD, 664 Wick Avenue, Youngstown. MRS. JOSEPH B. FORAKER, 1500 16th St., Washington, D. C. and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oregon,	MRS. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 7th Street, Portland.

- Oklahoma Ty., .. MRS. MARY E. CARPENTER, 212 W. 15th St., Oklahoma City.
 MRS. LENA DARRELL GARDNER, 330 East 10th St., Oklahoma City.
- Pennsylvania, ... MRS. ALEXANDER E. PATTON, Terrace Villa, Curwensville.
 MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY, Mickleys and 902 F St., Washington, D. C.
- Rhode Island, ... MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, 115 Pelham St., Newport.
 MRS. STEPHEN F. FISK, 14 Main Street, Pawtucket.
- South Carolina, . MRS. HENRY WARREN RICHARDSON, Columbia.
 MRS. VIRGINIA MASON BRATTON, Yorkville.
- Tennessee, MRS. CHAS. B. BRYAN, 362 Vance Street, Memphis.
 MRS. EDWIN S. GARDNER, Saundersville.
- Texas, MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston.
 MRS. THOMAS GROCE, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston.
- Utah, MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, Park City.
- Vermont, MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
 MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
- Virginia, MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, 317 N. Washington Street, Alexandria.
- Washington, MRS. MOSES A. PHELPS, 2118 Second Avenue, Spokane.
- West Virginia, .. MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
 MRS. MARTHA J. SILVER, Inwood.
- Wisconsin, MRS. THOMAS HOGYT BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
 MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
- Wyoming, MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, Newcastle.
 MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 238 W. 22nd Street, Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to

"Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NOTE.—The minutes of the special meeting of April 15th were duly published, but owing to the work incident to the congress, the minutes of April 4th were inadvertently omitted. They are now published with this explanation.

(Signed)

CLARA F. FULLER,
Ex-Recording Secretary General.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, April 4th, 1905, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

In the absence of the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, the meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William E. Fuller, who requested nominations for the chair.

Mrs. Bedle was elected to the chair. Prayer by the Chaplain General. Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Estey, Vice-President General from Vermont; Mrs. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. Carey, Indiana; Mrs. Heneberger, Virginia; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Geer, Registrar General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Dolliver, Historian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Fuller, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Distin, Alaska; Mrs. Campbell, Colorado; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Wulbern, North Carolina; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Pennypacker, Pennsylvania.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved, with a few slight corrections.

Mrs. Lockwood presented to the Board the newly elected State Regent of Alaska, Mrs. Distin, and the State Regent of Colorado, Mrs. Campbell, who were warmly greeted.

A telegram was read from the President General, Mrs. Fairbanks, from Fortress Monroe, Virginia, stating that ill health would prevent her attendance at the Board meeting and sending best wishes to the Board.

Mrs. Terry moved that a telegram be sent to the President General expressing regret at her absence, also sympathy and an ardent desire for her recovery. Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed presented, on the part of Mr. Buck, the photographer, a request to take a picture of the Board of Management at the time of the special meeting, April 15th, and moved: "That the request of Mr. Buck, the photographer, *i. e.*, that he be granted the exclusive privilege of making a photograph of the National Board of Management upon the steps of Memorial Continental Hall during the noon recess of the Board meeting of April 15th, be granted." Helena Hill Weed. Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and carried.

The Chair called for the reports of officers.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and members of the National Board of Management: The work of my desk has been unusually heavy this month, owing to the preliminaries of the Fourteenth Continental Congress.

The State Regents were promptly notified of the drawing of the seats for the congress and the numbers assigned to their respective States; the special notices for the meeting of April 15th, just preceding the congress, at which ways and means for raising money for our Continental Hall will be considered, were sent out, with the letter pre-

pared by the Committee on that matter, to all members of the Board; the offices at headquarters have been notified of all action of the Board, at the March meeting, affecting their different departments, viz: the Treasurer General informed that the expenses of the Continental Congress were authorized by the Board; Mr. F. D. Owen notified that he would be General Director of Decorations for the Congress, Mrs. Main being Chairman of that Committee.

The Committee on Jamestown Exposition has been notified, Mrs. Purcell, of Virginia, Chairman, and many acceptances have been received.

All committee notices for meetings were promptly sent out. Number of letters and postals written, 340.

I have letters of regret for this meeting of the Board from the following: Mrs. Prince, State Regent of New Mexico; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Delafield, Missouri; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Johnston, New Hampshire; Mrs. Sydnor, Texas; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Peck, Iowa; Mrs. Park, Vice-President General of Georgia; Mrs. Mellon, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Foster, of Washington State, and Miss Bowman, of Connecticut.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 495; applications verified awaiting dues, 115; applications examined but incomplete, 156; applications received since March 25th, 105. "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 1. Resignations from the Society, 18; dropped, 2; reinstated, 9; deaths, 41. Permits issued for Insignia, 230; bar permits issued, 41; permits for Recognition Pin issued, 148; certificates of membership issued, 1,211. Letters written, 223; postals written, 85.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

The names of the applicants were read.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants presented for membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion the resignations were accepted, and the announcement of the deaths received with regret.

It was then moved and carried that the report of the Registrar General be accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and ladies of the National Board of Management: The resignation of Mrs. Charlotte Sayre Boorman, Chapter Regent at New York City, New York, is presented for acceptance, and through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Peorah Underwood Woodrow, Moline, Illinois; Mrs. Julia Tinchur Kimbrough, Danville, Illinois; Mrs. Alice Longfellow Cilley Weist, Richmond, Indiana; Mrs. Alma Robertson Waymer, West Point, Mississippi; Mrs. Lulu Badger Buck, Marion, South Carolina; and Mrs. Annie McKay Brown, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Mary Cabell Smith, Martinsville, Virginia, and Mrs. Anna Barber King, Vienna, Virginia. The Chapter forming at Martinsville, Virginia, is to be known as the "Patrick Henry" Chapter, and the one at Vienna, Virginia, will decide upon a name at their organizing meeting. Also the reappointment of Mrs. Katie Black Howard, Palestine, Texas.

The "Jane Knox" Chapter, of Columbia, Tennessee, desires to be dissolved, and upon the recommendation of the State Regent of Tennessee, I herewith ask the National Board of Management to declare the chapter null and void.

Charter applications issued, 4; charters issued, 2, viz: "Yellowstone Park," Livingston, Montana, and the "Gettysburg," Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 4. Letters written, 216; letters received, 143.

In connection with the card catalogues there have been 523 new members' cards; 242 ancestors' cards; 75 corrections; 25 marriages; 54 deaths; 8 reinstatements, and 15 resignations. Admitted membership, 51,104; actual membership, 42,301. Letters written, 13.

Respectfully submitted,

Report accepted.

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and members of the National Board of Management: For the month of March I have the honor to report the following:

Application blanks sent out, 2,723; copies of the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution, 454; officers' lists, 244; circulars "How to become a member," 268; miniature blanks, 260; circulars for same, 260; transfer cards, 240. Letters received, 197; letters written, 178.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

March 1-31, 1905.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report, February 28, 1905, \$20,862 48

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$13,732, less \$99 refunded,	\$13,633 00	
Certificates,	2 00	
Initiation fees, \$593, less \$5 refunded,	588 00	
Life member's certificate,	5 00	
Magazine,	837 85	
		<hr/> 15,065 85
		<hr/> \$35,928 33

EXPENDITURES.

Office President General.

1 letter book and car fare for messenger,	\$1 35	
Clerical service,	50 00	
		<hr/> \$51 35

Office Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Engrossing 6 charters,	\$3 00	
Repairing typewriter,	1 50	
Writing pads and sharpening eraser,	75	
Clerical service,	120 00	
		<hr/> 125 25

Office Recording Secretary General.

5,000 sheets and 4 reams typewriting paper,	\$6 00	
1 letter press book, engrossing ink, screens, wire and hooks,	1 75	
Extra clerical service,	5 50	
Clerical service, stenographer,	100 00	
		<hr/> 113 25

Office Corresponding Secretary General.

1,000 manila envelopes and 1 file,	\$2 00	
Clerical service,	30 00	
		<hr/> 32 00

Office Registrar General.

6 tin boxes,	\$3 90	
Binding 4 volumes records,	12 00	
Rubber bands, letter file, paste and car fare for messenger,	2 25	
Extra clerical service,	9 00	
Clerical service,	255 00	
	<hr/>	282 15

Office Treasurer General.

2 letter press books and ink eradicator,	\$2 75	
Typewriting,	1 55	
Extra clerical service,	11 00	
Clerical service,	240 00	
	<hr/>	255 30

Office Librarian General.

History of Salem, New York,	\$1 00	
History of Newburg, Massachusetts,	4 00	
History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania,	2 50	
History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, ..	3 00	
4 pamphlets,	1 31	
Binding 16 volumes,	10 70	
Expressage and key,	8 20	
Typewriting,	2 30	
Extra clerical service,	4 00	
Clerical service,	60 00	
	<hr/>	97 01

General Office.

2 copies "The World Almanac,"	\$ 50	
Ice, towel service, blotters, pencils, pads, 3 keys, and car fare for messenger,	6 80	
Messenger service,	14 00	
Clerical service,	85 00	
	<hr/>	106 30

*Office Historian General.**(Lineage.)*

2 half-tone plates,	\$15 00	
Expressage on proof, typewriting paper, cord, postage, and car fare for messenger,	7 05	
Postage on Vol. XIX,	20 00	
1,000 copies of Vol. XIX,	550 00	

1,000 copies of Vol. XX,	550 00	
6 boxes and packing same,	16 00	
Freight on 6 boxes and moving same,	10 08	
Clerical service,	30 00	
Compiler,	80 00	
	<hr/>	1,278 13

Magazine.

10 half-tone plates,	\$19 70	
1 picture of Memorial Continental Hall,	1 25	
Binding 2 volumes magazine,	2 50	
Postage for editor,	5 00	
Publishing and mailing March number,	256 96	
Office expenses, Feb. 1-March 28, 1905,	11 68	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business manager's salary,	75 00	
Genealogical Department,	20 00	
	<hr/>	475 42

Daughters of the American Revolution Report to Smithsonian Institution.

1 picture of Memorial Continental Hall for 6th Report,	\$1 00	
Compiling 6th Report,	70 00	
200 copies 6th Report,	99 55	
Expressage, paste, telegram, wagon hire and rubber bands,	3 45	
Clerical service,	4 60	
	<hr/>	178 60

Directory.

1,000 copies of Directory,	\$1,339 00	
Freight,	9 42	
	<hr/>	1,348 42

Certificates.

Engrossing 207 certificates,	\$25 20	
Postage,	36 00	
	<hr/>	61 20

Postage.

President General,	\$10 00	
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters,	78	
Recording Secretary General,	1 24	
Registrar General,	2 26	
Treasurer General,	50	
Librarian General,	1 50	

General office,	25	
On application papers,	20 00	
		<hr/> 36 53

State Regents' Postage.

Alabama,	\$12 40	
Delaware,	3 00	
New Hampshire,	5 00	
Pennsylvania,	5 00	
		<hr/> 25 40

Ways and Means Committee.

3 pictures of Memorial Continental Hall,	3 00	
		<hr/> 3 00

Fourteenth Continental Congress.

1,000 railroad circulars,	\$12 25	
1,000 amendments to by-laws,	17 50	
1,000 circulars for Credential Committee,	7 00	
Expenses of Credential Committee,	20 00	
2,000 chairs and storing same for 1 month,	205 00	
Clerical service for Credential Committee,	6 00	
		<hr/> 267 75

Rent of offices for March, 1905,	\$229 65	229 65
Rent of telephone for March, 1905,	7 00	7 00
		<hr/> 236 65

Total expenses,	\$4,973 71	
Rosette account, transferred to Permanent Fund, .	\$20 65	20 65
Balance March 31, 1905—		

In National Metropolitan Citizens Bank,	\$2,709 43	
In Washington Loan and Trust Bank,	28,224 54	
		<hr/> 30,933 97

\$35,928 33

Fort Crailo fund,	\$52 03	
		<hr/>

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report, Feb. 28, 1905,	\$58,269 42	
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RECEIPTS.

Charters.

<i>Barbara Standish Chapter, Illinois,</i>	\$5 00	
<i>Wayside Inn Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	5 00	
<i>Lew Wallace Chapter, New Mexico,</i>	5 00	
		<hr/> 15 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Anna Belle Minor, <i>Lucretia Shaw Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	\$12 50
Mrs. Helen Saunders Haynes, of District of Col- umbia,	25 00
Mrs. Dosia Head Brooks, <i>Piedmont Continental</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Georgia,	12 50
Mrs. Edith Greene French, <i>George Rogers Clark</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. L. Mae Reid, <i>Illini Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Miss Ellen Evans, <i>Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Miss Emma Pease Howard, <i>Lucretia Leffingwell</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. Edith McClure, <i>Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter</i> , Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. Mabel Cobb Morrison, <i>Caroline Scott Har-</i> <i>rison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	12 50
Mrs. Grace Smith Blythe, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth Dahlquist, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Miss Amy Dorothy Dakin, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Pansy Stewart Decker, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Maud Smith Ethell, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Avis L. Humphreys, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Mary Denison Keeler, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Mabel Stewart Knapp, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Lily Ensley Markley, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Norris, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Edith Brady Rule, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa, .	12 50
Mrs. Myrtle Holm Smith, <i>Mason City Chapter</i> , Iowa,	12 50
Mrs. Mary Hotchkiss Spencer, <i>Betty Washington</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Kansas,	12 50
Mrs. J. V. L. Findlay, <i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Mary- land,	12 50

Miss Georgia Meredith, <i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Maryland,	12 50
Mrs. B. F. Smith, <i>Baltimore Chapter</i> , Maryland,	12 50
Mrs. Mary A. Latham, <i>Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Miss Emma M. Blodgett, <i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Miss Fannie C. Ferry, <i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50
Mrs. Margaret B. C. Barbour, <i>Louisa St. Clair Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50
Mrs. Annie L. S. Bowman, <i>Monument Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	12 50
Mrs. Joaddie A. Chilton, <i>David Reese Chapter</i> , Mississippi,	12 50
Mrs. A. Louise Neilson, <i>David Reese Chapter</i> , Mississippi,	12 50
Mrs. Anne Whitney Marsh, <i>Ashuelot Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	12 50
Miss Alice E. Crane, <i>Camp Middlebrook Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	12 50
Mrs. Amy M. B. Laning, <i>Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	12 50
Mrs. Ellen C. Eastwood, <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Jennie Garrison MacNee, <i>Mary Weed Marvin Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Mrs. Anna Gumaer, <i>Minisink Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Miss Sarah E. Sears, <i>Oneonta Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50
Miss Martha Ellen Vickery, <i>Catherine Greene Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. E. H. Brankman, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. C. R. Miller, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Mrs. Mary R. Young, <i>Col. Crawford Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Miss Lucy O'H. Morrison Schuyler, <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Sherman, <i>Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Cyrena J. C. Aldrich, <i>Woonsocket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50

Mrs. Emma Thayer Aldrich, <i>Woonsocket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Ann O. C. Boyden, <i>Woonsocket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Jennie Haven Darling, <i>Woonsocket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,	12 50
Mrs. Tiny Edwards, of Texas,	25 00
Miss Katherine Horsley, <i>Blue Ridge Chapter</i> , Virginia,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth C. S. McAlpine, <i>Fort Nelson Chap- ter</i> , Virginia,	12 50
Mrs. Jennie Bell Mainland, <i>Oshkosh Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	12 50

 687 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Pueblo Chapter</i> , Colorado,	\$33 00
<i>Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter</i> , Connecticut, one pair mahogany doors,	100 00
<i>Sabra Trumbull Chapter</i> , Connecticut, one pair of central mahogany doors,	100 00
<i>Columbia Chapter</i> , District of Columbia, on ac- count of one pair of central mahogany doors, ..	70 00
<i>Elizabeth Jackson Chapter</i> , District of Columbia, one pair of central mahogany doors,	100 00
<i>Lucy Holcombe Chapter</i> , District of Columbia, one pair of mahogany doors,	100 00
Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, of <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois, Mrs. Delilah Fuller Cuddington, "Real Daughter" <i>Dixon Chapter</i> , Illinois,	10 00 1 00
<i>Elder William Brewster Chapter</i> , Illinois,	5 00
<i>Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter</i> , Illinois, two pairs of outside mahogany doors,	200 00
Mrs. John C. Allen, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00
Mrs. Martha S. Brooks, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00
Miss Sarah D. Gibson, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00
Mrs. Lucy A. Harding, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00
Miss Aileen Nye, of <i>Mildred Warner Wash- ington Chapter</i> , Illinois,	1 00

Mr. Walter Scott, through <i>Mildred Warner Washington Chapter</i> , Illinois, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Anna J. Hopkins Scott,	2	00	
<i>Princeton Chapter</i> , Illinois,	10	00	
<i>Dorothy Q. Chapter</i> , Indiana,	50	00	
<i>Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter</i> , Indiana,	6	50	
<i>Paul Revere Chapter</i> , Indiana,	21	15	
<i>Vanderburgh Chapter</i> , Indiana,	25	00	
<i>Okamanpado Chapter</i> , Iowa,	10	00	
<i>Betty Washington Chapter</i> , Kansas,	10	00	
<i>Bryan Station Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	20	00	
<i>Paducah Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	10	00	
<i>Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter</i> , Maine,	25	00	
<i>Faneuil Hall Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50	00	
<i>Mary Draper Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	50	00	
<i>Old Newbury Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	10	00	
<i>Buntin Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	10	00	
<i>Chinkcheuwinska Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	30	00	
<i>General Lafayette Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	10	00	
<i>Sunshine Chapter</i> , New Mexico,	5	00	
<i>Deo-on-go-wa Chapter</i> , New York,	20	00	
<i>Israel Harris Chapter</i> , New York,	10	00	
<i>Ontario Chapter</i> , New York,	15	00	
<i>Quassaick Chapter</i> , New York,	10	00	
<i>Saugerties Chapter</i> , New York,	30	00	
<i>Tuscarora Chapter</i> , New York, one pair mahogany doors,	100	00	
<i>Lagonda Chapter</i> , Ohio,	35	00	
<i>Hand's Cove Chapter</i> , Vermont,	21	00	
<i>Lake Dunmore Chapter</i> , Vermont,	10	00	
Mrs. Lucy Bailey Heneberger, <i>Massanutton Chapter</i> , Virginia,	5	00	
<i>Fort Atkinson Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	15	00	
<i>John Bell Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	25	00	
<i>Racine Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	15	00	
<i>Tyrannena Chapter</i> , Wisconsin,	25	00	
			1,414 65
Commission on Jewelled Insignia,	\$182	05	182 05
Commission on Recognition Pins,	5	90	5 90
Commission on Record Shields,	6	50	6 50
Commission on Souvenir Spoons,	27	82	27 82
Rosettes,	20	65	20 65
			\$60,629 49

EXPENDITURES.

Fifth payment on account of auditorium,	\$34,785 81
Clerk of works,	96 00
Clerical service for Filing Committee,	4 30
	<hr/>
	34,886 11
Balance March 31, 1905,	25,743 38
	<hr/>
	\$60,629 49
	<hr/>
Balance in bank, March 31, 1905,	\$25,743 38

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library since March 1, 1905:

BOOKS.

Amidon Family. A record of the descendants of Roger Amadowne, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. By Frank E. Best. Chicago, 1904.

John Keep, of Longmeadow, Mass., 1660-1676, and his descendants. Compiled by Frank E. Best. Chicago, 1899.

The Alstons and Allstons of North and South Carolina. Compiled from English, colonial and family records, with personal reminiscences and notes on some allied families. By Joseph A. Groves. Atlanta, 1901. Presented by the author through Mrs. Henry Buck.

Genealogy of the descendants of Robert Proctor of Concord and Chelmsford, Mass., with notes of some connected families. By W. Laurence Proctor and Mrs. Proctor. Ogdensburg, 1898. Presented by Mrs. W. L. Proctor.

Ancestry of William Shipley Haines. Compiled by William Francis Cregar. Philadelphia, 1887. Purchased.

Ancestry and Posterity of Zaccheus Gould of Topsfield, Mass. By Benjamin Apthorp Gould. Purchased.

Lives of the eminent dead and biographical notices of prominent living citizens of Montgomery County, Pa. By M. Auge. Norristown, 1879. Purchased.

Biographical history of Lancaster county, Pa., being a history of early settlers and eminent men of the county. By Alexander Harris Lancaster, 1872. Purchased.

Diary of Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, of Westborough, Mass. Edited by Harriette M. Forbes. Westborough Historical Society, 1899. Presented by the editor.

Civil and Military List of Rhode Island, 1647-1850. A list of all officers elected by the the General Assembly from the organization of the legislative government of the colony to 1850. Compiled from the records by Joseph Jencks Smith. Providence, 1900-1901. 2 volumes. Presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Rhode Island.

History of Eastland county, Texas. By Mrs. George Langston. Dallas, 1904. Presented by the author.

Marriage Licenses of Caroline county, Maryland, 1774-1815. By Henry Downes Cranor. Philadelphia, 1904. Presented by the author.

Centennial anniversary of Seneca county and auxiliary papers. Published by the Seneca Falls Historical Society, 1904. Presented by the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter.

Troy's One Hundred years, 1789-1889. By Arthur James Weise. Troy, 1891. Presented by the Philip Schuyler Chapter.

History of the Town of Smithfield, R. I., from its organisation in 1730-1, to its divisions in 1871. By Thomas Steere. Providence, 1881. Presented by Miss Emily LeB. Goodrich.

History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, Maine, from their first exploration, A. D. 1605. With Family genealogies. By Cyrus Eaton. Hallowell, 1865. 2 volumes. Presented by the General Knox Chapter.

Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport and West Newbury from 1635 to 1845. By Joshua Coffin. Boston, 1845. Purchased.

The Hundredth Town. Glimpses of life in Westborough, 1717-1817. By Harriette Merrifield Forbes. Boston, 1889. Presented by the author.

Making of the American Nation, or the Rise and Decline of the Oligarchy in the West. By J. Arthur Partridge. London, 1866. Presented by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed.

Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society. Compiled by G. Adams. Topeka, 1890, 1896, 1904. Vols. 4, 5, and 8.

Register of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia, 1904. Washington, 1904. Presented by the Society.

Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1890-1897. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1899. Presented by the Silver Bow Chapter, through Senator William A. Clark.

Sixth Report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Oct. 11, 1902--Oct. 11, 1903. Washington, D. C., 1904. Presented by the Society.

Directory of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Compiled by order of the Thirteenth Continental Congress. Washington, D. C. Presented by the Society.

The Book of the Sons of the American Revolution in Indiana. Edited by William Allen Wood. No. 2. 1903. Presented by Lewis J. Blake.

Proceedings of the Fitchburg Historical Society and Papers relating

to the history of the town. Fitchburg, 1895, 1897 and 1902. 3 volumes.

White Family Quarterly. An illustrated genealogical magazine devoted to the ancestry, history and genealogy of the descendants of John White, of Wenham and Lancaster, Mass. Edited and published by Almira Larkin White. Haverhill, 1904.

Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. Boston, 1904. Vol. 5. Purchased.

Annals of Iowa. A historical quarterly. Des Moines, Historic Department of Iowa, 1903-5. Vol. 6. 3rd Series.

Essex Antiquarian. Salem, 1905. Vol. 8.

"Old Northwest" *Genealogical Quarterly.* Columbus, 1904. "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society. Vol. 7.

The American Monthly Magazine. National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, 1904. Vol. 25. Presented by the Society.

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia, 1905. Press Publishing Co., N. Y., 1904. Purchased.

Historical Sketch of Bruton Church, Williamsburg, Va. By Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin. Williamsburg, 1903. Presented by the Francis Bland Randolph Chapter.

History and Records of the First Congregational Church, Hanover, Mass., 1727-1865. Inscriptions from cemetery at Centre Hanover, Mass., 1727-1894. By L. Vernon Briggs. Boston, 1895. Vol. I.

Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths and of Intentions of Marriage of the Town of Hanover, Mass., 1727-1857. Rockland, 1898.

Genealogies of the different families bearing the name of Kent in the United States together with their possible English ancestry, A. D. 1295-1898. By L. Vernon Briggs. Boston, 1898.

Daily Union History of Atlantic City and county, New Jersey. By John F. Hall. Atlantic City, 1900. Presented by the General Lafayette Chapter.

PAMPHLETS.

The following chapter publications were presented by their respective chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution:

By-Laws, Benjamin Prescott Chapter, 1903-1904.

By-Laws, Chemung Chapter, 1902. Elmira, 1902.

By-Laws, Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Bath, Me., 1903.

By-Laws, Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.

By-Laws, Distaff Chapter, St. Paul, 1902.

By-Laws, Eunice Sterling Chapter. 1903-1904. Wichita.

By-Laws, Germantown Chapter, 1904.

By-Laws, John Adams Chapter, 1904.

By-Laws, Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown, 1899.

By-Laws, Kanestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville, 1904.

- By-Laws, Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta, 1900.*
By-Laws and List of Members, Lucy Jackson Chapter.
By-Laws, Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston, 1897.
By-Laws, Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, 1903.
By-Laws Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill.
By-Laws, Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul, 1898.
By-Laws, Swe-kat-si Chapter, Ogdensburg.
By-Laws, Wenonah Chapter, Winona.
Program, Nathan Hale Chapter, 1904-1905. St. Paul.
Program of Ye Olde Folks Festival under the auspices of the Buffalo Chapter, Feb. 22, 1905.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Betty Martin Chapter, Temple, Texas.
Year Book, Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston, 1905.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Columbus Chapter, Columbus.
Year Book, 1900-1901, Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Henry Downs Chapter, Waco.
Year Book, Urbana Chapter, Urbana, 1905.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Watauga Chapter, Memphis.
Year Book, 1904-1905, Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, 1904.
Intentions of Marriage of the City of Lynn. By John L. Moulton. Salem, 1879. Purchased.
Deaths of First Church, Rowley, Mass. By George B. Blodgette. Purchased.
Proceedings of the Ohio State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, November, 1904. Presented by Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, State Regent of Ohio.
Program of the Business Meeting of Regents, Delegates and Alternates elected to represent Connecticut at the Fourteenth Continental Congress, March 28, 1905. Presented by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the State Regent of Connecticut.
Waterman Year Book. 1902, 1903. Compiled by George Edward Congdon. 2 volumes.

PERIODICALS.

Cavalier, The, February, March, April
Bulletin, New York Public Library, March
New Hampshire Genealogical Record, January
 The above list comprises 44 books, 34 pamphlets and 5 periodicals. Twenty-one books were presented, 16 were received by exchange and 7 were purchased. Two pamphlets were received by exchange. 30 were presented and 2 were purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY EVANS ROSA.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General announced the proposed resignation of Miss Semmes from her department; the resignation to take effect on the 15th of the present month.

The Treasurer General spoke of the services of Miss Semmes in the most commendatory terms, and regretted that her department was to lose so efficient and faithful an assistant.

Mrs. Estey moved that the resignation of Miss Semmes be accepted with regret. Motion unanimously carried.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and ladies of the Board: Both the nineteenth and twentieth volumes of the Lineage Book are completed. The bound volumes have been sent from the publishing house and will, without doubt, arrive before the Board adjourns.

In regard to these volumes, I would advise that they be distributed as formerly. At the February Board meeting, I believe that an error was made in including volumes xvii and xviii in the restriction of distribution, for not one-third of those volumes have been given to the Chapters. At present there are in the Historian's Office at least seven hundred of each, and I would advise that the restriction in regard to the 17th and 18th volumes be removed by the Board, reserving, if desired for exchange for the library, two hundred volumes each.

The supervision of the work in this office has increased in interest as the months have passed, and, personally, I have been greatly pleased with the results attained. When the Lineage Books are mentioned, they are considered merely filled with uninteresting data, but I agree with several of our exchanges who write that they find the books not only valuable as genealogical references, but filled with incidents of great historical value.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE PEARSONS DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Madam President and ladies: The 6th Report to the Smithsonian Institution is now presented, and copies are in the Curator's hands.

The work of the Chapters make a beautiful showing. We have tried to keep the Report within the bounds of the United States Congressional requirements. The work of the different departments at headquarters appears in this number in detail. We hope every Daughter will carefully read this part of the Report.

The 7th Report is in the printer's hands, and we have promise of a much earlier issue than the last Report, as a short session of the United States Congress brings less matter to the public printer's hands.

The work was greatly facilitated this year by the promptness with which the State Regents sent in their reports.

The report of the Children's Society came near being ruled out. It was two months later than the Editor's call for all reports to be in, and did not come to the Editor's hands until the United States Congress had adjourned. It was only by the Editor's forethought in putting in a blank page, saying that the report of the Children's Society would follow that we squeaked it through on a technicality.

Such delay increases the work of the Editor; for then you have to go before the authorities as a suppliant, and it takes as much time to go through the details as in the first installment; besides, when you are trying to make a record for promptness, it militates against the Society.

I am glad to be able to report that we have had no complaints from the printer in regard to our matter, or the form in which it was sent to the printer.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION: In closing the report of the year, the Committee on Supervision must subscribe to their satisfaction of the work of the different departments. Especially do we take pleasure in calling attention to the untiring and dutiful work of the clerical service. As we have watched the indefatigable promptness with which every duty has been performed, we must congratulate the head of these departments for having their laborious and unceasing duties lightened by assistance of such expert helpers.

The tremendous work devolving upon every official officer could in no other way be accomplished. It is an incontrovertible fact that no one can have the least comprehension of the daily and hourly detail of the work performed without studying the methods of each department and then the finished product at the end of the month. Were this the rule instead of the exception,—for we presume to say that not one Daughter in five hundred has ever undertaken a close inspection of these departments,—there would be less censure of the work at headquarters and an alteration of the narrow opinion of centralized power that now prevails.

We know of no organization,—not even the governmental departments,—where the work is so methodically planned and so economically carried out. And we bespeak for this work, that before any Daughter publish criticism, she at least gives one day to studying the work intelligently, and what would still be better, give her services for one month or year, putting her shoulder to the wheel and helping on this grand work, as others have done for years! Her verdict would be,

we do not doubt, the same as that of one of our State Regents of a great State:

She said to us that she came on expecting to make a grand protest in the Congress against such expenditure as prevailed in the various offices. She spent days in going into the details, she made it a careful study, and before she had finished she discovered that according to the work accomplished, we were niggardly in our expenditure instead of extravagant.

For the last month the Curator, Miss Maclay, has been in the hospital, ill. Her work was cheerfully taken up and carried on by Miss Brewer and Miss Lockwood, in addition to their own work, which is greatly increased at this time of the year. The work has kept them every night until half past six o'clock and after; but the esprit de corps in these offices is of the nature you would look for in Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasury Department of the Society must soon lose one of its corps, who has been for years a conscientious clerk in that department. Miss Semmes' resignation, on account of ill health, has been handed in, to take effect on April 15th. Her place has been filled, by request of the Treasurer, by Mrs. Priscilla K. Beatty, who has been at work for two weeks, helping to bring the work up to date before the Congress.

We sincerely hope that there will be no more inroads by illness in these offices; for it is no easy task to find such efficient help as those well equipped for such service, which has taken years of experience and training to bring them to the standard required by the work of to-day.

The recommendation of the Supervising Committee of last month, for the purchase of two dozen chairs for the Board Room and offices, which was approved by the Board has been compiled with by substituting two dozen chairs from those purchased for Continental Hall.

We respectfully submit this, our final report.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD, *Chairman*.
MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
CLARA H. FULLER.

Report accepted

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: During the month of March I have approved bills to the amount of \$4,973.71. Of these the largest have been: \$1,348.42 for the Directory; \$1,278.13 for the Lineage Books; \$1,075 for pay roll; \$475.52 for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; \$178.60 for the Daughters of the American Revolution Report to Smithsonian Institution; \$61.20 for certificates; \$36.53 postage for National Officers; \$25.40 postage for State Regents; \$267.75 pre-

liminary expenses of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, and \$229.65 for rent. From the permanent fund I have approved bills to the amount of \$34,886.11. Out of this the largest has been the fifth payment on account of Auditorium, \$34,785.81.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Report accepted.

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE: To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, Madam: I have the honor to report that I have completed the examination of the accounts and fiscal papers of the Treasurer General for the period ended March 31, 1905, and find them correct.

I have also audited the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine for the same period and find them correct.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,

Report accepted.

Auditor.

It was stated that there had been some published accounts regarding the expenditures on Memorial Continental Hall, in putting the building in condition for the 14th Continental Congress, which accounts were incorrect, and the advisability of answering the same was discussed.

Mrs. Hamlin moved: "That a statement of the expenditures for Continental Hall and its preparation for the coming Congress, be written and published by order of the National Board of Management."

Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That Mrs. Lockwood be authorized to prepare the article for newspapers regarding the preparation of Memorial Continental Hall for occupancy during the Fourteenth Continental Congress." Seconded by Mrs. Geer. Motion Carried.

The Chair asked that the committee reports be resumed.

The REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS was presented: Madam President and Members of the Board of Management: The Committee on Chapter By-Laws has examined those of 26 chapters and written to each regent an explanation of the changes necessary to make them strictly in conformity with the National Constitution. From many we have received replies, assuring us of their immediate compliance with the corrections made. There is a very large number of By-Laws still awaiting examination, which this committee will not be able to look over, and which we shall turn over to our successors with the greatest pleasure.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, *Chairman*

Report accepted.

CLARA H. FULLER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DIRECTORY: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: By request of Miss Stone, compiler of the Daughters of the American Revolution Directory we beg to make the following statement:

It was announced in the report of the Committee on Directory, some time ago, that there was only one state regent who gave a report for the Directory. This was the case at the time of that report; but subsequently there were a great many reports received from other state regents. They came too late for the work of compilation, but were used in proofreading and thus facilitated the work in a great degree.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
CLARA H. FULLER.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Rosa, Chairman of the Committee on Program, requested that the members of her committee present at the Board, would meet her for five minutes, for a brief meeting on that committee, at the close of the morning session.

At quarter before one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter after two o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *April 4, 1905.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock by the Recording Secretary General, who requested nominations for the chair. Upon motion, Mrs. Heneberger was elected to the chair.

The Recording Secretary read a letter from the Crane Co., of Washington, D. C., offering to the Society, on certain terms, four thousand historical souvenirs of the National Peace Jubilee of 1899, with the suggestion that the same be sold for the benefit of the Society.

After due consideration of the proposition, it was moved and carried that this offer be declined with thanks, as it is the opinion of the Board that these souvenirs will not be sufficiently popular to prove salable.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Combes and Van Roden, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, inquiring if their proposition to supply badges, rosettes, certificates, etc., under a new contract will be considered at the next Continental Congress.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That Mr. Van Roden's letter and the contents thereof be laid on the table, and that Mr. Van Roden be so notified." Seconded by Mrs. Bedle. Motion carried.

Instructions were given the Recording Secretary for replying to the letter to the effect, that the Insignia Committee's work was entirely

satisfactory, and their contract with Caldwell & Co., who had been the official jewelers to the National Society since its organization was endorsed by the Continental Congress and will so stand. Mrs. Weed spoke of the patent on the Insignia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and stated that at her request one of the best patent attorneys in the city had looked into the matter and reported that it presented many complications. He said, however, that the Society was protected under the common law,—even if we have no patent rights,—which gives the Society the sole and exclusive use of the patent; but that the case would require careful investigation because of its complicated conditions. Mrs. Weed stated that it would not come up at the next Congress, however, as the contract with Caldwell & Co. is good for two years yet; she also called attention to the fact that if the contract with the official jewelers expires, the Insignia cannot be obtained without a permit from the Registrar General, and no matter if the contract does expire, every Daughter is under contract to buy from the official jeweler, being obliged to present a permit for the purchase of the Insignia, which is, in itself, a protection. Mrs. Weed also advised that the matter of the expiration of the patent, and measures for renewing the same be taken under consideration.

Mrs. Weed presented for the inspection of the Board a pin manufactured in imitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia, and stated that this is an infringement of the Society's patent, which Caldwell & Co. are now prosecuting.

Mrs. Howard stated that a similar matter had been brought to her attention in regard to the patent on the badge of the Mary Washington Memorial Association and suggested that the Board consider the two matters concurrently. This was agreed to by the Board. After some discussion of the matter of the expiration of the patent on the Insignia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as presented by Mrs. Weed in her statement to the Board, and that of Mrs. Howard in regard to the expiration of the patent on the badge of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, the Chair stated that a motion on the subject would be entertained.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the matter of renewing the patent on the Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia and that of the Mary Washington Memorial Association be referred to the Legislative Committee of the Society."

Seconded by Mrs. Carey. Motion carried.

A letter was read on the part of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, from Miss Hetzel, inviting the President General and members of the National Board of Management to join a pilgrimage to the monument of Mary Washington at Fredericktown, Virginia, on Monday, April 24, 1905.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the invitation of the Mary Washington Memorial Association be favorably recommended."

Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

A letter was read, as submitted by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, from a committee of the "Little Rock" Chapter, in regard to coöperating with some Brooklyn Daughters in petitioning the Fourteenth Continental Congress for the printing of the first census report of the United States, 1790, now in the department of Census Reports, in order to preserve the same, which are rapidly fading and may soon become illegible.

The Chair invited discussion. No definite action was taken. Instructions were given for replying to the letter, viz.: That this matter might be considered at the next Congress.

A letter was read from Miss Wilmuth Gary, by the Recording Secretary, in regard to an error that appeared in the published proceedings of the Thirteenth Continental Congress, relative to her offer of a certain per cent. on the sale of her picture "Rodney's Ride," the same to be applied to the Continental Hall fund.

It was inadvertently stated by Miss Forsyth at the Thirteenth Continental Congress that Miss Gary intended giving the entire proceeds of the sale of this picture to Continental Hall fund, whereas it was her intention to give half of the net proceeds.

The Chair asked an expression of opinion of the Board on this subject.

Mrs. Lippitt moved: "That the Recording Secretary General reply to Miss Gary's letter telling her that the misstatement inadvertently made at the Thirteenth Continental Congress and to which she called the attention of the Board, will be corrected at the Fourteenth Continental Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Heneberger. Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard, Chairman of the House Committee for the Fourteenth Continental Congress, made a verbal report of the committee, bringing some of the details of the work for the consideration of the Board.

In regard to the matter of seating the alternates, Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the alternates for the Fourteenth Continental Congress be seated in the balconies."

Seconded by Mrs. Thom. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood also moved: "That the suggestions of the Chairman of the House Committee be referred to Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Terry to investigate the whole question and report to the Building Committee on Wednesday at three o'clock."

Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main moved: "That when we adjourn, we adjourn until 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

Mrs. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, State Vice-Regent, reported that, in accordance with the instructions of the Board at a previous meeting, she had written to Miss Pancoast regarding her proposed resigna-

tion from the Declaration of Independence Chapter, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This correspondence was read to the Board and approved.

At quarter of four o'clock it was moved and carried to go into informal session.

At four o'clock the Board resumed its regular deliberations, when the following was offered by Mrs. Terry: "*Resolved*, That Miss Pancoast be directed to transmit the books and papers in her possession, belonging to the Declaration of Independence Chapter, through the State Regent of Pennsylvania, to that Chapter."

Seconded by Mrs. Campbell. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE WAS READ: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The Credential Committee has counted the membership of every organized Chapter, verified the names on every credential blank that has been returned to the office of the Chairman of the Credential Committee, and we find that we now have 1,046 members entitled to vote in the Fourteenth Continental Congress.

Any Chapter organizing between this date and the Fourteenth Continental Congress will be entitled to representation by the Regent, and as we have several in process of forming, this may add to our membership.

There are still about one hundred Chapters that have failed to return their credentials.

There have been two hundred and seventy-five letters written in connection with this work, and we are glad to report that the work is progressing favorably.

(Signed)

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
Chairman.

M. E. S. DAVIS,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
MARY EVANS ROSA,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
CLARA H. FULLER.

Report accepted.

At quarter after four o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by the Recording Secretary General, who requested nominations for the Chair, in the absence of the President General.

Mrs. Bedle was elected to the Chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved by the Board.

Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General, announced to the Board that she had been greatly assisted in the matter of disposing of the bonds of the National Society for Continental Hall fund, by Mr. Chas. J. Bell, President of the American Security & Trust Company, who had given his services gratuitously, not charging the usual commission and premium, and that Mr. Bell had in every way facilitated this work by his advice and personal aid.

Mrs. Hamlin moved: "That a vote of thanks be sent to Mr. Charles J. Bell for his exceeding kindness in manipulating the fund of the Society for the Treasurer General."

Seconded by Mrs. Geer. Motion carried.

A request was presented on the part of Mrs. B. F. Moran, of Virginia, for a small table during the Congress, to be placed in the corridor and used for certain books, offered by Mrs. Moran for sale, for the benefit of Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Weed moved that this be referred to the Souvenir Committee, with power to act.

Numerously seconded and carried.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that Mrs. Moran had already turned over five hundred dollars from the sale of her book, to the Continental Hall fund, and asks the favor of accommodations for the books at the next Congress in the hope of making additional donations to the fund.

The Chairman of the Program Committee, made a verbal report to the Board, stating that the program had been prepared with the utmost care. The names were verified from the records in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, in order to insure perfect accuracy, each one being carefully compared after copying, and the names of the committees were verified by the respective Chairmen, and approved by the same.

The arrangement of names on the Program was carried out according to the suggestion approved by the Board at the March meeting; that is, alphabetically; this being the method adopted almost universally in printed lists of names.

The contract for the printing of the program was awarded to George E. Howard of this city, and the cost of same was \$150 for 3,500 programs.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY EVANS ROSA,
*Chairman of Committee on Program
for Fourteenth Continental Congress.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

February 1st to March 31st, 1905.

Subscriptions as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$696 00
Sale of extra copies,	12 34
Advertisements,	109 00
Half-tone cuts, paid for by individuals,	20 51
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Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$837 85

OFFICE EXPENSES.

February and March, 1905.

Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers,	\$1 49
Postage, office, 2 months,	5 00
Postal cards, fifty,	50
Freight and cartage, extra numbers from Harrisburg, February, \$1; March, 66 cents,	1 66
Express, mailing lists from Harrisburg, 2 months,	70
Two falcon files,	80
Two telegrams, Harrisburg,	50
Money order and fee, returned on subscription No. 41445,	1 03
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	\$11 68

Presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printing and mailing February number, including postage,	\$236 01
Printing and mailing March number, including postage,	256 96
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 66
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00
Salary, Editor, Genealogical Department,	40 00
Half-tone cuts, partly paid for by individuals,	37 94
Printing, 2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75
Two photographs Memorial Continental Hall,	2 50
Postage, Editor, 2 months,	5 00
Rubber stamp and pad,	1 60
Binding Vols. XXIV and XV of Magazine,	2 50

Auditing books of Business Manager, November, December and January,	10 00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	11 68
	<hr/>
	\$925 60

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Report accepted.

Attention was called to the necessity of giving definite instructions in regard to the payment of the expenses incident to the preparation of the Hall for the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Carey moved: "That the Treasurer General be and hereby is authorized to pay the bills contracted by the committees on preparation of the Memorial Continental Hall for the coming Congress, in accordance with the motions passed at the last Board meeting."

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The matter of providing a stenographer to report the evening sessions of the Congress was presented to the Board, it being explained that the official stenographer to the Board is occupied all day in reporting and all the evening in transcribing these reports to be presented from day to day at the Congress; hence it was manifestly impossible for the official stenographer to report both the day and evening sessions and prepare the reports for the opening of the Congress each day.

Mrs. Davis moved: "That the matter of employing a stenographer for the evening sessions of the Fourteenth Continental Congress be referred to the Supervising Committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Pennypacker and carried.

At quarter before twelve o'clock Mrs. Weed moved to take a recess, subject to recall by the Chairman, so that in case any business should come before Continental Hall Committee at the meeting in the afternoon the Board might reconvene, if necessary, for the purpose of considering the same. Motion carried.

The Board reconvened Wednesday at 6 p. m., and adjourned until April 15th.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FOURTEENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS .

OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
April 17th to 22d, 1905.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH CONTINENTAL CON-
GRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION (CONCLUDED).

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

The bugle call, "To the Colors."

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at 10 o'clock a. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will unite with our chaplain general in the divine service, which we render each morning.

PRAYER BY THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

Seventh chapter St. Matthew, 1-12 verses. "Judge not that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and, behold, a beam is in thine own eye. Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye. Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him? Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

Our heavenly Father, we pray Thee that Thou wouldst let the joy of this beautiful morning come into our hearts, and as we see the beauty of this morning, and breathe in the exquisite air, may it lift our hearts and minds, and may we with all things rejoice. And wilt Thou not send Thy Holy Spirit into our hearts, so that our lives may blossom, and from the blossoms may come the fruit, the full perfection, of our lives in our actions, our words, our deeds?

Our Father, this morning we thank Thee for all the pleasure we have had in this convention, and all that Thou has been to us in it. We feel that Thou art guiding us, and we pray that Thou wilt continue

and keep us this day; be with us through all the exercises of this day, and grant that we may do that for the present and for the future for which we shall be glad, and which Thou canst bless. Bless our officers this morning, and give them strength, and all those who are doing the duties of this convention, and support and comfort them. And grant that those who are not well, and who have had accidents, may be comforted, and that we may all enjoy Thy blessing; and hear us while we pray,

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. Will the delegates and the audience please stand and join in singing our national anthem, all together this time, without soloists, the first and last stanzas?

The delegates and audience sang the first and last verses of the Star Spangled Banner.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of yesterday will now be read.

The reader here read the minutes of Wednesday, April 19th.

Mrs. BIDWELL. May I rise to a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BIDWELL. I merely want to say that Mrs. Swift is noted in the minutes as having only one second, while there are a great many seconds for other candidates, and the reason of it was because the Chair had ruled that seconds should cease before Mrs. Swift was properly seconded.

Mrs. WALKER, of Illinois. I rise to say that inasmuch as there are two ladies from Illinois who bear the name of Walker, I would ask that my motion should be carried out, and a note of that recorded in the minutes, and I would ask the courtesy of the reader to give my name in full, Mrs. James H. Walker, of Chicago Chapter, of Chicago, Illinois.

The president general left the Chair, which was assumed by Mrs. Weed.

Mrs. LYTTON. Will you be so kind as to have my name recorded as Mrs. Mary C. Lytton?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to accept the minutes as read.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. OGDEN, of Pennsylvania. Madam Chairman, I merely wish the minutes corrected in this way, that Mrs. McCartney was seconded by the whole state of Pennsylvania, and numerous others. There is no note of her being seconded at all.

Mrs. ROOME. I want to say in regard to the seconds for Mrs. Main, for the office of vice-president general in charge of organization of

chapters, Miss Virginia Miller was the first one who seconded the nomination, and I was the second person. I think that if the name of any seconder has been mentioned, it should have been that of Miss Miller, and the minutes should have read, "Miss Miller and others."

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any further corrections of the minutes? This correction will be made.

The question on the acceptance of the minutes was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I state a question of privilege?

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is the chairmanship of Continental Hall committee an elective office or is it appointive?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks that is not a question of privilege.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am on the floor, my question is in order, and is germane to the business in hand. I ask, before we proceed to business, if that office is an elective one, or if it is the business of the president general to appoint some one to that office?

PRESIDING OFFICER. At the last congress there was an election for it on the floor, and discussion is out of order on this subject at this time.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I cannot accept the minutes until I know.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The correction has been made on that. It was ruled out of the minutes yesterday.

At this point, the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the treasurer general, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis.

TREASURER GENERAL. I am going to ask the official reader to announce the contributions to Continental Hall. I am very anxious to have them listed and go in the report.

The official reader here announced a number of contributions to Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is not the chairman of tellers ready to report, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is requested by the Chair that the official reader shall finish the announcements first.

Mrs. DRAPER. The order of the day was the report of the chairman of the tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire first to hear the announcements, or do you desire to preserve the order of the day?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. We wish courtesy to our president general. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, with the best intention in the world, the lady from Pennsylvania I think made a remark which she would like to withdraw. We all wish courtesy to the president general. The president general asked the house a question impartially, for our vote,

which we preferred. The order of the day, I believe, is always proper to call for. It is not discourtesy to call for the order of the day.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I did not mean to imply that.

Mrs. DRAPER. I listened to these announcements, and—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You had asked, Madam President General, that we listen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Mrs. McCartney. The Chair will allow the house to decide it. All those desirous of hearing the announcements will say "aye."

The "ayes" voted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those opposed will say "no."

The "noes" voted.

Mrs. DRAPER. I do not think they heard that back here. I have tried twice, and they do not understand what they are voting on. I would like it repeated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say again that those who are in favor of proceeding with the order of the day will say "aye."

The "ayes" voted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those opposed will say "no."

The "noes" voted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered. The chairman of the tellers is called upon.

Mrs. YARDLEY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. YARDLEY. My question of privilege, Madam President General, is that the treasurer general be allowed to make a statement of the moneys that have been received for Memorial Continental Hall this evening, because many of the members have to leave the city to-morrow.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not a motion, it is a question of privilege.

Mrs. YARDLEY. No, it is a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. I did not hear it. We did not hear it.

OFFICIAL READER. The question of privilege by Mrs. Yardley was that as many of the delegates must leave the city, could not the treasurer general make a statement as to the sum total of Continental Hall fund at this evening's session?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. The treasurer general may report to-night.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Was the question taken on the motion for the treasurer general to report to-night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was.

Mrs. AVERY. I hope the ladies will pardon me for being so long in

getting ready to report, but it seemed desirable, considering the importance of the occasion, that the report should be signed by the tellers, and locked up in the box, and the box sealed up with paste in various ways, so that there could be no possibility of any tampering in any way, shape or manner. The box is before you (indicating ballot box), with the contents, with the ballots, with everything; and I have just taken my report from it. I do not like to make an apology, and I do not like to keep you waiting, but this report was written very rapidly, and I hope that you will excuse any unevenness in the sentences.

Mrs. DRAPER. Pardon me for interrupting, but we cannot hear one word back here.

Mrs. AVERY. The whole number of ballots in the ballot box was 707. The number of blanks was 7. The number necessary for a majority was 354. The votes cast for Mrs. Donald McLean were 342. [Great applause and cheers upon cheers.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed, Madam Chairman of the tellers.

Mrs. AVERY. The votes cast for Mrs. Sternberg were 201. [Applause.] The votes cast for Mrs. Lippitt were 164. [Applause.] Total legal votes cast, 707.

I would like a decision from the Chair in the matter of the vice-presidents general. As there are more than ten who have received the requisite number of votes—a majority—is it not in order that a motion prevail that the ten highest should be considered elected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the method which has always been pursued. The Chair will allow the house to decide upon it. It is the method which is always pursued that the ten having the highest majority should be declared elected.

Mrs. JAMES WALKER, of Illinois. I move that the precedent govern on this occasion. (Seconded by Miss Massey.)

Mrs. AVERY. The total number of votes cast for vice-presidents general was 714, and the votes cast for the candidates were as follows:

Mrs. Walker, of Missouri,	518	[Applause.]
Mrs. Swift, of California,	515	[Applause.]
Mrs. Deere, of Illinois,	500	[Applause.]
Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio,	447	[Applause.]
Mrs. Estey, of Vermont,	445	[Applause.]
Mrs. Chamberlain, of Tennessee,	439	[Applause.]
Mrs. Patterson, of North Carolina,	438	[Applause.]
Mrs. Hazen, of New York,	436	[Applause.]
Mrs. Nichols, of South Carolina,	420	[Applause.]
Mrs. Brooks, of Colorado,	417	[Applause.]

Some of the rest have received a majority of the votes cast, but according to the precedent established are not elected, I understand. They are as follows:

Mrs. Evans, of Texas,	390
Mrs. Eagan, of Florida,	350
Mrs. Hodgkins, of District of Columbia,	339
Mrs. Leary, of Washington state,	326
Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania,	311
Mrs. Everett, of Nebraska,	250

And on the various different votes were cast 580 blanks. There were also 518 scattering votes, making a total of 7,140 individual votes.

For the recording secretary general the total number of ballots cast was 714. The total number of votes cast was 684.

Miss Desha, 418 [Applause.]

Mrs. Prentice, 263

Scattering votes and 30 blanks.

For corresponding secretary general the total number of votes cast was 714. The number of votes was 665.

Miss Miller, 363

Mrs. Young, 300

Scattering, 2, and blanks, 49, making a total of 714.

For registrar general the total number of votes was 714.

Mrs. Jamison, 374

Mrs. Martin, 276

Scattering, 4; blanks, 60.

The names of the tellers are attached to this document. Shall I read them, Madam President General?

(Many cries of "Yes! Yes! Yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read them.

Mrs. AVERY. Signed: Mrs. Charles Creighton, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Nellie M. Blake, Mrs. E. W. Cutts, Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Mrs. B. F. Case, Mrs. J. W. Holcombe, F. L. Bradley, Mrs. H. P. Robertson, Mrs. L. K. Torbet, Mrs. K. K. Henry, Mrs. E. S. DuBois, Miss Alice Q. Lovell, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, Miss Qua, Mrs. J. G. Stanton, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Ames, Miss Law,—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you asked to hear these names read. There is a great deal of confusion. Please keep quiet so as to hear them.

Mrs. AVERY (continuing). Mrs. S. S. Adams, Mrs. Ammon, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Lathrop, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Charles L. Ruffin, Mrs. Leonidas Gray, Mrs. Wulbern, Mrs. Hopkins, and Mrs. A. G. Hill.

And there are one or two names still to be attached to the document. But this is the report.

I am not quite through yet. I have the ballots that we ordered cast yesterday by the recording secretary general, as follows:

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress

for Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, of the District of Columbia, for vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General."

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, for chaplain general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General."

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, for treasurer general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General."

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, for historian general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General."

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, for assistant historian general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General."

"In accordance with the unanimous ballot of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the congress for Miss Aline Solomon, for librarian general.

(Signed)

CLARA H. FULLER.

Recording Secretary General."

Mrs. DRAPER. A question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the chairman of the tellers about the blank ballots. Were there 714 actual votes for the president general, or did that include the blanks for the president general?

Mrs. AVERY. There were seven blanks with no president general's name on them at all. There were 707 legal ballots in the box for president general.

Mrs. DRAPER. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Then there is one question I want to ask for information. I want to ask, are we not proceeding under Roberts' Rules of Order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are, indeed, and have always been, so far as I know.

Mrs. DRAPER. There was a *viva voce* vote taken here, and I remember perfectly well being ruled out of order by the Chair, four years ago, when I asked that the same thing be done, that those ten vice-presidents general receiving the highest number of votes be considered

elected. I was ruled out of order by the Chair then; so that that could scarcely be called a precedent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ten highest have, in the recollection of the Chair, always been counted elected.

Mrs. DRAPER. There were more than ten.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot have eleven.

Mrs. AVERY. May I speak to that, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can. Go right on.

Mrs. AVERY. I think Mrs. Draper misunderstands the purport of my motion. I am sure she does. The first ten received much more than a majority, but on account of there being blanks cast for some, necessarily there were some who received more than a majority, who did not come in the ten highest. The chairman of the tellers would never dream of asking that any one who received less than a majority of all votes cast should be considered elected. But the peculiarity of voting for ten on one ballot, and many voting blank, makes it almost impossible for there not sometimes to be some one who has a majority of the ballots actually cast, and still does not have rank in the first ten.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that satisfactory to you?

Mrs. DRAPER. I understood the point made by the chairman of the tellers, perfectly. May I ask that the reader read that section of the constitution in regard to the voting, in regard to the election of vice-presidents general, before I continue with the point raised?

READER (reading). "These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of a majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress."

Mrs. DRAPER. It does not say in the constitution that the ten highest having a majority necessarily take the place of others who also have had a majority. Madam President General, four years ago there were eleven vice-presidents general elected, each one of them having a majority. I moved that the ten highest be considered the ten vice-presidents general elected, and was ruled out of order by the Chair. It was considered necessary either that some of them should withdraw, or that another vote should be taken. [Cries of "Good heavens!"] There are, as I understand the chairman of the tellers, fourteen vice-presidents general who had received a majority vote, a vote of a majority of all the members present at this congress. Therefore, Madam President General, I think that I am correct in stating that there is no election for vice-presidents general at present. The vote will have to be taken over; at least, unless by unanimous consent—

(Cries of "No! No! No!")

Mrs. DRAPER. Or a two-thirds vote, or something more than an ordinary *viva voce* vote.

Mrs. ROOME. I desire to state that the lady is mistaken. When we took that vote and there were eleven who received a majority vote, it happened that the tenth and the eleventh were a tie. There were

eleven who received a majority, and the tenth and eleventh were a tie.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is very correct, according to the Chair's recollection.

Mrs. ROOME. Now, the nine who received the largest number were duly elected for vice-presidents general.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, a statement of mine has been questioned. I would like to reply.

Mrs. ROOME. There was a tie between the tenth and the eleventh, and Mrs. Lockwood was one of them, and she withdrew in favor of Mrs. Mellon. But even if that were a precedent four years ago, since it was changed last year, the latest decision must stand.

Mrs. DRAPER. A statement of mine was questioned.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have the opportunity to answer it, Mrs Draper.

Mrs. JAMES WALKER, of Illinois. I simply wish to say, Madam President General, that one of the ladies sitting behind me here had the honor of being a teller four years ago when the tie occurred, and we proceeded as we have done to-day.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I have always understood that no one person can occupy the floor twice until every other person on this floor has spoken.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is true. The Chair wishes to state that the lady says she feels that a statement of hers is questioned, and the Chair will allow her to speak if there is no objection. Is there objection? I hear none, and you may go right on, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. As a statement of mine has been questioned, and I have not the minutes here to verify it, although I expect to do so very soon, I would therefore move that unanimous consent be given for the election of the ten vice-presidents general having the highest vote. Madam President General, it should take unanimous consent to do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that in this case a majority would rule.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then let it be a majority standing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A majority would rule.

Mrs. GRUNSKY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Grunsky.

Mrs. GRUNSKY. I would like to ask if each congress is not a law to itself, without the precedents of years gone by controlling us? We have voted that the ten highest shall be considered elected, and does not that control?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the opinion of the Chair we need nothing further upon it. It is a waste of time. You can do exactly as you

wish about it, however. The Chair is not going to trammel you with her decision. She will allow you to vote if you want to vote. Do you want to vote?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those who wish to vote say "aye." [Laughter.] The "ayes" voted.

The highest court of appeals governs your president general. It should govern all of you.

Mrs. KINNEY, of Connecticut. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, is recognized.

Mrs. KINNEY. I have only a word to say, and that is that I move the acceptance of the report of the chairman of the tellers.

Many members seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

(Cries of "No! No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is upon the acceptance of the tellers' report. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report is accepted. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. BARKER. In behalf of Mrs. Lippitt, the state regent of Rhode Island, I desire to thank all her friends for her support, and I withdraw her name as a candidate for the office of president general. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The name of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, state regent of Rhode Island, has been withdrawn as a candidate for president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There remain two candidates in the field.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, I move that we proceed at once to the second ballot.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Knott, and many others.

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. I move that the name of Mrs. Lippitt be withdrawn from the list, as she has withdrawn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has withdrawn from the candidacy. I think she is the same as withdrawn from the list.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the name of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt be erased from the bulletin board.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is now on proceeding to cast your votes. Did you hear it? All right, go to business, then.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. AVERY. By the permission of the president general, I wish to say one word to you, because you cannot ballot until I have said it, I

shall ask the president general for permission to withdraw, with my tellers, and with my ballot box, and destroy the ballots that are in it, as they are now dead paper. I brought them here that you might see them if you wished. I wish to destroy them now, before the next ballot. Have I your permission?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, she will grant this permission. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

(The chairman of the tellers and the tellers here withdrew with the ballot box.)

(At this point the congress, by order of the president general, took a recess of about ten minutes.)

(The president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, left the Chair, which was assumed by Mrs. Jewett.)

READER. We will now very soon proceed to vote, ladies. The Chair instructs me to state that as we are to begin the ballot as soon as possible, all those not entitled to vote will leave this floor at once, and that ladies will please take their seats and restore order as soon as possible in preparation for the roll call, which I shall begin very soon.

Mrs. PAGE. Madam Chairman, I want to ask as a courtesy to Virginia that she be called first, as we had no dinner last night, and are very tired. I would ask that the reader begin at the other end of the alphabet to-day. Will you put that to a vote?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will so order if there is no objection.

READER. It is ordered by the Chair that in calling the roll I shall begin to-day at the bottom of the alphabet and work backwards. [Great applause.]

I suppose most of you understand that there is to be but one name written on your ballot, now, as all the other officers besides the president general have been elected. You have simply to write the one name of your candidate for president general on your ballot.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam Chairman.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Kendall is recognized.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam Chairman and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, having had the pleasure of nominating one of the two candidates for whom you have voted, I wish at this time to make a statement. She has earnestly desired to withdraw in order to make harmony and peace, but at the urgent insistence of all her friends, she is to stand. I wish to thank all of you in her behalf for the large majority, and we hope that you will all see in her the qualities that we do, and this time cast your vote for Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. PERLEY, of Pennsylvania. Madam Chairman, the Chair decided that no campaign speeches could be made, and if the Chair so ordered, that should be observed.

(At this point, Mrs. Fairbanks, the president general, again resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires every one who is not a voter

and who is not a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution to leave the floor and do it at once.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I move that we go into the election and lose no more time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, we will do so.

READER. Ladies, I am instructed to make some remarks to you. I am instructed to say that in the votes there is to be but one name placed upon your ballots. There are two candidates now before the house, Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. McLean.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proceed to the roll call.

(The roll was here called by the official reader.)

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY. There seems to be an erroneous idea about the withdrawal of Mrs. Lippitt, of Rhode Island. Mrs. Lippitt has withdrawn from the candidacy for president general. It has also been stated that my own delegation has gone practically solid for the New York candidate.

Mrs. MURPHY (excitedly). That is unfair!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do not go into personalities in that way.

(Cries of "No! No!" Great confusion and excitement.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to hear the statement of the state regent of Connecticut.

(Cries of "Yes, yes" and "No, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will put it to you and you may vote on whether you will hear the state regent of Connecticut.

The question was taken and the motion was not agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is in doubt. The Chair will take a vote. The Chair is going to leave it to the congress.

Mrs. KINNEY. Ladies, I will play fair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney always plays fair. Hear Mrs. Kinney.

Mrs. KINNEY. I will make no statement whatever. [Great applause.]

Mrs. PEEL, of Georgia. Madam President General, a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question? Is there no reflection in it upon Mrs. Kinney or upon any one?

Mrs. PEEL. No reflection on Mrs. Kinney.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Don't you make any reflections or indulge in any personalities. Ladies, this lady comes to me with a question of privilege. The Chair will let her speak, but the Chair reserves her right to direct this lady to her place, if she exceeds that right.

Mrs. PEEL. One sentence only. I simply desire to ask if it were not yesterday or the day before that the Chair ruled there were to be no campaign speeches?

(Great confusion and laughter.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Take your seat, Madam. You have exceeded your question of privilege. [Applause.] The Chair recommends you to a woman who does know what a question of privilege is. We will proceed with the voting.

READER. I will now continue to call the roll.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to begin at the bottom of the alphabet to-day in calling up the voters. Wyoming will be called for first.

Mrs. MURPHY. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, Mrs. Murphy, I trust to you that it will be a question of privilege.

Mrs. MURPHY. It is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Walk right up and make your speech.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General and ladies, there is a delegate from Ohio who yesterday suffered a very severe fall, and has injured herself, and desires to go home at once. Suffering as she is, she has come down here to cast her ballot, and I ask the privilege that she may come up and cast her ballot first.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair grants that privilege gladly. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Thank you, Madam President General.

(The president general left, the chair being assumed by Mrs. Simpson.)

The balloting proceeded.

Mrs. PEPPER. (At 1.20 p. m.) Madam Chairman, I move that when the voting shall have ceased we take a recess, to reassemble at 3.30 p. m.

Mrs. ROOME. I second that motion.

The question was taken and carried.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. Ladies, in response to an inquiry, I state that the ladies who leave the house during this balloting leave it at their own risk. You can vote only so long as the ballot box is open. No set hour has been stated for closing it.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam Chairman, I move that a lady be stationed at either door to explain the situation to those going out, and to ask if they have voted.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to say that it is very unfair to the candidates whom you are supporting, whether it be Mrs. Sternberg or Mrs. McLean, for you to leave this house without first depositing your vote in the ballot box.

At 2.40 p. m. the Chair declared the polls closed, and in accordance with the above motion a recess was taken until 3.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

The congress was called to order at 3.30 o'clock p. m. by the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that representatives of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are desirous of rendering greetings to our society. The Chair therefore invites them to the stage.

(The delegation from the Sons of the American Revolution, consisting of Commander John H. Moore, Philip Walker, Esq., and Frederick D. Owen, Esq., here came upon the stage.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. MOORE. Madam President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, we have been bidden by the Society of the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution to present to you a series of resolutions which they had the pleasure of adopting at their monthly meeting held last evening (handing resolutions to president general.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you gentlemen take seats on the platform?

(The delegation was seated.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read to us the resolutions of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia.

The reader read the resolutions as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

At its April meeting, held on the 19th inst., in commemoration of the battle of Lexington, the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is now in session in this city; and

WHEREAS, The objects of that society are identical with our own in the furtherance of patriotic work; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution sends greeting to the Daughters of the American Revolution in annual congress assembled; that we recognize the great value of the services rendered by the Daughters of the American Revolution in promoting true patriotism and love of country, and pledge our hearty support to all measures looking to the maintenance of the great principle of free government founded by our forefathers.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to convey to the Daughters

of the American Revolution a copy of these resolutions, and to express the good wishes of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia.

In accordance with the above resolution this copy, under the official seal of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, is made, to be presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution by a committee composed of Commander John H. Moore, Philip Walker, Esq., and Frederick D. Owen, Esq.

LEON L. L. FRENCH,
Secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Upon behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, the president general of the society is very happy indeed to send the greeting of your sister society, one which is laboring with you for the grand interests of patriotism, one which we are glad to believe is proud to enter upon splendid objects, and to put below them those objects of selfishness which are not so commendable. We thank the Sons of the American Revolution for their attendance upon our meeting, and will be pleased to invite their presence during the session.

COMMANDER MOORE. Madam President General, in the name of the society of the District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution, we thank you for your gracious words, and with your permission we will now bid you good afternoon.

(The delegation at this point left the stage.)

Mrs. PAGE. Madam President General, I have been appointed as chairman of the Jamestown committee, and I have been trying to find a convenient season to have the members of that committee meet together, and if agreeable to this body we will meet right after this afternoon's session, and I desire the official reader, when the house is fuller than it is now, to make this announcement again, if she will do so.

(The official reader here read telegrams and messages of greeting from various parts of the country.)

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 17, 1905.

Secretary General, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Greetings from Multnomah Chapter. Lewis and Clark Exposition celebrate flag day June 14th. Cordial invitation extended National Society.

JANE LEWIS CHAPIN,
Secretary.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, April 18, 1905.

Mrs. JOHN CAMPBELL, *Colorado State Regent Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Continental Hall, Washington, District of Columbia.*

Convey greetings of Zebulon Pike Chapter to the National Society.

ANNA B. STRIEBY,
Secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that the business before the congress this afternoon is the consideration of amendments. Are you ready to discuss them? The reader will read the next one.

Mrs. PECK. I would like to ask if it would be in order for me to present to you some belated contributions to Continental Hall fund?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is always in order to present contributions.

Mrs. Peck here presented several contributions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now take up the business before us, the consideration of amendments.

READER. We had proceeded as far as article IX, which was tabled. The next is an amendment to insert as article IX, the following:

"Genealogist. 'The genealogist shall be charged with the preparation and publication of the Lineage Books, published by the National Society, and shall carry on all the correspondence relating to them.'"

If the above amendment is carried, the paid genealogist employed by the society might then be known as the genealogical clerk.

DOCTOR MCGEE. I move to table that. I thought that it was carried with that other at the previous session.

Mrs. ROOME. It was moved to table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept it is in order first, and the Chair desires a second.

Mrs. SWIFT. I second the motion.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. We tabled this amendment the other night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am assured that only a part of it was tabled. There are two separate parts of this amendment, and only a part of it was tabled.

DOCTOR MCGEE. The first part is simply an explanation, as I understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you think this was tabled, Doctor McGee?

DOCTOR MCGEE. Yes, it was the one that I moved to table the other night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand that the second part of it is—read the second part of it, Madam Reader.

READER. The whole of the amendment to article IX is as follows:

"Instead of electing an 'Assistant' Historian General, rename this official 'Genealogist,' and place under her the truly genealogical work now done by the historian general." That was tabled the other night.

DOCTOR MCGEE. That is simply an explanation. That is not an amendment at all.

READER. Then it says:

"The genealogist shall be charged with the preparation and publication of the Lineage Books, published by the National Society, and shall carry on all the correspondence relating to them."

DOCTOR MCGEE. That was tabled. That is the amendment.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General, the second part of the amendment is dependent upon the first part, it is not a second amend-

ment, but it is a portion of that amendment. It is all one. It says below:

"If the above amendment is carried, the paid genealogist employed by the society might then be known as the genealogical clerk."

It evidently means the whole amendment. It was decided that we would table the entire amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, we will consider this amendment as tabled. I hear none. Go on to the next one, Madam Reader.

READER. The next is an amendment to article XI, to insert as article XI the following:

Librarian General.

"The librarian General shall have the care and custody of all books, magazines, pamphlets and manuscripts of which the National Society may become possessed, and shall catalogue and arrange the same. She shall have charge of soliciting gifts, negotiating exchanges and purchasing new volumes for the library. She shall have the power, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, of rejecting any volumes offered to the library which she deems unsuited to the character of the collection. She shall carry on the correspondence of the library and shall have complete supervision of its administration."

DOCTOR MCGEE. I move the adoption of this amendment.

MISS MILLER. I second the motion.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. Was it not tabled the other evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not tabled.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. I understood they were all tabled, so that we could go on with the business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was an inquiry made whether they might all be tabled, but it was decided that we must table one at a time. I was not going to allow you the privilege of discussion, by inadvertence, but I will permit that, if you want it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I see no reason why we should give one officer such authority when such matters concerning all other officers come before the board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I did not hear what you said, Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I said that I saw no reason why one officer should be exempt from the concerted action of the board any more than another. These matters are all placed before the board for action. This requires the expenditure of money and the purchase of things, and all such things, and I do not see any reason why one officer should be exempt, and why this matter should not come before the board as well as any other.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. ROSA. Madam President General and members of the congress,

the librarian general expends the money that is voted for the purpose of the purchase of books by the congress, nothing more. Her reports, which are given monthly, are accepted by the board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion required?

(Cries of "Question, question.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, and it is accepted.

READER. The next is an amendment to article XII, to insert as article XII the following:

"CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

"The museum shall be under the care and custody of the curator of the museum, who shall be a member of the National Board of Management, and shall be elected biennially by the Continental Congress. She shall be assisted in the work of collecting articles for the museum by the Revolutionary relics committee, of which she shall be chairman ex-officio.

The membership of this committee shall be appointed by the president general, and shall consist of one member from each state and territory and the District of Columbia, and one member from each locality outside the United States in which a chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution exists."

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to table that amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to accept comes before the motion to table.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept it.

The motion was seconded by Miss Mecum.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to table the amendment.

The motion was seconded.

DOCTOR MCGEE. I second the motion also.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. The next is as follows:

"Attention is called to the fact that the Continental Congress should authorize the insertion in article IV, section 1 of the constitution, of the proper titles of the officers, created since the original list was made, under the provision of the last clause of the first paragraph of section 1."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. These titles exist, but they have not been put in the article. A motion to accept this will be in order.

Mrs. HODGE. I move that it be accepted.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Murphy and several members.

Mrs. ROOME. Here is where it says, on page 21, article X, section 2, "Strike out 'February' and insert 'March'." Assuredly we ought to have that, because that makes these by-laws conform to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have the wrong amendment. The reader will read it again.

READER. What we are passing on is on the last page, and reads as follows:

"Attention is called to the fact that the Continental Congress should authorize the insertion in article IV, section 1, of the constitution of the proper titles of the officers, created since the original list was made, under the provision of the last clause of the first paragraph of section 1."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what you are considering now.

Mrs. ROOME. I know it is, Madam President General, but the reader skipped this other.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will be considered in its time.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Why does not the reader state the offices referred to in that, before we vote, so that we will know what we are voting for?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read the list of officers, if you have them there.

READER. I have not got them.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have them here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you. The reader will read them.

READER (reading). Section 1. The officers of the National Society shall be a president general, one vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, vice-presidents general, one recording and one corresponding secretary general, one registrar general, one treasurer general, one historian general, one chaplain general, one librarian general, and such other officers as shall be found necessary."

This amendment reads, to insert the proper titles of the officers, created since the original list was made.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Would not that be amending the constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks you could do this if you had unanimous consent of the congress, because it does not alter the sense at all. If you had the unanimous consent of the congress, it is all right.

DOCTOR MCGEE. I want to offer an objection to any amendment of the constitution at this session of the congress. The constitution may be amended at the next session, but not at this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you realize that there is no change in the sense of it, Doctor McGee? Has that occurred to you?

DOCTOR MCGEE. That does not make any difference to me, Madam President General. It says "amendments to the constitution."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you do not want that motion to pass, a motion to table it is all right.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. Is not this an amendment to the constitution? Have not these amendments been passed, and is it not simply to put in the titles where they belong?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is all there is to it. That is all there appears to be of it.

Mrs. LIGGETT. It says, "and such other officers as shall be found necessary."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LIGGETT. Is not that all that is necessary?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept this amendment.

Mrs. PECK. I second the motion.

DOCTOR MCGEE. I think the Chair ruled that that requires unanimous consent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may have it by unanimous consent if you all vote for it.

DOCTOR MCGEE. But I object, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You object?

DOCTOR MCGEE. Yes. This requires unanimous consent, and I object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, you shall have your right to your franchise. When the time comes, say "no," if you wish to.

DOCTOR MCGEE. This can be offered as an amendment to the constitution and be accepted next year, and meantime it might as well be done in proper form, it seems to me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks unanimous consent to this, and she asks all those in favor of the amendment to rise.

(Several members did not rise, but remained seated.)

Mrs. MURPHY. If only one stood up against it, it would not be unanimous.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to accept the amendment is lost. Read the next amendment.

READER. There are no more. This one to strike out "*February*" and insert "*March*" seems to have been passed the other night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one other, but it will be necessary to look it up and see what was done with it. Have you any objection to deferring consideration of this amendment? I hear no objection, and we will not consider it at present. The Chair recognizes the treasurer general.

TREASURER GENERAL. I will request the reader to read these notices of contributions.

(The reader read notices of various contributions.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that there is a lady who is a member of our society, who is not a member of the con-

gress, who desires to bring forward a contribution which she has. Will you receive it? It will take but a moment. The lady is Mrs. Moran, of Virginia. The Chair recognizes Miss Cunningham, of Charlottesville, Va.

Miss CUNNINGHAM. Madam President General, ladies and Daughters of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, "Miss Washington," of Virginia, has become a recognized belle throughout the United States, for while only a creation of the brain, she is the inspiration of the first money subscribed to the Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Francois Berger Moran, of Charlottesville, Virginia, the author of this ideal conception of young southern womanhood, presents her in all her purity as a prototype of the Virginia girl of fifty years ago. The \$638 accruing from the sale of this charming book, together with the additional sum of the royalty of ten per cent. on the new edition which is published by Lippincott, and is on sale in your hall, has also been subscribed by the generous donor to be devoted to the bronze door memorial to Colonel Thomas Blackburn, her illustrious ancestor. This is one of the first and largest individual donations to the fair marble building which is developing in beauty each day beneath the chisel of the builder. [Applause.]

(The reader read several notices of other contributions.)

Miss VINING, of Massachusetts. May I ask the reader to state what is the total of the contributions? I do not think that has been heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will announce that the treasurer general will give out all the contributions this evening.

TREASURER GENERAL. There are many of these contributions which cannot be put into the sum total, but what we have in the office you shall have to-night.

Mrs. HUGHES. The nominations, I believe, for business manager and editor of the magazine remain.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They were disposed of yesterday morning, I think. The Chair requests the reader to call the roll of state regents. The reports of state regents are in order.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I move that the reading of these reports be omitted.

Mrs. BROWN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish the state regent of Michigan would consider that a little more. I want to say to you that I think the reports of the work done by our state regents are of great interest. The Chair, for her part, would be very glad to hear them.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I shall be very glad to withdraw the motion, if it is your pleasure, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have never asked for more than three min-

ute reports, because there are so many of these reports, and of course many of the state regents decline to give their reports.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. The motion is withdrawn.

Mrs. BROWN. I withdraw my second.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair says that she would like you to limit your reports, ladies, to three minutes.

Mrs. DAY. There is a matter that I would like to bring before the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. DAY. It is something affecting the mission of the Children of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will come in under the head of new business.

Mrs. DAY. It is not new business. It is regarding a ruling of the committee, which I do not think quite caught the idea.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to say that unless it is a state report it cannot be considered at present.

Mrs. DAY. Right after the state reports, will you recognize me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

READER. Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama.

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam State Regent.

Mrs. SMITH. Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Alabama only wishes to say a very few words. The work is growing and prospering in Alabama she is happy to say. There is another thing that may be alluded to in regard to the growth of the society, in connection with Alabama. A former member of an Alabama chapter has recently been appointed in the City of Mexico, and is organizing a chapter, the first chapter to be organized in a foreign land.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know whether you want to take action on each of these reports as they come up, or act on them all together.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. All together.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no objection and it is so ordered.

READER. Arizona.

Mrs. TALBOT, of Arizona. Arizona's report is not ready.

READER. Arkansas. It is stated by a delegate from Arkansas that the state regent is gone, and they do not care to have the report from Arkansas read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, we have it and it will be printed in the magazine.

READER. Mrs. John F. Swift, of California.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Swift is not present. Is her state vice-regent of California present. She does not seem to be present either.

READER. Mrs. John Campbell, of Colorado.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. Madam President General and ladies of the Four-

teenth Continental Congress, the Colorado Daughters have followed their usual course with enthusiasm.

(See June number AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 633.)

READER. Mrs. Sarah Thompson Kinney, of Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, during the year that has just come to a close the Connecticut Daughters have raised about \$3,000.

(See page 634 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. Delaware. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. Madam President General, and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I have the honor of presenting to you the report of Delaware.

(See page 648 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. The District of Columbia. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.

Miss MILLER. Neither the state regent, nor the state vice-regent is present.

READER. Then the report can come in later, the Chair says. Florida. Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Madam President General, the report from Florida was handed to the recording secretary general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

READER. Georgia. Mrs. Ira Yale Sage.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, Mrs. Sage has been unavoidably detained, and I would ask if the report from Georgia might come in later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

READER. Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois.

Mrs. BUTTERWORTH. The state regent of Illinois asked to have her report published, and not read.

READER. Indiana. Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and members of the congress, of course in a minute or two minutes it is impossible to give any report. I simply want to state a few facts from my state. At the Thirteenth Congress I reported thirteen organized chapters. We now have twenty organized chapters in the state of Indiana, and three almost organized, and the interest in the state is greater, I think, than it has ever been before. I think the one thing that has created interest in our state—if there is one thing that has done it more than another—has been the state conference, where we come together and exchange ideas and get acquainted with one another. Last fall we were entertained by the two local chapters, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, and General Arthur St. Clair Chapter. We had an added interest, because our president general was with us, and gave us one of her enthusiastic speeches. I wish that I had time to tell you of some of the splendid local work done in Indiana,

but the reports of course will all be in print in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and I hope that you will take it and read the report there.

With respect to Continental Hall, we have always been interested in Continental Hall, and our contributions have compared very favorably with those of others. I notice that by the treasurer's report Indiana gave last year the third largest contribution, and we are by no means the third largest state, nor have we by any means the third largest number of Daughters. The contribution was \$2,460.40. Our contribution this year will amount to about \$1,100. Of this \$855 comes from your president general's chapter, the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. The chapter brought \$355 to the congress, and the president general added to that \$500, making \$855. Then add to that the contributions from some of our smaller chapters, and we have about \$1,100. We did not do as well this year as last, but I am sure when my delegates go home and tell them that we really did meet in Continental Hall, and that the greatest need and duty of the society is to finish Continental Hall, next year we will come here with a very large contribution. [Applause.]

READER. Iowa. Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck.

Mrs. PECK. Madam President General and members of the congress, Iowa has thirty chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Nine have been fully organized since October, 1903. With two exceptions the chapters have been formed with more than the required number of members, one with twenty-two, another with twenty, while most of the old chapters show a creditable increase of members and interest. Twelve members have made a record for themselves by paying into the national treasury \$150, one-half of the life membership fees for all the charter members, this being of course their chapter contribution to Continental Hall fund this year. Instead of having one large chapter in Cedar Falls, it has been thought wise to organize a second one on the plan of permitting the twelve newly elected members to choose their own regent. The movement has received the encouragement and assistance of the Cedar Falls Chapter, and the newly elected members are now ready to complete the chapter organization. A very encouraging beginning has thus been made in regard to this phase of the work of the society.

READER. Kansas. Mrs. Stanley.

(There was no response.)

READER. Kentucky. Mrs. Charles H. Todd.

Mrs. TODD. The report has been handed to the recording secretary general.

READER. The next is Louisiana, Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.

A MEMBER. She is not here.

READER. Maine. Mrs. Alfred A. Kendall.

Mrs. KENDALL. Madam President General and members of the congress, I have the honor to report that we have thirteen organized chapters in Maine, with about five hundred members. What we lack in numbers we make up in enthusiasm and harmony, because we believe that harmony is the first law of progress. [Applause.] We have in our state the local chapters doing the work along all the lines of our society, but as a state we have several committees which are very helpful in the work. First there is our Continental Hall committee, for that is our great object in the state. Then there is our reciprocity bureau, for the exchange of historical papers, our committee for the awarding of prizes on historical essays and our committee on the Declaration of Independence. The great event in the Maine Daughters this year was the presentation of the banner bearing the arms of the state of Maine to the new battleship "Maine." On the 28th of January we had the pleasure of having the ship in Portland Harbor, with representatives from all over the state, and in the evening we had a banquet. We have also had the pleasure of restoring to the new "Maine" the silver which was presented to the old Maine, which rests in Havana harbor. It was on exhibition in Washington as a relic, but through the Daughters of the state of Maine, aided by the officers of the Department, it has been turned over to the new "Maine." [Applause.]

READER. Maryland. Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.

Mrs. THOM. I will give my report later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

READER. The next is Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles H. Masury.

Mrs. BARKER. Mrs. Masury sends up her report, which can be read by the reader.

READER. There is here what seems to be a condensation of this report, which I will read.

(See page 681 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. The next is Michigan, Mrs. William J. Chittenden.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I had not expected to make a report this afternoon, as I had sent my full report to the recording secretary general; but in accordance with our president general's request, I am very glad to say, very briefly, that Michigan has eighteen chapters, and there are seven appointed regents working diligently for chapters which we anticipate will be formed in the near future.

Michigan has contributed \$452. The figures may not be quite correct, but I have no data with me. But I am happy to say that two chapters have assumed memorials in this hall, which is going to be so dear to the heart of every Daughter; and we feel that that is work in the right direction, and I feel especially proud of Michigan, which has not fully attained the first thousand in membership; so

that I feel that Michigan has done well in that direction, thanks to the splendid work of my state vice-regent, Mrs. Brayton, who has labored faithfully and well for Michigan, and I know that next year we will have a total sum much larger than last year. [Applause.]

READER. Minnesota. Mrs. William M. Liggett.

The report of Mrs. Liggett was read by the official reader as follows:

(See page 694, June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. The next is Mississippi, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell.

Miss LOVELL. I will have to send my report in. I have not it ready.

(At this point the president general left the chair, which was assumed by Miss Williams.)

READER. Missouri. Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution:

(See page 698 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. Montana. Mrs. Walter S. Tallant.

(There was no response.)

READER. Nebraska. Mrs. Abraham Allee. I have her report in my hand. Do you wish to have it read?

A MEMBER. No, not now.

READER. New Hampshire. Mrs. John Walter Johnston.

Mrs. GUSS. I move that we take a recess.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to this motion to take a recess? There is no second.

The motion was here seconded.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to make an inquiry. I think there was a motion made before the state regents began to read their reports, that their reports be confined to three minutes. We have not very much time, and I would like to have that rule enforced.

The motion was seconded by several members.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ayes have it, and the motion is carried, and accordingly the reading of the state regents' reports will be limited to three minutes. The Chair recognizes Mrs. John Walter Johnston, state regent of New Hampshire.

Mrs. JOHNSTON. It is with pleasure that I report 18 chapters, all enthusiastic—

(See page 708 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. New Jersey. Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam.

Miss MECUM. The report for New Jersey will appear in the magazine.

READER. New Mexico. Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

(Mrs. Prince arose, and was greeted with applause.)

Mrs. PRINCE. Ladies, I am sure your reception is very pleasing, and I am going to please you still more by telling you that I am only going to speak two minutes instead of three. I have a report, a former report, which will appear in the magazine. I was only going to mention one little circumstance which has been so pleasing to us, and I think it will be pleasing to you. Within the past week in Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, the oldest capital in the United States, we have come into possession of the most historic room in the United States. Through the kindness of Hon. W. H. Andrews, the governor's reception room in the governor's palace has been given us as headquarters for all of New Mexico. That room has seen more history than any other single room in the United States. In it Lieutenant Pike slept when he first went to New Mexico; and General Stephen W. Kearney, whose beloved daughter is in the Missouri delegation, slept on the uncarpeted floor when he took possession of New Mexico for the United States. Three different nationalities have used that room as their reception room, and most of the public business has been transacted therein, the Spanish, the Mexican, and the American. As it is a public headquarters for New Mexico and the southwest, I want to ask you all at any time to make it your headquarters. [Applause.]

READER. New York. Mrs. Charles H. Terry.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Terry has requested that she may make her report later.

READER. North Carolina. Mrs. John H. C. Wulbern.

A MEMBER. That report will have to come later. Mrs. Wulbern is one of the tellers.

READER. North Dakota. Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsbury.

Mrs. LOUNSBURY. We have not done very much in North Dakota. At present North Dakota has no chapter, but within the last year I have forwarded the names of several applicants, who have been accepted and they belong to the National Society as members at large. We have secured the flag law, and have been instrumental in having fourteen flags taken down from saloons where they were floating.

READER. Oklahoma. Mrs. ———

(There was no response.)

READER. Ohio. Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge.

Mrs. HODGE. Madam President General and members of the Continental congress, I will say for Ohio that she will have a formal report, but I will speak only a word for the work that the society is doing in Ohio. She has kept up our public and private school work. She is doing good work in every one of the older lines. She is also doing work along the lines of the Children of the Republic. She is forming children's clubs, boys' clubs more especially, so that they may know how to conduct their meetings in a parliamentary and proper way, and these meetings are conducted by the boys themselves, and we are doing splendid work both in Cincinnati and Cleveland, having now

eight in Cleveland and four being kept in Cincinnati, the place where the clubs were originated by our former state regent, and present vice-president general, Mrs. Murphy.

In Cleveland, Ohio, I am a member of the oldest chapter in Ohio, and there we have taken up an idea of the Buffalo club, which was originated in Buffalo, New York, of giving lectures to foreigners, in their own tongue. These are given every winter. We have in the past year given them not only at the settlement house to the English children and at the public schools, but both to the Italians and Bohemians this year, and last year to the Hungarians. These are simple lectures upon the discovery of our country; that glorious period, the Revolutionary period; and the war of 1812 down to the present time. These are lectures given to these foreigners, those who come to us when they are too old to go into our public schools, men that have come to go into our foundries and factories, when they are more than fourteen years old. It gives them an idea of the beginnings of this country, and what our forefather's did to make it possible to enjoy our present advantages. There are pictures; stereopticon views, over a hundred of them, and as a rule there is singing, and almost always the national hymn is sung by the foreigners who have listened to the lectures.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that the time is up.

Mrs. HODGE. I will say just one more thing. We are not going to drop Continental Hall. [Applause.] This last year we raised over \$500. We are going to do still better this year for the main building. But in our state meeting yesterday, we decided to raise, and did pledge, \$1,400 for an Ohio room, and more than half of that has already been subscribed, and \$200 of it is in hand in cash now.

READER. Oregon. Mrs. Mary P. Montgomery.

(There was no response.)

READER. Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Reeder said that the Pennsylvania state report will be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE later.

The next is Rhode Island. Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.

(Mrs Lippitt came to the stage and was greeted with great applause.)

Mrs. LIPPITT. The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island now numbers about 875 members, divided into 9 chapters.

(See page 762 June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. South Carolina. Mrs. Henry W. Richardson.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I bring you greeting from South Carolina, and will proceed to make my report. Our state conference met in the city of Spartanburg and transacted business and had many social events which were much enjoyed by the Daughters of Spartanburg. On that occasion we took for our work for the year Continental

Hall, putting that before everything else. South Carolina pledges her column for Continental Hall.

The work of the Cowpens Chapter, for this year, is erecting a stone with a bronze tablet to Colonel Thomas and his wife Jane, historic characters. The chapter of Anderson has taken for its work for the year the removal of the remains of General Robert Anderson, for whom their chapter is named. The remains are now in the old burying ground, and Catechee Chapter has raised a sum of money to remove the remains to the city of Anderson and erect a monument.

The remains of General Andrew Pickens lie buried in the old stone church of Pendleton and they propose to put a monument there to him. King's Chapter is preparing for the 125th anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain.

The orange tree, I am happy to report, is flourishing, and we hope in time to distribute the seeds to every chapter in South Carolina. But our great work is Continental Hall column for South Carolina. [Applause.]

READER. Tennessee. Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General and ladies, brevity is the soul of wit, and I am not, surely, going to detain you except to say that Tennessee is in line with all the other states, that our contribution to Continental Hall has been doubled in the last year, and we will have three times that next year, and we have contributed generously to our state monument, and we have contributed to the monument to Dorothy Winston, the oldest daughter of Patrick Henry, who lies buried in Tennessee. I am commissioned to thank all the Daughters of the Revolution who contributed their money for dolls for the bazar which contributed so much to the monument.

READER. Texas. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.

Mrs. SYDNOR. Ladies, our report has already been handed in to the magazine. I will only detain you a few minutes to tell you that our chief work this year is for a memorial to our late dearly beloved state regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry. We wish to place a memorial to her in Continental Hall. She was our inspiration and our pride, and we feel that we cannot do enough to honor her.

READER. Utah. Mrs. M. S. Allen.

Mrs. ALLEN. Madam President General, we have but one chapter in the state of Utah, Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Mrs. Miller, regent; fifty-two members. It was organized in 1897. We have done patriotic work from that moment to this, and we will keep it up as long as we live, and we hope to live and die and be buried under the shadow of those beautiful mountains. Last year our contribution was for Memorial Hall. This year Mr. Packard erected a large library which he gave to the city, and the Daughters of the American Revolution will erect a drinking fountain to place in front of this memorial.

I will give you a little formal history, which I think they might in

Utah blame me for repeating. We thought we would have no bazar and at the second meeting, when only twenty-five members had been heard from, these \$650 were raised, and the fountain is being erected now from Vermont marble. We found it so easy to raise that I would like to promise a thousand dollars for Memorial Hall next year. [Applause.] May I say that every one of our fifty-two members are loyal American citizens. [Applause.]

READER. Vermont. Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Vermont's report will be handed to the secretary, and will be printed in the monthly magazine.

READER. Virginia. Mrs. Eleanor S. W. Howard.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President General, may I just make a synopsis of my report?

The CHAIR. Do not take more than three minutes.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President General and members of the Congress, Virginia is not a large state in membership, as you know, although she is large in heart. She has only 710 members, so far, and 16 active chapters, but her interest is very much larger than the membership, Madam President General. The state committee has raised funds for Continental Hall, and for Virginia column. It was composed of one member from each chapter. We made up the committee in that way to insure the interest of the chapters. The chapters have pledged themselves to pay for this column. \$1,000 has already been raised since last November, and the rest is pledged by the coming congress. Through the effort of one of the chapters, the work on old Pohick church, General Washington's parish church, is to be carried on. This church is being restored to be just as it was in the days of General Washington. Our "Real Daughters" are remembered always on their birthdays, and Christmas, and Easter. A souvenir card has also been prepared for the benefit of Continental Hall by one of the chapters. Virginia has made a donation to the library. The other chapters have also contributed from their funds valuable books to the library. Chapters are still collecting books for the Manila library. Educational work has been increasing.

Madam President General, may I read, according to my chapters what has been given to the column? Mt. Vernon Chapter has raised \$120 for the column.

For Column.

Mt. Vernon Chapter,	\$120 00
Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter,	54 00
Montpelier Chapter,	70 00
Fort Nelson Chapter,	10 00
Great Bridge Chapter,	50 00
Old Dominion Chapter,	250 00
Sycamore Shoals Chapter,	5 00

Bettie Washington Lewis Chapter,	50 00
Dorothea Henry Chapter,	200 00
Hampton Chapter,	21 00
Frances Bland Randolph Chapter,	25 00
Massanutton Chapter,	15 00
Albemarle Chapter,	50 00
Blue Ridge Chapter,	65 00
Mrs. Frederica Getchell, because her ancestors came from Jamestown,	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$995 00

For Continental Memorial Hall.

Mt. Vernon Chapter,	\$50 00
Dorothea Henry Chapter,	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$100 00

READER. Washington. Mrs. John A. Parker. The Washington report has been handed in and is with the secretary.

West Virginia. Mrs. Baldwin D. Spilman.

Mrs. SPILMAN.

(See page 781, June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

READER. Wisconsin. Mrs. Frank H. Brown. I am requested to read this paper:

The state regent of Wisconsin is happy to report increased interest in the work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A detailed report of the work of the eighteen chapters of the state, including over eight hundred members, will be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Wyoming. Mrs. Frank W. Mondell. The report of Wyoming will be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. BRYAN. I move 'a recess.

Mrs. PAGE. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question of privilege?

Mrs. PAGE. All the members of the Jamestown committee will please remain after the recess is taken, at the end of this session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one more report. Will you hear it now?

(Cries of "No! No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you withdraw your motion to take a recess, Mrs. Bryan?

Mrs. BRYAN. It was not seconded. I withdraw it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was not seconded. Proceed with the reports.

READER. Mrs. Sage, state regent of Georgia, sends up this report:

I have the honor to report satisfactory progress in Georgia during

the past year. Our membership has grown steadily until we now have twenty-five chapters, all doing good work.

(See page 656, June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, I rise to ask a question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the question?

Mrs. DRAPER. Would it be in order for the president general to appoint some one to go up stairs and ask the chairman of the tellers about how soon, in her judgment, she will be able to report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the chair hears no objection, she will order that to be done. There is no objection, and it is so ordered. The chair directs the chairman of the pages to ask the chairman of the tellers how soon they will be able to report. The Chair wishes to announce to the congress that Mrs. Burrows, the chairman of the Children of the American Revolution, has a brief report. That society is an auxiliary of ours, and it is from that society that our ranks are recruited. If the Chair hears no objection, she will invite Mrs. Burrows to the platform. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mrs. BURROWS. [Applause.] Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I will be just as brief as possible, but I feel as if the Children had a little claim upon a few moments of your time. This is the first report that we have ever had the privilege of making. By some mischance we were not down on the program, and I am very glad that you have granted this opportunity, because I feel that this great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is very much in the same condition as to their knowledge of what the Children are doing as Senator Dolliver confessed that he was the other day in regard to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that was that he knew nothing about it until his wife explained it to him. So we feel that you, Daughters, know far too little of the purposes and achievements of this army of little patriots, of the Children of the American Revolution. Our vice-president general in charge of organization, Mrs. Darwin, who has been doing such splendid service to the society for the last two years, and whose work you know in all good things, has prepared a very brief report, to the point.

Most of you have forgotten that your congress of 1895 authorized the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Yet it is so. The small people are not aggressive; they rarely force themselves upon your consideration, and the public press scarcely knows of their existence. Quietly and hopefully, asking nothing but your love, the tiny fingers in Massachusetts and Montana, in Georgia, in Wisconsin, and in most of the states between, have been gathering pennies for your treasury to build the foundation, rear walls and spread the roof over this fair home of your desires. Have you ever thought once to thank them? Have you even cared to know what they were doing?

Yet the national government has been willing to print the record of their work as part of your first, third, fourth and fifth reports to the

secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and in your sixth report just published, fifty-four of its pages are devoted to the work of these patient, patriotic little gleaners in the fields of your harvest. Go all of you and read this record, and ask yourselves if it be not worthy. How much have you done to help the Children?

Just listen to the list of contributions which have been made by the Children in past years and used in this, your building:

Georgia,	\$4 34
Connecticut,	5 00
Kentucky,	5 00
Iowa,	5 00
Montana,	5 00
Ohio,	5 00
Tennessee,	5 00
North Dakota,	6 00
New Hampshire,	10 00
Missouri,	10 00
Wisconsin,	16 00
Minnesota,	17 00
Virginia,	53 00
Rhode Island,	75 00
Delaware,	85 00
Maryland,	100 00
Massachusetts,	160 00
District of Columbia,	203 55
Pennsylvania,	345 00
New York,	630 00

\$1,745 39

Of all this, \$1,205.50 have been spent in making this, your building, a success, and \$696 are now in the hands of the Children's treasurer ready for use in completing the room you have promised them. Additional gifts known to be now on the way will swell their total to \$2,000.

What the Children have given in past years you will enjoy in years to come, and they have enjoyed the giving. But is it too much to ask that the contributions they have made at this congress, and those which they will give in years to come, may be set aside by your treasurer general as a separate fund on which the treasurer of the Children may draw for the completion of their room in this building, sometime to be their inheritance? Will you not give them this token of your love and appreciation?

Now, I want to add just a word. This is only a small part of the Children's work. It is all on the same lines as yours. They have contributed to the monument, have placed tablets, and assumed the care of neglected graves, and in other words they are earnest, joyous little gleaners in every field that you have entered. This society sustains

the same relation to yours as the nursery does to the home. What can be of greater importance than the guiding and training of these dear children, who are so soon to take your places, to carry forward this great and beautiful work you have so well begun? [Applause.] You will remember what the French ambassador said in his pleasing remarks last Monday, "*telle mere, telle fille*," "like mother, like daughter." Can you afford to be longer indifferent to the interests of the Children's society? Have you not a most sacred duty towards them? Will not each chapter regent, when she goes home, take up the work with the state director, and see to it that a Children's society is organized; and then not straightway forget about it, but cherish and love it, as a part of her very being? It must be officered from your own ranks, and is one with you, and not a thing apart. And may I suggest to the state directors, would it not be well to formulate some plan to submit to the presidents of the Children's societies, who often feel at first that they do not know just what to do? You could give them something that would be suggestive and helpful to them. I assure you that it will be the greatest aid to you in securing a president to take up the work of organizing children's societies. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Day, of Tennessee. If the Chair hears no objection, we will listen to Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, on this same business.

The official reader read as follows:

Copy of action passed by the National Board of Management, February 7, 1905.

As chairman of the committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to confer with a committee of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution to pass upon the requirements for membership of those coming from the Children's society into the National Society, I have to report that the committee held a meeting, with all present save one member. Those present agreed unanimously that applicants for membership to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who are not in good standing financially be required to pay all back dues to the Children of the American Revolution, or pay the initiation fee of one dollar before they can be admitted to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The above action is recommended by your committee for your consideration.

The report was accepted by the board with its recommendations.

Mrs. DAY. Madam President General, I do not wish to appear contentious, nor lacking in courtesy or justice, but I am before you to enter a protest against this rule.

Some of you may remember that I came before the Eleventh Continental Congress with a resolution to amend article VIII, section 4, of

the constitution, providing for admission without initiation fee, for applicants of eligible age who *had been* accepted members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

This resolution was numerously signed and not from the "rank and file"—as much as I respect them—but by the most careful selection. Among these signers I recall the names of Miss Desha (a founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution), Mrs. Weed, a present member of the board; Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, also a member of the board; Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, at that time a member of the board; and others equally thoughtful and discreet, holding in their hearts the best interests of the society.

The following year it came up for consideration; I stated my reasons, and Mrs. Masury, the silver-tongued state regent of Massachusetts, spoke also upon it; it went to vote, and without *one condition or dissenting* voice it was carried. Later on it was printed in the constitution and by-laws and sent broadcast, sent to every chapter in the union for their guidance and law. The wording is simple and plain, there is no "where," no "when," no time limit, no question of "good standing" in any other organization, the fact of their being invited to become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a guarantee of their standing and desirability as citizens; and as for their "standing" in *other societies*, in point of paid up dues; why this distinction? We do not ask other applicants if their dues are paid up in the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Republic, the Confederacy or any other organization they may through choice or inheritance be or have been members of. The purposes of our organization are so grand and high that, if properly appreciated, I do not see how a paltry dollar can stand between us and our welcome to and encouragement of these younger *proven* descendants of patriots. Take article II, section 2, of the constitution: "To promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to *young* and old such *advantages* as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens."

The suggestion of unpaid dues to children is cruel; many of them suffer keenly enough when through apathy or indifference on the part of parents they are forced to become delinquent. If parents will not pay dues for them where is the money to come from. The very fact of their having been members of the Children of the American Revolution and received its fine patriotic training, and that the spark is kept burning brightly enough to make them *desire* membership with us *insures* us fine material to recruit from to carry on the good work, to work for and finish Memorial Continental Hall. But, Madam President General, the amount of initiation is not the point, it is the principle involved, the congress ordered that they be admitted without initiation. The board saw fit to impose conditions that amount to an amendment.

If the board is an "administrative body to carry out the orderings of the congress," how can it legally or with justice amend these orders? The only proof we can expect from these applicants is verification of their Children of the American Revolution national number. Some time ago, acting under the ruling of the board, I sent on an application of one whom I knew resigned in good standing in 1898 (I read the acceptance of her resignation myself) and after months of waiting the dues were returned as the papers could not be accepted without initiation fee, showing the great difficulty that confronts us in trying to prove these applicants eligible—*under the ruling of the board*. Either the Children of the American Revolution books are inaccurate, or sufficient effort was not made; or else it will be almost impossible to do justice to these timid ones, who are knocking at our door. So, ladies, rather than let the blot of mercenary greed rest upon us, let us lose *many* dollars from their initiation and feel that they are well spent; our return will come later from the infusion of young blood and the enthusiasm of young hearts in our work, besides the sense of duty well done towards our daughters who from infancy need our love and tenderest consideration.

I do not mean to be disrespectful to our honored board. I am grieved that they took the view they did, but for the sake of what I believe to be right and just I pray this congress will sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress by allowing article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand as printed and be *literally* construed—and so I move.

MARY ROBERTSON DAY,
Regent of Watauga Chapter.

A lawyer in pleading a case makes a great point of whether or not the one upon trial is a responsible person, knew what he wished to do, and whether the act was premeditated or done upon sudden impulse.

I claim as the one responsible for this clause in the constitution that after much deliberation and considering it from many standpoints, I worded the amendment simply and exactly as I wished it to stand. The congress adopted it without a question of when they were members, or where they were members, or how long were they members, only they must "have been" accepted members of the Children of the American Revolution.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "No!")

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to ask Mrs. Day if she considers that a member of the Children's Society who resigned several years before she reached the age of eighteen is still a member of the society?

Mrs. DAY. I do not.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to ask if a member graduates before she is eighteen, and leaves the society, whether it is right that she

should come back afterwards without paying dues? That is where the board differed from this lady, and that is the question that we had to rule on.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that we receive the report of the chairman of the tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly defer that motion until after we have voted upon this motion.

Mrs. TORBET, of Chicago. I understand that the tellers are now ready to report, and I move that we hear them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules you out of order.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

(The motion was seconded by many members.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay the motion of Mrs. Day, of Tennessee, on the table.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it. It is laid on the table. Now, Mrs. Torbet, what was your motion?

Mrs. TORBET. That we should hear the tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will not take a vote on Mrs. Torbet's motion, because the Chair has already sent for the chairman of the tellers, and she now recognizes Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, chairman of the tellers. Before she commences I wish to tell you that our galleries in this hall at present are merely temporary. Please restrain yourselves from stamping and pounding on the floors, because you do not wish to come down altogether. You may clap your hands and shout, but do not stamp upon our galleries.

Mrs. AVERY. I have the honor, Madam President General, of presenting the report of the committee of the tellers, an informal report, but quite sufficient, I am sure, in that it has the signatures of all the members of the committee. It will consist of three or four lines only. The shortness of the time would not allow us to make a formal report. The total number of ballots cast was 690. Mrs. Donald McLean, 362.

(Great and long continued applause.)

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 322.

(Great applause.)

Blank ballots 6; total, 690.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President General.

(Mrs. Sternberg was received with great applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Sternberg.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Madam President General, I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress make the election of Mrs. Donald McLean unanimous.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, of Rhode Island.

Mrs. LIPPITT. Madam President, I claim my right to second Mrs. Sternberg's motion.

(Great applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house.

(At this point the president-elect, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, was escorted to the platform amid deafening applause by Mrs. Park, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Kendall and others.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has a motion to ask you to vote upon. It was made by Mrs. George M. Sternberg and seconded by Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt. It is to this effect, to make the election of Mrs. Donald McLean unanimous for the office of President General. All those in favor of this will say "aye."

(The "ayes" voted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those opposed will say "no."

(A few members responded "no," whereupon a number of members hissed loudly.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests that hissing should cease in this house. It is not becoming. The Daughters of the American Revolution do not hiss their sisters.

The Chair wishes that those ladies who said "no" will join in the general note of harmony and say "aye." [Great applause.] Ladies, allow me to present to you the president general-elect of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam President General-elect.

(A great ovation amid cheers upon cheers, the congress rising.)

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, and these national officers upon this platform, and you, Daughters of the American Revolution upon this floor, with whom and for whom I have so many years worked, [applause] the first words I wish to say now are of my utmost appreciation of the generosity of those women, who, with myself, were candidates here for this office; and I wish to proffer now my request that Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Lippitt will stand with me and be with me now, as their generous emotions have prompted them to do in their resolution. [Prolonged applause.]

(The president general-elect here shook hands with Mrs. Sternberg and Mrs. Lippitt.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I will say very little now. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that my heart is very full of emotion, and yet the emotion of which I am most conscious is not that of pride in my election to this office (although I feel that our organization is of such a nature, of such a character, such a representative body of women, that no woman need feel ashamed to wish to be president general) but that is not the most significant emotion, proud and happy as I am to fill the office, I am prouder and happier to serve the organization which I joined in its infancy, and which I have seen grow to this wonderful youthful ma-

turity [applause], for it has not yet blossomed into its greatest achievements. But above and beyond all that is the emotion of profoundest gratitude to the friends who, in their confidence in me, have placed me in this office. There is no treasure of the human heart so precious and so unselfish as friendship. There are so many of you here, and here, who have given it to me when I did not stand here on this platform, but when I did acquire that knowledge which I alone may claim—however great may be and are the abilities of my illustrious predecessors in office—I alone have achieved the knowledge to which I shall now allude; I am the only president general who knows just what it is to sit under the gallery. [Laughter and applause.] And to you, my friends, who supported me with your confidence when I sat there, I must say my first word of appreciation from here. It would ill become me if I should ever forget the loyalty, the devotion, the uncalculating love of those friends. I shall not forget them. There is only one thing in the whole history of this organization which I wish to forget, and which I shall forget, and that is the barest far-off thought of an enemy. I have none now. I shall forget that there were even any who were ever accredited with it. We are all 'Daughters of the American Revolution. I stand as your president. I shall serve you to the end as president, and shall pay and continue to pay every tribute to those who have preceded me and to those who shall succeed me; and if Mrs. Sternberg shall promise to remain the chairman of the ways and means committee, I shall be the happiest president we have ever had. [Great applause.]

We will finish Continental Hall. We shall never forget Continental Hall, and no matter how grand its future may be, I question much if all its polished granite and shining marble can ever encompass us as we are, to-day, encompassed by the flags of our country. [Prolonged applause.]

As your president general-elect, I say now we are grateful to our retiring president general for the work that she has put here. We look forward with the utmost anticipation to how we expect to finish it, and in the matter, every chapter, every individual member, every great organization in every state, shall have our truest, most sincere support. [Great applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vice-president from Ohio, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. I only want to say a very few words, that I believe that every woman in this house to-day regrets that she could not vote for all three of the candidates. [Applause and laughter.] I mean to say that in this moment we regret that we could not elect all three of the candidates. [Applause.]

Thereupon it was moved and seconded that a recess should be taken until 8.30 p. m.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon at 6.35 p. m. the congress took a recess until 8.30 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

The congress was called to order by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the president general.

READER. The song that is about to be sung for our entertainment is entitled "Our Flag's Motto." It was written by Miss Emma J. Hughes, and dedicated to the children of America, and it is to be sung by Madam Bishop.

The song, "Our Flag's Motto," was here rendered by Madam Bishop.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. On behalf of the congress, we thank our singer for this most beautiful melody.

The reader announced several additional contributions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair hears no objection, before we listen to the reports from the standing committees, we will listen to the amounts of the contributions to Continental Hall. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered. Mrs. Davis, the treasurer general, is recognized.

Mrs. DAVIS. Madam President General, and ladies of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I am going to read the cash contributions, and I shall read them by states. (See list attached to Monday evening session.)

This makes a total of \$21,753.50. This is all in cash. And of this amount I am not sure about the amount of the memorials, but by a rough account it is \$3,052 of the above amount. The rest goes for the walls of Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Now, ladies, I would like to read the pledges. We have a good number of pledges, and although money is very good, we do like to have the pledges come in, and they have been most generous.

(See list attached to Monday night session.)

Now, there were other contributions read to you this afternoon which were brought in that it was not possible to give, but they will be brought in later.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland Chapter announces \$2 more from Miss Ritchie which makes Maryland \$1,528.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a very fine contribution.

Miss MECUM. I think the New Jersey pledge was not in that, for \$2,000, was it?

TREASURER GENERAL. I think it was.

Miss MECUM. I did not hear it.

TREASURER GENERAL. I think the legislature has appropriated the money.

Miss MECUM. It has.

TREASURER GENERAL. So that it is as good as money to me then. These are all as good as money, all these pledges.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to know what is the total of the pledges?

TREASURER GENERAL. \$12,928.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the whole amount of the contributions, including the cash and the checks and pledges?

TREASURER GENERAL. I shall have to add that up.

Mrs. ROOME. I rise to a question of information. Has the treasurer general read all the pledges?

TREASURER GENERAL. I have read all that I have.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has read all that she has. Mrs. White, of Brooklyn, is bringing another.

Mrs. ROOME. I myself placed a pledge in the hands of the state regent of the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She is not there just at present.

TREASURER GENERAL. The state regent of the District of Columbia has some more that she wants to report which have not come into the treasurer's hands. She would like to have the state regent of the District of Columbia come and report it now.

Mrs. SWIFT. What is the sum total of everything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has directed the treasurer general to give the sum total of the checks, cash, and all pledges.

TREASURER GENERAL. It is \$32,763, approximately. I think it is approximately \$33,000, with what we have missed at this moment. Of course I cannot state that definitely; that is only what we have been able to put on paper to this date. You will remember this afternoon I read quite a number of pledges. That has not been listed or put down with this amount. It will have to come in later on. But I think the amount is approximately \$33,000.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to inquire of the treasurer general how much can be spared from the current fund to add to the permanent fund?

TREASURER GENERAL. I recommend that \$15,000 be taken from the current fund as a safe sum to be taken and placed in the permanent sum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One that can be spared?

TREASURER GENERAL. Yes, Madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You make a recommendation to that effect in your report?

TREASURER GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. BALLINGER. This money that we proposed to borrow, this \$100,000, is less the \$45,000?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not sure that you can borrow any, yet.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Oh, I am sure that we can.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can, if the constitution permits you to do so.
MRS. BALLINGER. That is it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not settled. The Chair wishes to say that this report with this recommendation is before you.

MRS. THOM. I move the acceptance of the recommendation.

MISS MILLER. I second the motion.

MRS. BALLINGER. What was the recommendation?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

TREASURER GENERAL. Now, with your permission, I will read these two items that I have here. From Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of Montgomery, two pledges of \$25. From Katharine Montgomery Chapter, of the District of Columbia, a pledge of \$125 for memorial.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is certainly a very delightful report of the replenishment of the Memorial Hall fund. The chairman of that fund says that she sees no reason why there should not be bids taken for erecting at least one of the wings that remain unfinished. I have no doubt that shall be done.

Now, we come to the regular business, which is the report of the Franco-American memorial committee, Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, chairman.

MRS. KINNEY. [Applause.]

REPORT OF FRANCO-AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: The report of the Franco-American committee must necessarily be brief. Its work is limited to one or two special interests, and concerning them your committee can merely "report progress." I believe that is the customary and convenient formula of speech when there is really nothing to say.

The completion of the Lafayette statue in Paris will be announced in the dim future. It is the fervent hope of your committee that at least a few of the members of this society may live long enough to see the consummation of this artistic effort in honor of America's greatest foreign ally in the war of the Revolution.

At the congress of 1900, the first chairman of this committee, our lamented Georgia Hatcher, introduced the matter of a memorial for the tomb of General Miranda, in the Pantheon at Caracas, and the congress voted that a metal wreath, not to exceed \$25 in cost, should be placed on the tomb. That was five years ago, and notwithstanding its presumably enduring character, the wreath at this time can scarcely be considered a worthy tribute from Americans to such a hero as General Miranda.

Would not this Fourteenth Continental Congress feel justified in requesting the Franco-American committee to make inquiries through the United States Department of State concerning the present condition

of the wreath, and if found to be dilapidated, that the committee be allowed to replace it with a new one?

The keen interest of Daughters of the American Revolution has recently been roused by the patient efforts of General Horace Porter, American ambassador to France, to discover the last resting place of Paul Jones, first naval officer in the service of our country, who died in Paris, July, 1792. In the official records of France, in the national library, and in the newspaper files of the epoch, may be found numerous references to the death and funeral services of Admiral Paul Jones, but strangely enough, there is no record extant of the place of his burial. But Paul Jones was a Protestant, and his interment must, therefore, have been in the only Protestant cemetery in Paris at that time. This cemetery was in the northeast part of Paris. It was officially opened in 1777, but its original purpose was long since abandoned, and the ground is now compactly covered with buildings of every description. The seeming impossibility of tunnelling under these old buildings in search of a coffin buried one hundred and thirteen years ago, (but no one knew just where) would have discouraged any one less hopeful than General Porter, and even to him the difficulties must have seemed well nigh unsurmountable. But, after months of careful research, and the expenditure of thousands of dollars, his patriotic services have been rewarded. All that was mortal of Paul Jones has once more been brought to the light of day. The identification of the body has been officially declared to be full and satisfactory and it will undoubtedly be returned to this country, to find another resting place, probably in the Hall of Fame on Arlington Heights.

This is certainly an event within the province of your Franco-American committee to record and one which will give opportunity in the near future to this great organization to pay its tribute of grateful remembrance to the honored memory of a hero of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. SARA T. KINNEY,
Chairman,

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. CHARLES G. DARWIN,
MRS. ALBERT AKERS,
MRS. ANGUS CAMERON,

Committee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move the acceptance of the report.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I want to say that I hope this body will take no action in regard to the so-called finding of the body of John Paul Jones. A body has been found, encased in a leaden coffin and they proclaim this to be the body of Paul Jones upon the strength of certain measurements taken by great scientists over there, from a correspondence in

the scale of measurements and length of limb. A Scotchwoman proclaims that Paul Jones died in Dumfries, the town where he was born, and that she has often been to his grave, and that it is marked "Paul Jones, Black Irish"; that is what he was called. I beg of you, that you do not take any further action until there has been a further investigation and our government can investigate the statement of this Scotchwoman by sending one of our sub-consuls, of whom we have a number, to Dumfries, to open that grave. And until that is done, do not let us take any action in regard to Paul Jones.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further remarks. If not, we will vote on the acceptance of this report.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report is that of the committee on Revolutionary relics. Mrs. Julius J. Estey is chairman of that committee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I make an amendment. I offer an amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of Mrs. Kinney has already been accepted.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It only recommends. What is recommended was that we accept the government's statement that Paul Jones' body had been found. I thought that we were only receiving a report from the committee, and not committing ourselves to any action upon it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that you are not committing yourself to any action, but simply accepting the report.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Thank you, Madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the impression of the Chair.

The Chair recognizes Mrs. Julius J. Estey, the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee.

Mrs. ESTEY. [Applause.]

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.

Madam President General, ladies of the National Board of Management and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: The report of the committee on Revolutionary relics is necessarily short, owing to the fact that Memorial Continental Hall is in process of completion.

Those who possess them desire the pleasure of presenting their relics in person; and have decided to retain them until the museum of the society is in readiness for their reception.

Trusting that the future may supply more interesting material for this department, I have the honor to report:

The great seal of New York, presented by Mrs. Robert O. Bascom, of Fort Edward, New York. This is the first design ever used by New York state, and was adopted in 1778.

Lamp, presented by Mrs. William C. Griswold, of Vermont. This lamp was found about the year 1800, by Lester Griswold, on the farm

owned and cleared by himself, and occupied in later years by his son, the late William C. Griswold. It was found nailed in a hemlock tree, in the section called Hemlock Ridge, near the old military road, leading from Bennington to Mount Independence and Fort Ticonderoga.

Hand-wrought nails, presented by Miss Lillian C. Newton, of Brattleboro, Vermont. From the "Old Meeting House" at Westminster, Vermont, built in 1769-70, and used as a place of worship until 1835, when it was given up to the town. It was destroyed by lightning, June 6, 1888.

Photograph of ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga, presented by Mrs. George B. Bascom, Ticonderoga, New York.

Photograph of "Real Daughter," Mrs. Harriet A. H. Mills, member of Oakland Chapter, presented by Mrs. B. C. Dick.

Photograph of "Real Daughter," Mrs. Matilda Markham Smith, presented by Mrs. William Little.

Photograph of Mrs. Judith Lane, of Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester, Massachusetts, presented by Mrs. Jennie P. Reed.

Photograph of Mrs. Sally M. R. Allen, of Capt. Job Knapp Chapter, East Douglas, Massachusetts, presented by Miss Arvilla L. Batchelor.

Photograph of the fireplace at Crown Point, presented by Mrs. William W. Moore, Hand's Cove Chapter, Vermont.

Fragment of dress belonging to Madam Hancock. These textures were at that time very expensive, and the governor having rebuked her for her extravagance, the darns were made by her own hands. Owned by Eliza Ela Reed, Point Shirley, Winthrop, and presented by the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks.

Brick from the cabin of Ann Story, presented by Mrs. Columbus Smith, of Windsor, Vermont. This brick came from the hearth of Vermont's greatest heroine. She was a woman of unusual physique, left a widow with a large family, she herself felled trees for firewood; cleared the land, and cultivated it; and when Vermont joined in the struggle for independence, she became identified with the Green Mountain Boys, working heart and hand with Seth Warner and Remember Baker, and to-day stands side by side with them in the archives of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY,
Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee,
 MALOMA SARAH WARING,
 ELLA P. L. JEWETT.
 ELLA LORAIN DORSEY,
 SARAH M. LOUNSBURY,
State Regent North Dakota.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the report of the Revolutionary relics committee.

Mrs. BLAKELY. I move to accept the report.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report is accepted. The next is the report of the committee on national university, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, chairman. Are there any members of that committee present? The chairman is not present.

Mrs. WHITE, of Brooklyn. She is ill, and is not here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any members of the national university committee here? If so, have any of them any report to make?

Mrs. GOZZALDI. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Gozzaldi, regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter. This lady wishes to present us some relics. If there is no objection, she will do so now.

Mrs. GOZZALDI. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:

Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee,

It gives me great pleasure to bring you from the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the following original documents, to be placed in Continental Memorial Hall.

Certificate of enlistments made by Muster Master Nat. Barber in Boston, September 12, 1777.

Abstract of muster rolls of Gen. Huntington's brigade, New Milford, Nov. & Dec., 1778.

Abstract of muster rolls of Gens. Patterson's and Larned's brigades, West Point, May 3, 1779.

Returns of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, Col. Nixon, Camp Totoway, Oct. 26, 1780.

Pay roll of Capt. Amos Turner's levies from Plymouth Co., Mass., 1780 [framed between glass].

Dismissal of George McBride, soldier who had served three years, signed by Gen. Knox, Dec. 31, 1783.

Letter from his aide, Col. B. Walker, regarding land granted to Baron Steuben, by the state of Virginia, 1793.

Hoping that these interesting documents may long be preserved at headquarters,

Sincerely yours,

MARY I. J. GOZZALDI,

Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the relics committee has great pleasure in accepting these relics.

The committee on prevention of the desecration of the United States flag, Mrs. Walter Kempster, chairman, is next in order. Is Mrs. Kempster present? The reader has the report from Mrs. Kempster.

REPORT OF FLAG COMMITTEE.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress assembled: The committee to prevent desecration of the American flag herewith presents its eighth annual report.

It is with keen regret that your chairman acknowledges her inability to announce a successful termination to the prolonged effort for a flag law. The act of the United States senate in passing unanimously the bill presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution, March 12, 1904, was so encouraging, that we could not but hope that the members of the house of representatives, upon whom rested the responsibility, would show an equal interest and a corresponding respect for the flag. We have been disappointed.

However, the band of ardent friends of flag legislation press closer and closer in their effort at protection of the colors; in truth, like a color-guard in time of conflict. The latest state to record its will to protect the flag from desecration, is the western state of Kansas. Let us hope she may have no such unseemly wrangling and dissension to give occasion for its use, as took place during this past year in her sister state of Colorado. Again was it brought before us with added power, that the flag stands for our government; it *represents* our government; it is our government, for the expression of public feeling. No less for purposes of abuse, than for the expression of love and veneration.

Your chairman, aided by Daughters and patriotic friends throughout the country, made an appeal as forcible as possible, to the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, urging strongly that the committee report during the past session upon a bill to prevent desecration of the flag.

The chairman of the judiciary committee, Hon. John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and the chairman of the sub-committee to which such bills were referred, Hon Richard Wayne Parker, of New Jersey, were both repeatedly requested to take action of some sort. Members of the house of representatives asked that they be given opportunity for consideration of the subject in the house. In vain. Friends of the measure in congress have finally advised us that during the present status of affairs it was useless for us to hope for action by this committee.

By this failure of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives to report a bill, we have lost the benefit of the senate's action last March, and must again apply to both houses of congress to secure the passage of a law to prevent the desecration of the flag.

We must again strive to interest both our senators and representatives in this matter, which depends entirely upon disinterested patriotism and a realization of the respect and courtesy due to the emblem of the nation.

Despite the adverse circumstances and conditions, the congress of

the United States has enacted a law forbidding desecration of the American flag by its use in trade marks. It may be used in advertising without restraint, provided the flag is not used in the trade marks as registered in the United States patent office.

This enactment is incorporated in the new law governing the use of trade marks; and what was formerly a ruling of the commissioner of patents is now the law of the federal government; the supreme law of the land.

This leaves much yet to be obtained in order to protect our flag; but each step forward brings us nearer, and in the early days of discussion for a flag law, the chief obstacle in our path was declared to be the value of the right in a registered trade mark.

Step by step opposition is being overcome. Slowly it is true; but the advance since we began our task is so encouraging that we may well look back and take heart for our labor.

For some years the army and navy and all patriotic societies have stood side by side in this effort, and now we have the support of the government itself in its regulation of one of its departments.

We cannot lose courage, for we ourselves must see the progress we are making; and the disappointments of the past must only make us more determined to win success in the future.

Courage and perseverance, fidelity and energy. Let these be our words of guidance for the year to come; and not words only, but the mainspring of our acts. We must bear in mind that our success depends wholly upon ourselves. We must speak and act at every opportunity for furthering our cause. Public opinion advances with silent tread. By courage and perseverance, fidelity and energy, the 45,000 Daughters may yet see their flag held in dignity and honor undefiled.

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER.

Chairman Committee to Prevent Desecration of the American Flag, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

[Applause.]

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 14, 1905.

Mrs. ALLEN, of Utah. I ask that I may have the pleasure of moving the acceptance of this report.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The American nation is the only one that I know of that ever desecrates their flag; the only one I ever heard of that ever, except in times of revolution or riot, ever desecrates its own flag. The remedy is in the national government. If they will declare a heavy fine for every time that flag is used for advertising or in any such way, they can prevent the desecration of the flag, but if they will not do it, it is because for political reasons they do not care to do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on this?

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. In this connection, may I state that the

New York legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the use of the flag in advertisements, and the governor has signed it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this report be accepted. We are now discussing it. You have not accepted it. Are you ready for the question?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next business is the report of the committee on the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association, Mrs. S. V. White, chairman.

Miss FORSYTH. I was just too late, Madam President General, to rise at the proper time and offer the thanks of the society for the relics that have been just given to us. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Young.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WHITE. I find myself too hoarse to read, and I will ask the reader to read this for me. I will only say that ten years ago I began this work, and my part of it is now finished, and we hope the monument will be erected.

The official reader here read the report of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association as follows:

REPORT OF PRISON SHIP MARTYRS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: I have the honor to report that the design for the monument to the martyrs of the prison ships of the war of the American Revolution is completed and has been accepted.

The awarding of the contract for the building is now under consideration and work will be commenced in the near future.

The money collected by subscription, with its accumulations, is in the Peoples Trust Company and now amounts to \$27,338.63; with the appropriations from the state and city of New York and the United States making the whole sum \$202,338.63.

Not one penny ever given for this memorial has been diverted, not even for a postage stamp or a sheet of paper. We have provided no banquets and thrown no bouquets, and turn over the fund for the memorial monument with the proud satisfaction of having done a duty altogether too long neglected.

As the mover of this enterprise and chairman of the committee, I wish to thank all who have assisted me personally, and all who have been in any degree instrumental in aiding the work as it went on.

The annual meeting of the Martyrs' Monument Association is being held while I give this report to you, and my request to them is to lay the corner stone on June 17th, the anniversary of the interment of the

remains of the Revolutionary hero martyrs in this their last resting place.

June 17th is also Bunker Hill day, a fitting day on which to honor these heroes who gave their lives for their country and have seemingly so far been forgotten.

Respectfully submitted,
ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE, *Chairman*.

Miss MILLER. I move that the society give a most earnest vote of thanks.

Mrs. DAY. I second the motion.

The motion was seconded by many others.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been requested that the congress give unanimous consent to proceeding to the election of honorary vice-presidents general. If the Chair hears no objection, she will so order it. Is there no objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, and members of the congress, I desire in the name of the District of Columbia, and in the name of the Daughters all over the country, to propose the name, for honorary vice-president general, of one of our first organizers, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion. It is not necessary that I should make any speech about this. You all know Mrs. Lockwood, and I am sure that you are all anxious to do her this great honor.

The nomination was seconded by many other members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is further seconded, quite a great deal.

Mrs. ROOME. I would like to inquire, Madam President General, if it is possible for anyone who holds an active office to be also an honorary vice-president general?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. According to the understanding of the Chair, it is simply a custom. It carries no duties, no responsibilities, and should not interfere with the duties of an officer filling an active office. That is the understanding of the Chair, and if she is not correct, she will be happy to be corrected.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Do you not think some misunderstanding might develop in the future if we allow Mrs. Lockwood to be elected an honorary vice-president general, while she is occupying her present position? She is on the list, and now she is an active officer.

Mrs. MAIN. Miss Desha is on that list also, and there has been no objection, certainly, to Miss Desha. Mrs. Geer is an honorary vice-president general also.

Mrs. ROOME. I have no objection whatever to Mrs. Lockwood or Miss Desha being vice-presidents general, I assure you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand, this is simply a question for information.

Mrs. ROOME. I only wanted to know whether it is in accordance with the usage in such bodies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has always been the custom. The Chair does not know what has been the custom in other bodies.

Mrs. MELLON. Daughters of the American Revolution, I place in nomination the name of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg for honorary vice-president general. She was the first state regent of Pennsylvania and as the mover of the *lineal amendment* has been instrumental in making our grand society what it is to-day, and whose interest has continued zealous and unflagging.

She has the unanimous endorsement of the Pennsylvania Daughters.

Mrs. THOM. I second that nomination.

Miss DESHA. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Hogg, who was once my dearest foe and is now one of my dearest friends. I think you will appreciate the work that Mrs. Hogg did as state regent. She was an ideal state regent, and if you appreciate the fact that she put this society on a firm genealogical foundation, and if you appreciate the faithful work that Mrs. Lockwood has done from the beginning, I think every woman in this house will rise to second the nomination.

A number of members rose to their feet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, is recognized.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution of this great United States, I rise to address you because I feel I am speaking in the cause of justice. Few of you who are here to-night realize that in the formation of this society we had great occasion to fear that by the insertion of a collateral clause in our constitution, this great society might have been wrecked upon that rock. But Mrs. Julia K. Hogg saw the nature of that clause and plucked the burning firebrand and saved the society and secured it upon a firm foundation. But it is not on that line alone that you should give her this honor, but because it is a duty that you owe. You owe this as a simple duty of justice, without any interest to Mrs. Hogg, because if that clause had not been taken out of our constitution you never to-day would have seen this great society as it stands to-day. And I ask you to-night to pay that debt to Mrs. Julia K. Hogg. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do any others desire to speak?

Miss FORSYTH. I fought the change just as hard as I could, and I was directly opposed to Mrs. Hogg at that time, but it gives me great pleasure, without changing my mind in the least, to second the nomination with all my heart.

Mrs. GRANT. Colorado would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Hogg and of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. PECK, of Iowa. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. I would like to second the nomination of both Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. HODGE. I would like to second the nomination of both Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood, in recognition of her long and efficient services to the society.

Mrs. KEIM. I second the nominations of both Mrs. Hogg and Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. KINNEY. I second the nominations of both of these ladies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

The question on the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood for honorary vice-president general was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it. We will now vote on the nomination of Mrs. Hogg.

The question was taken on the nomination of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg for honorary vice-president general and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, it is carried.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have to take it all alone. I cannot find my partner, ladies. [Laughter.] Oh, here she is. (At this point Mrs. Hogg came to the front of the stage and joined Mrs. Lockwood. Great applause, many members rising to their feet.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General and ladies, once more I have to thank you for the tender courtesy that you have extended to me. I want to say that when this good friend of mine walked up here by my side it took me right back to the early days, when we did not know just exactly where we did stand, and we thought we were on a little shaky ground; but I think what we have seen in this audience these last two days has told us that we builded better than we knew. I want again to thank you, and leave it to my partner to do the rest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Honorary Vice-President General, will you speak to us?

Mrs. HOGG. Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I can only say that I most heartily appreciate and thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. [Applause.]

Mrs. PEEL, of Georgia. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Peel, of Georgia.

Mrs. PEEL. I wish to give a message for one of our regents. I bring a message, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Madam President General, from one of the twenty-six "Real Daughters," from the Joseph Habersham Chapter of Georgia. On the 14th of April, Mrs. Eliza Carleton was 102 years old. She lives in a little village near where we have our residence, and her heart is filled with love and admiration for this grand organization. She wished me to give her

love to this body, her compliments to the president, and her felicitations upon our beautiful new home of which she has heard. And if I might be permitted, I think that of all the beautiful work of our organization none has been more fraught with everything that is elevating, and that appeals to the higher principles of humanity, than our work for the "Real Daughters." Most of these old ladies are in poverty, and they all live the most narrow lives, and necessarily secluded, and the pleasure and beauty that has come to them through our society, few of you, perhaps, can measure. And whatever else you may do, or whatever you may forget, or undertake, I hope that you will all have in your hearts a kindly feeling for these dear old dames of the golden spoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Next is the report of the committee on directory, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DIRECTORY.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I suppose you want to know a little bit about what you paid for the directory last year. The committee in whose hands it was left got their appointment in August from the president by telegraph, she being away from Washington, and we sent word to her by telegraph that if we could give this out, and not have it under our own care, because we all had so much to do, that we were willing to take places on that committee, three of us. She telegraphed back to go ahead. We then gave the contract to Miss Nellie Stone, who has always done such good service for us. Our contract was to pay her \$2,500, and she was to pay all the expenses of clerks until it went to the printer. This contract was signed on Saturday morning. On Monday morning we had thirty-five young ladies at work. It happened that of course during that week and the three following months we had no board meetings, so that we could use the board room without going to any expense, but it was a buzzing time in our headquarters for the next three months. On August 8th she began her work, and on the 1st of October the first matter went to the printer. On the 24th of November it all was in the printer's hands. I do not believe there is one of you who has any conception of what the work is on such a directory. It is worse than a city directory, because there are so many little items that have to be attended to that do not in a city directory. Then this year we had 11,000 more names than we had when this directory was made up before, and you understand that that is quite a city directory. That makes quite a large city. We had that number of names in addition. I am very sorry to say that poor Nellie Stone worked all summer and didn't make a cent. That is a fact. She came out even, but she didn't make any money. She said that she got barely her trip to St. Louis—she bought her ticket and that is all she got out of a summer's work, and undertaking the care of these thirty-five young women for three months. Of course when it came to

proofreading it did not require as much, but it took the money; but I want you to know just exactly what your directory cost, because we have something in our minds so that we think we could fix it up a little better.

The printing cost us \$1,339 for the 1,000 volumes. The freight back and forth was \$34.22. That makes your directory cost, including the \$2,500 for compiling, \$3,873.22. Now, if you remember, I told you last year when you were voting for this that it would probably cost you \$4,000.

Mrs. PECK. You said \$5,000.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (continuing). To get this directory. It has cost a little more than that. But the worst part of it is that this directory had to be closed last year after the board meeting, you understand, to make it. So that you can understand that from that time up until now there are at least 4,000 names that are enrolled that do not appear in this directory, and it is an impossible thing to make a directory that will be up to date. You have in here over 40,000 names, and yet there are four or five thousand names that could not possibly be put in there; and we hope that whenever you make up your minds that you want another directory you will find that the best way in the world to do it, and the cheapest way, will be for the states to compile their own directories, as was done in three or four of the states; and you certainly, by doing it that way, can get it nearer up to date than you can by such a large compilation as this. Several of the states had beautiful directories. Then if you should print it and send it on to headquarters, I believe that it should be put in the hands of a committee next time, and not have somebody get up and say "I move that we have a directory." You all think it is a good thing, and you vote for it, and you pay \$4,000 or \$5,000 for it. But I think that it should be put into the hands of a committee, and they should devise some means by which we could have a directory and not have this great expense, and by which it might be up to date. Now, this is a splendid directory, and it is excellent up to last June. Every name is in there, and it is beautifully done, and I think that you at least owe a vote of thanks to Nellie Stone for the work she has done on this directory.

Mrs. HODGE. I second that motion.

The motion was seconded by other members.

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. May I speak to this?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Terry, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. TERRY. It seems to me that it is not right to have one of our secretaries work for us for three months while the board is having its vacation and we are enjoying ourselves for three months, and she receive no compensation for it. Is that right? I move that \$100 be appropriated to pay for this work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it that you are saying? What is the last you said?

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. Am I out of order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, but I did not hear what you said.

Mrs. TERRY. I say that I move that this lady be given \$100 for her three months' work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You want her to have more than that, do you not?

Mrs. TERRY. I make that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your motion? You cannot make a motion now. Accept the report, and then make your motion.

The question was taken on the motion to accept the report on the directory, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is accepted. Now, Madam, I will entertain a motion from you.

Mrs. TERRY. I move that \$100 be given as compensation to Miss Nellie Stone for her work during the summer months on this directory.

The motion was seconded by several members.

(At this point the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, left the chair, which was assumed by Mrs. Park, of Georgia.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution, I think a great and splendid, rich society, rich in money and rich in good feeling, ought to give a poor girl more than \$100 for a whole summer's work. She has been a devoted Daughter. She has worked for the society for eleven years, and she had a very uncomfortable time this summer. She did not say a word to the president general about it, or I know that lady would have done something to render her condition more bearable; but she had to sit around in a little hall bed room, and have people to do that work. She almost had nervous prostration when I came back here. I think she ought to have three hundred dollars. It is not too much for the work that she did.

Mrs. LIGGETT. I move to amend by making it \$300.

Mrs. TERRY. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we give the secretary \$300. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. SWIFT. \$300 for what?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you please repeat your remark? The Chair did not hear you.

Mrs. SWIFT. I simply wanted to know what your \$300 was for. We could not hear back here.

PRESIDING OFFICER. For the services of the secretary on the directory. Is there any further discussion on this motion?

Mrs. TULLOCH. I move that we pay her \$300. I know that she did the work and I think that she ought to have the money.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to second that motion, and if the mover of that motion would include ordering the treasurer to pay it, it would be better. That is the most important part of it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to, without a dissenting vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" have it. It is carried unanimously. [Applause.]

(At this point the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next report is that of the committee on patriotic education, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, chairman. The diffusion of knowledge being one of our great objects, it seemed necessary a year or two ago to form a committee on patriotic education in order that we might aid that diffusion of knowledge which we consider so necessary. The committee was formed, and Mrs. Crosman, of New York, is the chairman. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Crosman.

Mrs. CROSMAN.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Madam President General and members of the Congress: This committee was formed by our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, not with the idea of originating this work, which is already well under way in many states, but for the purpose of collecting information along the lines of the work, of gathering new materials, of systematizing certain features of the work, and of acting as a clearing house, as it were, for the various chapters which desire to take up this feature of our Daughters of the American Revolution endeavor;—

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, I do not want to interrupt, but may I be allowed to interrupt that report by making a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that would not be proper, to make a motion in the midst of a report. I think you might as well go on with your report, Mrs. Crosman, and we can listen to the motion afterwards. We have all the time there is. [Laughter.]

Mrs. CROSMAN (continuing reading report). In short, to concentrate effort, and to make the work more specifically National Society work, yet leaving the chapters free and untrammelled in their own chosen lines, the committee would not dictate, but rather assist the chapters by placing at the immediate command of any chapter complete information as to what other chapters are doing, what methods have been tried, what successes and what failures, and the means whereby best results have been attained.

Splendid work has been done in Massachusetts, in Ohio, in Rhode Island, in Connecticut, in Buffalo, in Minnesota and many other localities; lectures with illustrated lantern slides, these short and pithy lectures translated into foreign languages, and a man paid to deliver them to Italians, Hungarians, Austrians, etc., in their own tongue.

Other chapters have made special efforts in providing a catalogue library of American historical subjects, written in the Hungarian language, placing it for free use in a large Hungarian colony in that neighborhood; and so energetically has it been circulated that it bears evident signs of usage and popularity.

Still other chapters report special work in boys' and girls' play clubs in the large industrial towns; clubs among the "hoodlum" elements to prevent lawlessness and viciousness; in calisthenic clubs, in fife and drum corps, in cooking clubs, and sewing clubs; endeavoring to thus give wholesome, healthful pastime for the growing boys and girls and in so doing to elevate their souls and minds.

Almost every chapter in our organization is offering a prize or an incentive for historical essay work in the schools, the good results of which can be clearly traced.

All these are delightful evidences that the educational work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is well under way. The special desire of this committee it to promote good citizenship; it cannot be too strongly urged, that this is the greatest, the most important, the most far-reaching work of our National Society; the work by which we can produce the most lasting results; the work which will be of the most use to our nation. It is a work in which every chapter, nay every Daughter, can take part.

Not all chapters have local sites of historic interest to mark, or records to preserve, or relics to secure for posterity, but every chapter is an integral part of our nation, and by creating a high ideal of citizenship, real aid can be given to the nation's prosperity. There are foreigners in every corner of our land, many of them in dense ignorance as to the fundamental meaning of the ballot, too often regarding their vote only as a matter of bargain and sale.

To educate these foreigners and their children into a conception of the rights and privileges of citizenship, to enable them to grasp (even feebly) the idea of a pledged fealty to their new country is a result so far-reaching and so inspiring as to be worth great and arduous effort. It is a possibility clearly within the reach of the great National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to prove that by instilling into the plastic minds of our growing youths, a high ideal of citizenship with its rights and privileges and duties, there will follow real devotion to the country and real love for its institutions and government.

No cast-iron rule can be laid down for accomplishing this; localities differ in their characteristics; population is different; material needs of life vary; hence methods must differ. But the leading principle remains the same; the problem is, what is the most practical method of placing the experience gained by one chapter at the disposal of other chapters? How can the special needs and opportunities of different localities be aided by knowledge already gained?

Where the work is already under way in active and progressive method, how can it be best transmitted to other chapters seeking information?

The committee respectfully suggests the appointment of a special committee, small enough to work effectively, to be given a place in the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, with sufficient clerical and other facilities to work advantageously, to enter into correspondence with state regents and others, in the different sections of the country, and to ascertain details bearing upon the whole subject for an intelligent, co-operative effort to arrive at a practical method of carrying on this work, and making it available for speedy results. Also to maintain a bureau of lectures for the common use of all requiring them, having a synopsis of the lectures, their topics, length, cost of delivery, etc. (This is of course only one phase of the work.)

This lecture bureau should contain historical, geographical, industrial, civic topics, the preparation and translation of which should be looked after suitably.

The details of clubs to be planned, such as clubs for study, for amusement, for manual training, mother's clubs.

A picture collection for schools, clubs, etc.

A lantern slide collection, with descriptions, as historical characters and events, after the manner of the city history club of New York, for the free use of chapters needing them.

Patriotic musical clubs.

All these are of course crude suggestions apparently in the line of the legitimate work of this committee, the details to be worked out later.

Nor is the work of this committee to be necessarily confined to foreigners or to the children of foreign born—strange as it may appear, there is a wondrous apathy to civic rights existing among the native born men of our land. In a large city recently statistics showed that only three-fifths of the possible voters exercised their rights, and alas, it was the educated class which failed to appreciate their privilege, the three-fifths who voted regularly were chiefly men who worked under orders, and who probably voted under orders, not the intelligent, educated men who could reason out a problem for themselves. In this lethargy to civic obligations lies a graver peril to the nation than in warfare, because the men of the land would spring to arms to defend their country, but how many of them vote at the primaries?

The very foundation stones of a nation are in danger when such apathy prevails.

With a realization of this fact, the committee urges upon the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the vital importance of this work, as being the very best service it can render to the nation. We dare not blandly overlook the situation nor shut our eyes to our duty; we must courageously face it, carefully study it, and

seek the best way to remedy it. Let our aim be high, our vision lofty, for "where there is no vision, the people perish," sayeth the Good Book.

An efficient plan of best attaining so glorious an end is worth any amount of work. It is a difficult task, but are we not 50,000 in membership, and cannot 50,000 American women, descended from the patriot makers of the nation do *anything*? Let us then, realizing our duty, and our opportunity, press on in the work of patriotic education.

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Chairman*.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept is in order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to accept the report.

The motion was seconded by Miss Miller.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I wish to ask if we have nothing from the committee on national education—on national university? I know that you called for it to-night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair called for Mrs. Walworth's committee, the national university committee. No one being present for that committee, apparently, no one responded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you allow me a moment? That movement has been abandoned because the George Washington University acquired the name of the National University, and that has been abandoned, and therefore I move that that committee on the national university be dissolved. (Seconded by Miss Miller.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is somewhat out of order, inasmuch as we are considering this report of the committee on patriotic education.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It is in the line of education, right in that same line.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is out of order now. Do you wish to discuss this report of the committee on patriotic education? If not, we will vote upon its acceptance.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is my motion in order now, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can come up under the head of new business.

The Chair will now, if she hears no objection from the congress, allow Mrs. Blow to present some matters in connection with the Jamestown exposition.

Mrs. BALLINGER. After this lady is through, then may I be recognized for my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not know that you had made a motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I asked before, and the Chair said that I could, after this report was accepted, make my motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may make it now.

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, I will wait until Mrs. Blow has finished.

Mrs. BLOW.

Madam President General and Members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress: It is with great pleasure that I avail myself of the privilege of coming before you to propose to the Daughters of the American Revolution a patriotic duty which I am sure will arouse your enthusiasm, and ask the powerful influence of our society in *recognising* and *honoring* the name and deeds of the first great man in American history, a work which we as a patriotic order of American women owe to our country, to posterity and to the history of the civilized world.

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, a society of which many of you are members, has requested me to organize an undertaking, which with your assistance will fittingly commemorate the earliest events of our history and to accord but tardy recognition and honor to the one great man, to whom we are most indebted for our national existence, to Captain John Smith, [applause] the president of Virginia and the first admiral of New England, the real founder and preserver of the Anglo-Saxon in America. This association has highly honored me with the appointment of chairman of the John Smith memorial committee, a position which I consider a special compliment and have accepted with pleasure, as the memory and achievements of John Smith in the early settlements of this, our country are as dear to us of New England ancestry as to our sisters of the Sunny South.

The American nation for which we as Daughters feel such love and pride, which sentiments we wish to transmit with fervor to our children and to our children's children, has in the past three centuries attained a place in the world's history, which is unprecedented. From this point, we, as a united people, may pause in our prosperity and commemorate with pride and justice the honored names which have contributed in making this great country. To do this is a proud heritage, which this progressive and patriotic order claims as a duty. [Applause.] But in recording and preserving the anniversaries of our memorable events and in thus setting up the mile stones of our history and honoring in song and story the patriots, statesmen, pioneers and soldiers who have made it, we have strangely neglected the foundation stone of our existence as an Anglo-Saxon people and *forgotten* and *ignored* the one heroic, intrepid and chivalrous figure, who shaped and planted it, Captain John Smith. [Applause.]

The story of the *Mayflower* and the record of the deeds of our Pilgrim Fathers in the settlement of Massachusetts are well known to every person, but there are few in this audience who can tell with the same facility the names of the three small vessels, the *Susan Constant*, the *Goodspeed* and the *Discovery*, which found a haven and dropped anchor in the Chesapeake Bay on the 24th of this month, 1607 (which momentous event has already been alluded to by our sister from the Palmetto State, on Monday, in her greetings from the South) thirteen

years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock and stamped their noble characteristics upon this nation. [Applause.]

The colony which these argonauts settled on Jamestown Island was thus the first spark of successful English settlement on this continent, and to one man above all others, Captain John Smith, can be attributed the Anglo-Saxon settlement of America. To his skill, perseverance, fortitude and indomitable courage, the preservation of the colony can alone be attributed. To him we owe our Anglo-Saxon lineage, laws, liberty and language, for had the Jamestown colony failed, as did its predecessor on Roanoke Island, America would have been absorbed by the adventurers of Spain, who were forcing their settlements northward from Mexico and Florida, and the expedition of the Pilgrim Fathers and their later settlements in Massachusetts might never have been heard of.

I know my New England, shall I say fellow, Daughters will rather question this, unless they remember that New England was discovered, surveyed, mapped and named by John Smith *seven years* before the settlement of Plymouth and that he also gave the name to New England and Boston and to many other localities which are still retained. But far more important still is the fact that through these maps, charts and descriptions of Captain John Smith, our Pilgrim Fathers were first induced to make their home in the new world. John Smith is, therefore, the first discoverer, explorer, geographer and historian of New England as he was of Virginia, which, as he himself terms, were the "Virgin Sisters of the New World."

It is not my purpose to discuss the remarkable characteristics and noble achievements and exceptional brilliancy of this great man. Fortunately his own works and those of other chroniclers show conclusively what he accomplished and the meagre reward he has received at the hands of this prosperous nation. Suffice it to say regarding him, that should you read his own histories, you will be filled with the same grateful enthusiasm which I endeavor to give you regarding his character. You will see that he was a man, young, brave and experienced as a soldier and pioneer. At the age of twenty-nine he had already served in the wars in Europe, been knighted for his achievements in Hungary and in Transylvania and had been appointed by the London Company as one of the first directors of the Virginia colony, which at that time, by royal charter, embraced the entire coast of the United States from Nova Scotia to South Carolina. You would see that John Smith, president of Virginia and admiral of New England, to give him his official titles, was one of the most remarkable characters in our entire history, as a soldier, statesman and author, geographer, poet and a clear-headed, practical English gentleman of the highest moral character, and the one to whom we are more indebted than any other man who ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean, excepting possibly Christopher Columbus.

To show his love and loyalty to this country he states himself in his memoirs, written in 1624: "This Virgin Sister, New England, at my humble suit, by our most gracious Prince Charles hath been chargeable to me, for which I ne'r got one shilling, but it cost me many a pound; yet I think myself happy to see their prosperities for in neither of these two countries (Virginia and New England) have I one foot of land nor the very house I builded nor the ground I digged with mine own hands, nor even any content or satisfaction at all."

Nearly three hundred years have passed and this condition still continues, for to this great character, standing alone in the very dawn of our existence, there is not a monument commemorating him in stone, or metal, either in the country of his birth or the country which he wrested from the Spaniards and the savage, and I ask you ladies, shall this neglect continue?

I earnestly desire to secure the co-operation of every patriotic society in America, as well as every individual American man or woman who is blessed with the pride of their country to help us place in memory of Captain John Smith an heroic monument in a fitting place and in a manner worthy of our appreciation of him and his achievements.

We have not yet decided the exact locality for the monument, but three have been suggested; one on Jamestown Island, one on the spot the expedition first landed at Cape Henry at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, on April 24, 1607, and the third on an island made by the United States government, facing the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. The consent of the government would have to be gained for the latter place, but many members of congress have offered their help in this matter, which could probably be arranged without difficulty.

I am sure you will all agree with me even now, if not certainly when you have carefully considered our duty in this matter, that it will be the privilege, as well as the pleasure of each member of every patriotic society in our country, especially those of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to aid us in every way in their power in carrying this plan to a successful issue.

It is moreover, especially appropriate and benefitting that the *women* of America should take the initiative steps and if possible, the entire charge of this patriotic movement. You will probably ask "Why is this the case?" I will answer you in as few words as possible. It appears in the memoirs of John Smith, in his dedication of his book to the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, descriptive of Virginia and New England, that he gracefully attributes all of his successes, and comforts in life to the ladies in the following quaint and beautiful language:

"Yet my comfort is, that heretofore honorable and vertuous Ladies, and comparable but amongst themselves, have offered me rescue and protection in my greatest dangers; even in forraine parts. The beautiful Lady Tragabizanda, when I was a slave to the Turkes, did all she

could to secure me. When I overcame the Bashaw of Nalbrits, in Tartaria, the Charitable Lady Callamata supplied my necessities. In the vtmost of many extremities, that blessed Pokahontas, the great King's daughter of Virginia, oft saved my life. When I escaped the-crueltie of Pirats and most furious stormes, a long time alone in a small boat at sea, and driven ashore in France, the good Lady Madam Chanoyes, bountifully assisted me." What is then more fitting than that the women of the present day should continue to do honor to a man of this character and chivalrous nature, by thus perepetuating his memory. Therefore, I wish to ask of the Daughters of the American Revolution their hearty co-operation and assistance in this national commemoration, which I earnestly hope will meet the unanimous approval of this congress now assembled. I am assured this movement will in no way conflict with any previous undertaking of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I have also great pleasure in announcing to you that our efforts have met with the endorsement of our distinguished president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, who has consented to become the honorary chairman of the John Smith monument committee, [applause] and I beg that this congress take such action as they deem proper to secure the assistance of every chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution from Maine to Texas and from Virginia to California, with the object of commemorating the birth of our nation by erecting a monument to Captain John Smith bearing the following beautiful and christian-like sentiment written by himself and which could only emanate from a man whom this glorious nation should delight to honor.

"Then seeing we are not borne for our selues, but each to helpe other, and our abilities are much alike at the houre of our birth, and the minute of our death; seeing our good deedes, or our badde, by faith in Christ's merits, is all we haue to carrie our soules to hauen, or hell: Seeing honour is our liues ambition; and our ambition after death, to haue an honourable memorie of our life; and seeing by noe meanes wee would bee abated of the dignities and glories of our Predecessors; let us imitate their vertues to bee worthily their successors." [Applause.]

I sincerely thank you ladies for your kind attention and this opportunity of appearing before you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. DRAPER. I yield to Mrs. Ballinger, because she wants to speak on the report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you will pause a moment, Mrs. Kinney, the state regent of Connecticut, has a motion on this paper which has just been read. This seems to be the proper question to come first, whatever it may be.

The reader here read Mrs. Kinney's motion, as follows:

"I move a vote of thanks from this congress to Mrs. Blow for her interesting address, and suggest that regents throughout the country be authorized to refer to the chapters for their sympathetic consideration, the matter of a memorial in honor of Captain John Smith."

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss this?

Is there any second to that motion?

Mrs. CAMPBELL. In honor of practically the first American explorer, home-maker, and the first American man of letters, I wish to second this motion, on behalf of Colorado.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, during a very recent visit to London I had the pleasure of standing by the grave of John Smith, in one of the oldest churches in London. He is buried in a niche, and in the wall over him is a bronze tablet, some three feet long, which records that he possessed every virtue, that he was brave and chivalrous, and many other things to his credit, and I thought that it was remarkable that our society should have made no attempt to honor the most perfect man, according to the testimony, that our country ever possessed. But that grave is marked, and that place is well known, and it is in one of the old churches, and I stood there myself. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion.

Mrs. GOZZALDI. I want to remind the lady of the fact that New England possesses a monument to this remarkable man, which is in very bad repair—at least it was the last time I saw it. It is situated on one of the Isles of Shoals, Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, where he was once wrecked, or landed, I forgot which, but it states on the monument, which is of granite. It would be a very good thing to have that monument repaired, if the committee be appointed.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Did you name any time for the erection of this monument?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you name a time for it Mrs. Blow?

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Will the lady's address be published in the proceedings of this congress?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, and if the Chair hears no objection, it will be incorporated in the stenographic notes. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to know if it is in order for these ladies to put themselves on record to the effect that they have taken the first step towards this monument to John Smith.

As I understand, it is thought that only a very small donation from each one, twenty-five cents or something of that kind, is all that is necessary, and that is all that is asked, and it seemed to me we ought to be the first ones to be placed on record in this movement that Mrs. Blow is now starting.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Do you want to leave uncorrected that part of her

address in which she states that there is no mark on John Smith's grave, or is she willing to correct that before it is published?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. Blow consent to correct that statement.

Mrs. BLOW. I think in my address I stated that there was no monument to him.

Miss DESHA. I appreciate and endorse every word that Mrs. Blow says, and I hope that monument will be erected. But where would John Smith have been if it had not been for Pocahontas? [Laughter.] And I think a woman's organization ought to erect a monument to that woman, who, although she was an American Indian, bore herself, when she went to England, as the daughter of a king. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss this motion any further?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that we take a recess until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you hold that motion for just a few minutes?

Mrs. DRAPER. I have held it for three quarters of an hour now. I will hold it an hour longer, if you wish. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order that we may hear this report of the committee on recommendations. There is something else besides the report, which is to announce these other officers who were elected to-day. The Chair announced the election of the president general, and she now wishes to announce these other officers.

READER. (Reading.)

Announcement of the election of officers. Vice-president general in charge of organization, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. Ten vice-presidents general, as follows: Mrs. Walker, of Missouri; Mrs. Chamberlain, of Tennessee; Mrs. Swift, of California; Mrs. Patterson, of North Carolina; Mrs. Deere, of Illinois; Mrs. Hazen, of New York; Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio; Mrs. Nichols, of South Carolina; Mrs. Estey, of Vermont; Mrs. Brooks, of Colorado; chaplain general, Mrs. Hamlin; recording secretary general, Miss Desha; corresponding secretary general, Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia; treasurer general, Mrs. M. E. S. Davis; historian general, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver; assistant historian general, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; librarian general, Miss Aline Solomons; registrar general, Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to say to you that the chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers desires to leave in the morning, and her report will only take a few minutes. Do you wish to hear it or not? I wish to say in respect to these officers whose elections have been read out here, that they are duly elected. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Jewett, chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers.

Mrs. JEWETT:

April 20, 1905.

To the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Your committee on recommendations of national officers would respectfully report, that they have carefully examined the reports of the national officers, and find but *one* recommendation, and that in the report of the treasurer general. This recommendation *is*, that, "it appearing that there was on hand March 31, 1905, to the credit of the current fund \$30,933.97—an amount, which with the expected receipts of the year will be largely in excess of the estimated needs for the current expenses, that the sum of \$15,000 be transferred from the current fund to the permanent fund." This recommendation we heartily endorse, and submit for your favorable action.

The suggestions of the librarians general we heartily endorse and would commend them for future consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA L. JEWETT,
Chairman.

CATHERINE G. THOM,
CAROLINE M. MURPHY.

Miss FORSYTH. I move that that report be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do any of you wish to discuss this. If not, we will proceed to vote upon it.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Miss FORSYTH. I want to move a vote of thanks for the valuable original papers presented this evening to the Revolutionary relics committee.

Mrs. YOUNG, of Michigan. I wish to second this motion of Miss Forsyth of the acceptance of the Revolutionary records presented by Mrs. Gozzaldi, as General Patterson was my great-great-grandfather, and among these relics is an abstract of the muster-rolls of General Patterson's regiment.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am ready now to hear Mrs. Draper's motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. DRAPER. How long do you want me to hold that motion of mine?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have just said that I am ready for it now.

Mrs. DRAPER. All right, then I make it again, that we take a recess until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

(Thereupon the congress adjourned at 10.50 p. m. until 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, April 22, 1905.)

• FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1905.

The following motion offered by Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, and seconded by Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Williams, was passed by the Thirteenth Continental Congress:

"I move that the Thirteenth Continental Congress recommend to the program committee for the Fourteenth Continental Congress that no meetings be arranged for Good Friday, 1905."

In accordance with the above recommendation, no meeting has been arranged for Friday, April 21.

MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

The bugler sounded the "Retreat."

The congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bible reading by the chaplain general, Mrs. Hamlin (part of the ninth chapter of the first Book of Kings, and also part of the first Book of Joshua).

Prayer by the chaplain general.

Our Heavenly Father, this morning we would come to Thee as children taking in the joy of the morning and the blessings which Thou hast given us, and giving Thee full thanks for all Thou art to us as individuals and all Thou wilt ever be to us, and we pray this morning that Thou wilt look down upon us in Thy compassion and give us Thy blessing and Thy strength. We pray, our Heavenly Father, that as mature women we may realize what the lessons of history have brought to us, that we may realize upon what basis our country was founded, that we may realize why we have become so great a nation, that we may realize that Thou has not only been the Father of the individual, but that Thou has been the Father of the country. Help us to realize that Thou hast given us the promise that if we obey Thee and keep Thy commandments we will abide forever. Help us to take to heart the lessons of history and especially of Thy people, and that where they have forgotten Thee they have come to ruin. And we pray Thee, our Heavenly Father, that as we glory in this house which we are building we may realize what it will be to us, that it will only be what we wish as we keep Thy commandments. We pray that as we go forth to our homes after this day Thou wilt help us to realize that there is nothing in this republic which is perpetual except that which is founded by Thee and kept by Thee on principles which Thou hast written. Help us to abide by these principles and teach them to others. Help us, our Heavenly Father, to go forward from this meeting with our heads erect and with strong hearts, realizing that if Thou art our God we will be blessed, and help us to be more and more gracious, and help us to do Thy work.

As we are entering upon this new dispensation in our organization we ask divine blessing upon the officers that are passing out from the board. We thank Thee for the president of this organization, and for what she has accomplished. We know that Thou hast been with her and that she has been a God-fearing woman. We thank Thee for the blessings that have come to her and pray that Thou wilt guide her in her new and more responsible position. May each year as it goes by

be a year of blessing to her. And grant our Heavenly Father to give her new life and prosperity. We pray for the in-coming administration. We thank Thee that in this government of ours we are so loyal to whoever are our officers, and we pray Thee that the new president may be blessed by Thee and Thy presence. Help her officers to be true and strong and courageous, and make them go forward in Thy fear, asking Thy blessing and trying to do Thy will.

We would pray for all conditions of men in our country, for the army and navy, and for the boys scattered throughout the world. Some of us are wondering to-day where our boys are. Wherever they are, we ask Thy blessing upon them and ask Thee that Thou surround them with Thy influence, and that Thou wilt protect them wherever they are. We pray for the protection of our citizens wherever they may be and that the "stars and stripes" may continue to be to them what they are to us. We pray for the low-down, for all our citizens everywhere from Alaska's northern borders to Florida's southern coast. We pray Thee that Thou wilt be with each individual, that Thou wilt be with the common people, the great common people, that in our land can be so much, and we pray that Thou wilt be with the little children, bless them and help us to realize what they are to be soon, oh, so soon, when they must take up these responsibilities. And help us to realize that we are responsible for them. And go with us through this day, and as we part, bless those that are sick and restore them to health, and grant that we may go to our homes resolved to serve Thee fully, and in serving God serve our country more fully, we ask for Christ's sake, Amen.

Song by Mrs. Cornelia Ross Potts, of the Baltimore Chapter, "Maryland, My Maryland," accompanied by Miss Anna Bodell Yeatman. (Repeated in response to great applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to announce that if the president general-elect is in the congress, the Chair invites her to sit upon the platform. [Applause.]

The Chair also wishes to announce that if Mr. A. C. Kaufman, of the Sons of the Revolution, of South Carolina, is in the congress the Chair invites him to the platform. [Applause.]

Mrs. HODGE. Mrs. McLean, the president general-elect, is not here at present, but soon will be.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. A. C. Kaufman, of Charleston, South Carolina, a member of the Charleston Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Madam President General and ladies: This is to me a most unexpected pleasure. I thought when I came here that I would receive a request to take a seat, but instead of that I have been told to stand up, and as I recognize the authority of the presiding officer of this meeting, I at once comply with her request.

This is not the first time, ladies, that I have had the distinguished

privilege of appearing before this grand body. You will remember in 1902 I was selected by the South Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution to extend to you an invitation to visit the city of Charleston as their guest. Several of your members accepted that invitation, and it is not for me to say whether we did our best to give you a warm welcome and a pleasant greeting—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It remains for us to acknowledge the compliment, though.

MR. KAUFMAN. The work you have accomplished since then has been a marvel. I am a frequent visitor to the city of Washington and determined when I reached here on Monday last to attend the congress of this magnificent body, and I went over to Chase's theatre expecting you would meet there, but I found out that I was in the wrong pew. [Laughter.] I am delighted to say I found out I was mistaken. As I said, I have been a frequent visitor to the city of Washington. I had never heard of the building of this Continental Hall, I am ashamed to say, until I saw it in the *Washington Post*. I am ashamed to say that, but I am equally delighted to say that the surprise that I have met with perhaps is greater than it would have been even if I had known of this thing before.

Ladies, I congratulate you from my heart upon this building, and, as it appears to me, the early completion of this hall. It shows what woman can accomplish when she determined to accomplish something. It has been said when she will, she will. [Applause.]

You have willed to build this hall and you have built it. I feel, as a member of the Sons of the Revolution, that it is our duty now to imitate your example and to build in the city of Washington a hall for the general society of the Sons of the Revolution. [Laughter.] I must say I am willing to set that movement at once on foot, and I am sure if we try, although we may not be able to do as much as you have done, we will be able to do something. It will take a good many more years to build our home, but in the course of time I hope we will have a hall which can be called our home.

I wish to say, ladies, that I congratulate you upon the distinguished president generals which you have had in this society [applause], and especially upon the gifted and lovely lady [applause] who is now about to retire, my friend, I believe I can say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, sir.

MR. KAUFMAN (continuing). And now that the smoke of battle has passed away I wish also to congratulate you upon the unanimity with which you have elected a president general who, I feel sure, will be a worthy successor of her who is now about to retire. [Applause.]

Ladies, I am a bachelor. [Laughter.] I don't know whether you know it, but I might as well tell you the truth [laughter], and I think the reason I have continued to be a bachelor is because I could never make up my mind whom I loved best. I would not fall in love ex-

actly, but I would think I appreciated that lady more than another lady and then another lady more than that one, and so on, the thing went by comparison until I have been lost. [Laughter.] It used to be said at one time that I was a "catch," but I think that time has passed away, I don't think anybody would want to catch me now.

I am not here to make a speech, but will give you my reasons for not doing so in a humorous story I once heard of an Irishman who was called upon to make a speech at a public dinner, along with other prominent men—you know whenever you are called upon to make a speech at a dinner you are a prominent man—and this Irishman, Patrick O'Reilly, was called upon to respond to the sentiment of South Carolina. He arose and thanked the toastmaster very much for his compliment, but said he really could not make a speech. He commenced this way: "I have heard that it was written in the good book that the last shall be first, but in my case, it happens the first is last." He said it came about in this way:

"I was very much in love with a girl from the old country. Her name was Bridget O'Flannigan. I wanted to marry that girl very much, but I never could make up my mind to tell her that I loved her. I would meet her again and again, and I would have it in mind to say to her, "Bridget, I love you," but my heart would stick in my throat. But at last I made up my mind; I said to myself, "This thing cannot go on any longer." I said to myself, "Patrick, you are a man and you allow a woman to scare you?" So I buttoned up my coat and I stood up at full length and I said to myself, "Go ahead, Patrick," and I said to her, "Bridget, I have something to tell you, my darling." She said, "What is it?" "Oh, it is so sweet, I am almost afraid to tell you." She said, "Tell me, because every time you say that I get excited, and I want to know the reason why." "Well," I said, "You won't get mad if I tell you?" "No, I wouldn't get mad at anything you tell me." I said, "I love you, and I want you to marry me." "But," she says, "Why did you tell me that; if I had known that, I would have asked you to keep it to yourself." I then says to her, "Let us have a little pleasant talk about it, and I will get you to change your mind." She says, "You never could get me to change my mind." "Don't you know that I love the very ground you walk on?" says I, "You will not have me? I must know why." She says, "I will tell you the reason why; it is because I love you too much for that." [Applause.]

Now, ladies, I have done. I wish to say to you again, to you, Madam President General, for this opportunity which I consider the great opportunity of my life, to express the wish that when 1905 rolls by and you meet here in 1906, that you will find a completed hall and ten thousand more members added to your rolls. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of Thursday will be read.

The secretary read the minutes of the session of Thursday, April 20th.

Mrs. PECK. I move that the minutes be approved.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to correct the statement that the motion which she recommended be made unanimous was made unanimous. It was not unanimous.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you state what that motion was?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, that the election of president general should be made unanimous.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If you will allow me a moment, I was one, when it was proposed to make it unanimous, who voted against it, on the ground that the election was so close; but when the Chair requested we withdraw the opposition, we arose and withdrew it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger arose; there were others that did not rise.

Mrs. DRAPER. There were others that did not rise.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There were others that did not rise. With this correction are you ready to accept the minutes?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, the minutes are not complete.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this a complete report of Thursday evening?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would state that there is no mention of the John Paul Jones matter, and the fact that no action was taken upon it; I ask that that be inserted as a part of the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to know who took the evening minutes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, what Mrs. Ballinger said was of small importance, but the action taken by the congress was of large importance, and we did not endorse the proposition in regard to John Paul Jones, I would like to have it recognized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to know what the motion was.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The motion of somebody was that we endorse General Porter's effort to bring his body home and we ask that he defer such action until we are sure we have the right body.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will see if it passed the house. The recording secretary states that she has no record of the motion, that it was not sent to her desk in writing.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General, I rise in behalf of the lady to my right, Mrs. Willis, of Connecticut.

Mrs. WILLIS. Madam President General, I stood right there and the lady's remarks about the body of John Paul Jones were made under the head of "Discussion."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is so much confusion I cannot hear what the lady says.

Mrs. WILLIS. I think the lady's objection to the action was made under the head of "Discussion."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you think there was a motion made?

Mrs. WILLIS. I do not think she made a motion; she got up and made a motion under the head of "Discussion."

Mrs. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. No, there was no motion on the subject.

Mrs. HODGE. The motion made was to accept the report and in connection with the motion to accept the report Mrs. Ballinger made her remarks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But they were not in the report; that is your opinion?

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. My recollection is the lady said, "I move to take no definite action in this matter until we send one of our consuls to Dumfries and investigate this matter."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it a motion, Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. BALLINGER. This officer's report included this motion—a request, and we were asked to endorse it, but we did not do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And you did not accept it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. We did not. In fact, it is not in the minutes of the evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And your wish now, I apprehend, is to have it in the minutes?

Mrs. BALLINGER. It must be incorporated in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well; I am glad to find out that that is it. The secretary desires to make a statement to the reader.

READER. The statement of the recording secretary is that as this was discussion pertaining to a report, and as she is instructed only to give motions and statements of reports in these brief minutes; the discussion will be found in the congressional record.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that there seems to be a misapprehension. We do not care whether there was discussion or not, we want to know if there was such a motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask that this be incorporated in the evening's proceedings, which need not be put as a motion carried or lost; let it go that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion on Thursday evening's minutes?

Mrs. SNOW, of Minnesota. Madam President General, I think there was a mistake in the name of the lady who seconded the motion in regard to the appropriation of \$300 for Mrs. Stone. It should be Mrs. Liggett, of Minnesota.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The correction will be made.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move the minutes be accepted as amended.

Mrs. PECK and Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. MURPHY—

Mrs. WEED. A question of personal privilege, Madam President.

Mrs. MURPHY. I think I was up first, Madam President, to be recognized.

Mrs. WEED. I yield to Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. Murphy was recognized.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, following the precedent observed for the last seven years, I move that our president general-elect be elected chairman of the Continental Hall committee, and I ask for a rising vote. This motion is signed by Mrs. John A. Murphy—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair presents all motions.

Mrs. MURPHY. I beg your pardon, Madam President General.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, I move to amend that motion, that the appointment of the Continental Hall committee be left with the president general-elect.

Mrs. MURPHY. The motion has no reference to the appointment of the Continental Hall committee; it is merely that this congress elect our president general-elect as the chairman of the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I understand.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It needs no amendment because what she says is not germane to the pending motion. Mrs. Thompson, the Chair will ask you to withdraw your amendment, as it is not germane.

Mrs. PARK. I wish to second the motion of the vice-president general of Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the president general-elect of this society be elected chairman of the Continental Hall committee. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "No, no.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to. [Applause.]

Mrs. SWIFT. I rise to a question of information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. SWIFT. I want to know if this congress has a right to elect a chairman of that committee; does it not belong to the president herself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not belong to the president general any more than to any other member of the society. You have a right to elect your president general-elect chairman of the committee, and you have done it. The Chair wishes to say that before the election of Mrs. Manning we had various people who served as chairman of that committee. Previous to the election of my predecessor, Mrs. Margaretta Manning, there had been other people elected to be chairman of the Continental Hall committee. For instance, Mrs. Francis Shepherd, of Chicago, who was a splendid and able chairman of that committee; but at the time of the election of Mrs. Manning, in fact, I think the first

year after her election as President, Mrs. Manning was elected chairman of this committee. Will you take the chair, Mrs. Weed?

(Mrs. Weed took the chair.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS (continuing). And then I had the supreme honor of being elected chairman of this committee, and leading my devoted Daughters of the American Revolution in the purchase of the site. [Applause]. I wish to say right here, and render my thanks right here, which I have never had an opportunity to do before for the honor conferred upon me. Three years ago, in June, 1903, Mrs. Murphy came from Ohio—[applause] to help buy that site; Mrs. Scott came from Illinois [applause]; Mrs. Estey came from Vermont [applause]; Mrs. Crossman [applause], chairman of patriotic education, came from New York, and I could mention others; and out of the fifty-one members of the committee we had forty-eight here who declared we should buy a site. You ought to inscribe their names in letters of gold for they took the first irrecoverable step. We do not care who come after us, or what they may do, we bought the site for the National Society [great applause], and by the endorsement and enthusiastic appreciation of the Daughters of the American Revolution we laid the foundation deep and strong. [Applause.] We paid \$28,000 of your money for that splendid foundation, which shall stand for ages. [Applause.] We built this hall. We have arranged this beautiful shell in which you stand, surrounded by the banners of the free. [Applause.] Continental Hall is our glory and our pride, thanks to those who started it. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. And thanks to our president general.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I am sure that the in-coming president general, surrounded by the same splendid workers who helped her predecessors will finish the hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, as one of those who voted for this motion, I would ask the ladies to go back to the minutes of the last congress, and they will find that Mrs. Shepherd was appointed, never elected by the congress. The congress demanded the right to elect a chairman seven years ago, and they elected Mrs. Daniel Manning for three years. Then when Mrs. Fairbanks was made our president general for four years we elected Mrs. Fairbanks chairman of the Continental Hall committee, (cries of "Glad we did!") and her work needs no words from any of us in praise. We are here and we have seen what she has done. Now, we are simply following the same precedent we have followed for seven years in electing the new president general chairman of the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. WALKER, of Chicago. Thank you, Madam President General, for your very able and enthusiastic address. Only an echo of half a minute from one of the women who bought the site and laid the cornerstone; all honor to the women who will help finish the building! [Applause.]

(Cries of "Fine, fine!")

(Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the chair.)

Mrs. WEED. A question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair permits a question of privilege.

Mrs. WEED. I regret I am obliged to rise to a question of privilege this morning. You will remember early in the week a member of this congress from the District of Columbia arose and under the guise of a question of special privilege (cries of "out of order!" "Out of order!") made certain statements to this body which were out of order—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that this lady is making a plea for personal privilege. The Chair has granted pleas for personal privileges several times in this congress. She will now grant this one. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. The Chair ruled the member out of order, and as my name has been very prominently mentioned in that statement, although I agreed with the Chair entirely that the entire discussion was out of order—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly "Let the dead past bury its dead?" [Great applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that the request of the president general be granted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the vice-president general from Montana. Go on, madam.

Mrs. WEED. I am obliged to call your attention to the fact that I said I would not discuss the merits of the case in this congress and referred the congress to the record of the Continental congress of 1902.

Madam President General, it seems to me that that was the only dignified thing to do, but the silence of contempt has been misconstrued as the silence of inability to sustain my position. That incident has been referred to and been recorded in the papers from day to day most erroneously. To-day it is referred to most viciously. I shall not condescend to make any reply to the statements in various papers to-day which are beneath the notice of every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but I would not be fulfilling my duty to my family and to myself, to my children, nor my duty to my office as vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were I not to rise to a question of privilege and substantiate the statement which was called into question. Therefore, Madam President, I give notice that at 2 o'clock this afternoon I shall rise to a question of privilege. I shall produce the records to which I refer and read them and make them a matter of record, and it is my request that every member present who helped to circulate such an erroneous report be present and help to circulate the records as they are given this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair announces that you will now hear of the election of the state regents.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS.

- ALABAMA**—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, South Highlands, Birmingham; Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan, Athens.
- ALASKA**—Mrs. William L. Distin, Sitka.
- ARIZONA**—Mrs. Walter Talbot, 505 North 7th avenue, Phoenix; Mrs. Clarendon Smith, 912 S street, Washington, D. C.
- ARKANSAS**—Mrs. Lucien W. Coy, Little Rock; Mrs. Philip D. Scott, Van Buren.
- CALIFORNIA**—Mrs. Harry N. Gray, St. Dunston, Van Ness avenue, San Francisco; Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom, The Angeles, Los Angeles.
- COLORADO**—Mrs. John Campbell, 1401 Gilpin street, Denver; Mrs. Oliver William Mallaby, 1707 Lake avenue, Pueblo.
- CONNECTICUT**—Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, 46 Park street, New Haven; Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren, 405 Seaview avenue, Bridgeport.
- DELAWARE**—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Claymont [applause]; Mrs. Eugene DuPont, Wilmington.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**—Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey [applause], 470 Louisiana avenue, Washington; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry [applause], 2021 I street, Washington.
- FLORIDA**—Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville; Mrs. D. G. Ambler, 411 West Church street, Jacksonville.
- GEORGIA**—Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Rome; Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, Covington.
- IDAHO**—Mrs. David H. Tarr, Teton.
- ILLINOIS**—Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Highland Park; Mrs. Edwin Sawyer Walker, 1125 South 5th street, Springfield.
- INDIANA**—Mrs. James M. Fowler, Lafayette; Mrs. Robert S. Robertson, 685 West Berry street, Fort Wayne.
- INDIAN TERRITORY**—Mrs. Richard C. Adams, 1819 Columbia Road, Washington, District of Columbia, and Fort Gibson.
- IOWA**—Mrs. John L. Stevens, Boone; Mrs. Drayton Wilson Bushnell, 127 Bluff street, Council Bluffs.
- KANSAS**—Mrs. W. E. Stanley, "Riverside," Wichita; Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, 1735 P street, Washington, D. C., and Topeka.
- KENTUCKY**—Mrs. Charles H. Todd, 603 Frederick street, Owensboro; Mrs. William Warren, Danville.
- LOUISIANA**—Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 Lafayette Square, New Orleans.
- MAINE**—Miss Charlotte Augusta Baldwin, 135 Cedar street, Bangor; Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, Thomaston.
- MARYLAND**—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park avenue, Baltimore; Miss Eleanor Murdock Johnson, Frederick.

- MASSACHUSETTS—Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm street, Danvers; Mrs. George L. Munn, Easthampton.
- MICHIGAN—Mrs. Wm. J. Chittenden, 134 West Fort street, Detroit [applause]; Mrs. James P. Brayton, 328 S. College avenue, Grand Rapids.
- MINNESOTA—Mrs. John Edson Bell, 2401 Park avenue, Minneapolis; Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, 502 South 9th street, Minneapolis.
- MISSISSIPPI—Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, box 214, Natchez; Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, Holly Springs.
- MISSOURI—Mrs. Wallace Delafield [applause], 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis; Mrs. Western Bascome, 3739 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
- MONTANA—Mrs. William Wallace McCracken, Hamilton; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, The Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.
- NEBRASKA—Mrs. Stephen C. Langworthy, Seward; Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck, 606 E. Military avenue, Fremont.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE—Mrs. John R. McLane, Milford; Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard, Derry.
- NEW JERSEY—Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem; Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 219 S. Broad street, Elizabeth.
- NEW MEXICO—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, 111 Palace avenue, Santa Fe.
- NEW YORK—Mrs. Charles H. Terry [applause], 540 Washington avenue, Brooklyn; Mrs. Henry L. Roberts, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
- NORTH CAROLINA—Mrs. George Phiifer Erwin, Morganton; Mrs. Thomas Settle, Asheville.
- NORTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsbery, Fargo.
- OHIO—Mrs. James L. Botsford, 664 Wick avenue, Youngstown; Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker [applause], 1500 16th street, Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati.
- OREGON—Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, 251 7th street, Portland.
- OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—Mrs. Mary Elliott Carpenter, 212 West 15th street, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Robert H. Gardner, 330 East 10th street, Oklahoma City.
- PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Alexander Patton, Curwensville; Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, 902 F street, Washington, D. C., and Mickleys, R. F. D., Allentown.
- RHODE ISLAND—Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, 115 Pelham street, Newport; Mrs. Stephen F. Fisk, 14 Main street, Pawtucket.
- SOUTH CAROLINA—Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, Columbia; Mrs. R. M. Bratton, Yorkville.
- TENNESSEE—Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, 362 Vance street, Memphis; Mrs. Edwin S. Gardner, Saundersville.
- TEXAS—Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, Houston; Mrs. Thomas Groce, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston.
- UTAH—Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen, Park City.

VERMONT—Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans. [Applause.]
Mrs. Clayton Nelson North, Shoreham.

VIRGINIA—Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, [applause] 317
North Washington street, Alexandria.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Moses A. Phelps, 2118 Second avenue, Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA—Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, Parkersburg; Miss
Martha J. Silver, Inwood.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. Thomas Hoyt Brown, 182 14th street, Milwaukee [applause]; Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Place,
Janesville.

WYOMING—Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Newcastle; Mrs. Henry B.
Patten, 238 West 22nd street, Cheyenne.

Mrs. PEPPER, of Missouri. I have the honor to announce that the ex-state regent of Missouri was elected by all the members of her state, the chapters and the delegates to this congress, as honorary state regent of Missouri, Mrs. George H. Shields, of Missouri. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, I rise to make a correction.

READER. The chairman, Mrs. Tulloch, asks that if there are any corrections to this list you will kindly send them up in writing, any additional corrections

Mrs. WEED. The Montana delegation on the floor desires to add to that list Mrs. Tallant as honorary state regent of Montana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests a pause in the proceedings. The Chair is informed that the president general-elect has arrived, and the Chair invites her to the stage. The Chair invites the president general to the stage when she is through talking.

(The president general-elect came forward and shook hands with the president general. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN (the president general-elect). The New York City Chapter star comes to shine with the fullest effulgence and the truest loyalty to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (Presenting the star, made of flowers, to the president general.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair receives the present on behalf of the congress with thanks, and we always desire to hear that every chapter is loyal. We see no reason why they should not be, [applause] and we receive it with very great pleasure, and place it in full view of all.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, having presented the sentiment, perhaps it is just as well at this moment to present a practical testimonial. This morning I received from a member of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, a pledge of \$1,000 for the Continental Hall. [Applause.] I have further received a check of \$100 from Mrs. James W. Randall for Continental Hall. [Applause.]

I have further received another check for \$100 from Mrs. A. J. Robinson for Continental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All of which the chairman of the Continental Hall committee is glad to receive and present to the proper people. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I have a letter from one of the chapters of Montana, and I think there is a letter which one of the delegates here has from another chapter in Montana. I shall present this letter to the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters. Madam President, it does not seem to me that this is a place to air all the disagreeable things, and therefore, Madam President, I would move that the credentials of the state regent and vice-state regent of Montana be referred to the National Board of Management for investigation.

Mrs. GERALD. I second the motion.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I second the motion.

(No action taken.) Written on back of motion "Carried."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is in order to ratify the election of the state regents and the state vice-regents.

Mrs. PECK. I move that the election of the state regents and the vice-regents be confirmed.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is upon confirming the elections of the state regents and the state vice-regents. All those in favor of ratifying these elections will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it, and the elections of the state regents and the state vice-regents are confirmed. The Chair recognizes the state regent from Indiana, Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and ladies of the Congress, at a board meeting last Saturday permission was given to me to present a little matter to the congress. I have waited a whole week. Now, please listen.

At our state conference last fall the manufacturer of the flag presented to us what he called a Daughters of the American Revolution flag. We accepted it in our conference. A great many were sold throughout the state, and we promised this man we would present it to this congress. We have three of the flags here, and our state chairman on flags will exhibit the flags in a few moments, after I have said a word in regard to the beauty of the flag. She will tell you the price and all about that. The flag was presented to us with the understanding that there is a rebate for the benefit of Continental Hall, and for that reason we took it up. A great many were sold throughout the state. At our New Year's reception which we held in Lafayette, and which we hold every year, in which our two chapters join, it was agreed that the flag never looked so beautiful as it did on that New Year's day, and it was simply because we used those flags exclusively

for the decoration. They have also been presented to the public schools in Lafayette, and when they were presented the girls were told about the Daughters of the American Revolution and it was impressed upon them that it was their duty to become Daughters as soon as they could, and it was impressed upon the boys that they ought to become Sons of the Revolution. I will ask Mrs. Perkins if she will show you the flags and tell you about the prices, and then that will be all that will be necessary to be said. [Applause.] This flag (holding up the flag) is the most popular, and the one we sell at popular prices. It is two and a half by four feet, of a very prettily colored silk, the staff being of ash and the base in the shape of a spinning wheel. It is heavy enough to hold the flag easily, being over two pounds in weight. These flags are sold in lots of ten or more for \$1.50 or in single orders at \$1.75 with a twenty-five cents rebate to Continental Hall fund. This next flag is the same except it is tied to the staff with blue ribbon, and the price of this is \$2, with the same rebate. This third flag is considerably heavier, made of twilled silk, three feet by five feet, and has a standard seven feet in height. The price of this is \$5.75 with a rebate of fifty cents to the Continental Hall fund. Orders for these flags may be taken in the Indiana delegation during the congress.

MISS BENNING, of Georgia. You know the blue and white pennant that flies from the Daughters of the American Revolution Hall? We would like to know if that manufacturer also makes the Daughters of the American Revolution flag?

Mrs. PERKINS. Captain Foster makes all sorts of flags, and he offers a rebate on all flags sold; so I presume you would have the benefit of it.

Mrs. DAY. Do we understand that these staffs, the base, go with the flags?

Mrs. PERKINS. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson, of Virginia, was elected registrar general. Her name was omitted from the list announced. The Chair declares her elected registrar general. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the pension committee, Mrs. Lytton, of Chicago.

Mrs. Lytton, of Chicago, submitted the following report.

REPORT OF THE PENSION COMMITTEE.

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution. The chairman of the committee for the legislation of pensions to "Real Daughters," appointed by Mrs. Fairbanks, begs leave to state that she has made repeated efforts to fix a date which would be convenient for all the members of the committee to meet in Washington. Finding this impossible, and concluding that something must be accomplished before the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened, she fixed on the 21st of January as being the date suitable, at least to the majority of the members. Unfortunately,

on account of misunderstanding the date, and illness, only one member, Mrs. Quarles, kept the appointment. A week before going to Washington an appeal was sent to each state regent requesting her to sign and forward it to her state representative in the congress of the United States of America. This appeal stated the number (as then known) of "Real Daughters," touched on the heroism of their noble fathers, and finished by beseeching congress to grant pensions, if not to all, at least to those in need. Six of the forty-three state regents replied to the chairman, each stating that she had forwarded the appeal to her state representative, accompanied by a personal letter as requested. The worthiness of the appeal quite admits of the conclusion that the other thirty-seven regents did likewise. The chairman also sent copies of the appeal to President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, Hon. Cannon, the speaker of the house, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate. Each replied in a manner so courteous as to inspire hopes of success. Arrived in Washington the chairman and Mrs. Quarles held an interview with the Hon. P. H. McCumber and the Hon. H. Loudenslager, chairmen of the committees on pensions of both houses of congress. Handing the appeal to the above mentioned gentlemen it was placed on file.

The Hon. H. Loudenslager gave little or no encouragement. He said that several years ago it was the practice of congress to grant pensions to the daughters of the soldiers of the Revolution, but the number of these applications increased so rapidly, as well as applications for pensioning the sons of the soldiers of the Revolution, and sons and daughters of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and daughters of the soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico, that the attention of congress was particularly called to the precedent that was being established and the very large number who would soon make application as sons and daughters of all wars, and congress believed it was the part of wisdom to discontinue the practice, as congress would soon have all of its time taken up in the consideration and discussion of matters of this kind, and at the same time deemed it unwise legislation. Since the opinion of congress was so emphatically expressed, the committee on pensions have adopted the following rule: "Bills proposing to pension sons or daughters of soldiers will not be entertained except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the proposed beneficiary has been idiotic, deformed or otherwise permanently helpless from a period antedating the age of sixteen years, and then only in case of destitution. In such cases the rate allowed shall not exceed \$12 per month."

Hon. H. C. Loudenslager also said that the session being the short one there would be no time even in the event of favorable legislation to have the bill passed.

The Hon. P. A. McCumber was more encouraging. He advised the committee to present their bill at the next congress. Several other

members of both houses also gave similar advice, consequently Mrs. Rich, of Syracuse, one of the committee, has the matter in charge and is now preparing the bill.

The chairman trusts that these renewed efforts may meet with success. To further insure this, she would suggest that she be replaced by a chairman chosen from the District chapter, as being thus able to reach the parties in congress more easily, and accomplish more efficient work.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSE E. LYTTON, *Chairman*,
MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON,
MRS. NELLIS RICH,
MRS. CROUSE,
MRS. BUTTERWORTH,
MRS. MARSH,
MRS. QUARLES,

Committee.

April 19, 1905.

January 17, 1905.

DEAR SIR: At the last National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at Washington, in April, 1904, a resolution was passed to petition the committee on pensions of both houses of congress to legislate with a view to obtaining pensions for our "Real Daughters." A committee was appointed by Mrs. Fairbanks, president general.

We, the members of that committee, present to you this appeal, approved of and sanctioned by the entire organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Its object, as already stated, is to secure pensions for the few remaining "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution: It is an appeal that cannot fail to fire all patriotic hearts with enthusiasm. Did not their fathers lay the foundation for this great Republic? And what greater tribute can we pay to their glorious memory than to discharge those duties which they patriotically sacrificed that their country might enjoy the noble heritage of liberty. It seems incredible that so tardy a tribute should be paid so worthy a cause. It is a wish to atone for this tardiness that has inspired the entire organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and led them to voice their sentiments in this appeal. Each year the roll call of these venerable women will grow less and less, and doubtless a decade will find few, if any, with us.

In the fourth report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the records from 1890 to 1902 give 551 "Real Daughters." Massachusetts and Connecticut had the largest number; New York came third, and the state of Illinois had twelve, of which number two are in Chicago. In the report of Mrs. Darwin, treasurer general, given at the congress in Washington, February 27th, 1903, we

read: "'Real Daughters' living, 305, as far as is known." In the annual report of the commissioners of pensions for the year ending 1899, there were on the pension rolls seven daughters of Revolutionary soldiers "pensioned by special act." It may not be known generally that many of the "Real Daughters" are in absolute need. In the list given in the national report, six were registered as "inmates of charitable institutions," one "Real Daughter" in the Louise Home at Washington, founded by Mr. Corcoran "for gentlewomen only," showing that she belonged to the class that would make dependence hard to bear. Doubtless others are objects of charity but are unwilling to make the fact public.

Though the number of pensions is large, still statistics show that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, of the one million five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by congress for that purpose, only six per cent. was called for and the unused balance went back to the treasury. Surely then, it is not too much to plead that a small portion of so large a surplus should be set apart for the pensioning of our "Real Daughters," as a small recognition of the great debt our country owes to their heroic fathers.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HENRY C. LYTTON, *Chairman*,
 MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH,
 MRS. JOHN M. HORTON,
 MRS. NELLIS RICH,
 MRS. B. P. MARSH,
 MRS. CHARLES CROUSE,

Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 21, 1905.

Mrs. Henry C. Lytton,
 The New Willard,
 Chicago.

DEAR MADAM: I sympathize with your desire, though I cannot see at the present time much prospect of the legislation you wish during the remainder of this short session of congress.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES R. MANN.

UNITED STATES SENATE.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 21, 1905.

DEAR MRS. LYTTON: I have your note of the 16th regarding the "Real Daughters" of the Revolution. I am specially interested in this subject because I know well a dear old lady, Mrs. Hatch, who is a daughter of a seaman who served on the United States ship *Duane*.

I did my best to get this lady's name placed on a pension list, but the general answer was given that the committee declined all such applications.

I will now have a paper drafted with regard to her special case, which is so interesting that I think it may assist in the purpose you have in hand. Mrs. Darwin will perhaps enter her name among the list of "Real Daughters."

Truly yours,

EDWARD E. HALE,
Chaplain U. S. Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 28, 1905.

Mrs. Henry C. Lytton.
2700 Prairie Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MADAM: In regard to the legislation for pensions to daughters of the soldiers of the Revolution, which was personally presented by you, in company with Mr. Lytton and Congressman Mann, of Chicago, when you filed the petition of the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I can only say that there seems to me but little to add to that which was explained to you on the day of your visit and your earnest presentation of the matter.

Several years ago it was the practice of congress to grant pensions to the daughters of the soldiers of the Revolution, but the number of these applications increased so rapidly, as well as applications for the pensioning of sons of the soldiers of the Revolution, and sons and daughters of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and daughters of the soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico, that the attention of congress was particularly called to the precedent that was being established and the very large number who would soon make application as sons and daughters of all wars, and congress believed it was the part of wisdom to discontinue the practice, as congress would soon have all of its time taken up in the consideration and discussion of matters of this kind, and at the same time deemed it unwise legislation. Since the opinion of congress was so emphatically expressed the committee on pensions have adopted a rule, which is in the following language: "Bills proposing to pension sons or daughters of soldiers will not be entertained except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the proposed beneficiary has been idiotic, deformed or otherwise permanently helpless from a period antedating the age of sixteen years and then only in case of destitution. In such cases the rate allowed shall not exceed \$12 per month."

In view of the conditions heretofore set forth I am unable to hold out to you any likelihood of any favorable legislation on the line suggested.

Yours truly,

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER.

Upon the motion the report was accepted.

Mrs. GOODE, of Alabama. I rise to a question of personal privilege. I know it comes under new business—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you not hold it, then, until we reach new business?

Mrs. GOODE. I am explaining, Madam President General, if you please—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say, if the congress will consent to it, we will now entertain something upon new business. We will have to suspend the order of business.

Mrs. GOODE. Madam President General, a number of the Daughters interested in this resolution find that they will not be able to be here after this morning, and therefore would like to have it come up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If you will make a motion to suspend the regular order the Chair will present it. You must send it up in writing at once.

Mrs. GOODE. I move—may I make the motion first? I have a resolution—

Mrs. Winston addressed the Chair.

Mrs. O. S. HAMLIN. I would like to move that the order of business be suspended to allow the lady from Alabama to present her business.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to. So the order of business was suspended.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you sent it up in writing? I am going to have this motion read to you because I do not believe you heard the motion. It is a very particular thing indeed to suspend the order of business, and the Chair desires to have you know it and to vote on it.

Mrs. WINSTON. I have a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If so, make your statement.

Mrs. WINSTON. Now, that we are in our own home, I move that the east gallery of this house be reserved for the Daughters of the American Revolution, the women who built this hall. [Applause.]

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

Mrs. GREEVE. I second the motion.

Mrs. K. K. Henry, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Swift seconded the motion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. HOWARD. As chairman of the house committee I ask you to withdraw your acceptance of that vote for the present. If the side

gallery will not hold the alternates where shall they be seated next year, if the east gallery is reserved for the members of the society?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Was it not understood, Madam President, that when we voted for this hall the alternates should not have to go into the galleries, that they should be seated at the sides? [Applause.] I ask that question, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that is a very rose colored vision. She does not remember that.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Would it not be proper for us to see something of the contract and specifications? I say this not to make a question, but to know a little more definitely in the matter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to state that she now calls for a meeting of the Continental Hall committee, the building committee, at this hour, twelve o'clock, in this place.

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, our officers are crowded out of their seats by the public, and they have come a long distance in order to be here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair says in response to that, that in consideration of her affectionate care for the alternates, she desires them to be seated before our guests; she desires that the alternates shall have seats even if we cannot have the favor of the attendance of our guests.

Mrs. SWIFT. When the alternates are turned out of their seats and the guests will not give them up, what are the alternates going to do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recommend that the alternates be here exactly at the hour of meeting and go into their seats and keep them. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALKER, of Chicago. I want to say one word for the alternates. It is very hard for us in Chicago to get alternates for our delegates, because as this lady has remarked, they cannot get in. They come with their very best clothes on, the same as we do, and they want to look well, and they want to be properly placed, and they come in, and are crowded out. We have in our delegation this time one lady who is over seventy years old. She said to me, "I have not been able to get my seat in the gallery." It seems to me if there was a custodian there and the word "Alternates" on the banner, they would have some distinguished consideration, which up to this time they have failed to receive.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say before she desires to proceed, that she wishes the venerable lady, who has so much interest in this patriotic work that at the age of seventy years she has come to the congress, to come to the stage, and the Chair desires a committee to wait upon her and invite her to the stage. [Applause.] The chair appoints Mrs. Walker, of Chicago, to the honorable office of bringing in that venerable Daughter.

Mrs. WALKER. I made a mistake in her age. She is 85.

(The lady referred to was escorted to the platform.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is a lady far past three score years and ten, who comes to our meeting. Is it not a beautiful sight to see such patriotism in advanced years? Let us hope to emulate it. [Applause.] We cannot do her too much honor.

Mrs. SWIFT. I have an alternate of the same age.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Bring her up.

Mrs. SWIFT. I told her to go home to California.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY, of Pennsylvania. I would like to say, Madam President General, that the alternates suffer from this disadvantage. Ladies not members of the organization come in the morning and bring their luncheon and take the front seats in the galleries in the noon recess, and when the alternates come in the afternoon there is not a seat for them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, there is something good about that, too; if they cannot be members they want to see how the members do. [Applause and laughter.]

This motion has been passed in regard to the seating of the delegates, and the Chair announced to you on Thursday, I think it was, and you passed the motion, that these seats should be held one hour after the session began for the alternates in the galleries. If they do not come within one hour they should not complain. They should remember the vicissitudes and tribulations of their Revolutionary ancestors.

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. Why can't the seats for the alternates, either one row or two rows, whichever is designed for them, be roped off at the end the same as the seats for the invited guests; and let the alternates before they pass that rope show their badge, as we have to show our badge to come on the floor; would not that prevent people who are not alternates from occupying the seats to the exclusion of the alternates?

Mrs. PECK. I am very sorry for the alternates that have not been happily seated, but I want to speak a word for the Daughters generally, the members of our society who have come here to attend the congress. We have said to the Daughters throughout the country, "Come to our congress and you will receive a welcome in our hall." Many of these Daughters have contributed to the building of this hall, and it is their hall as it is ours. So if they are here and are not delegates, or alternates, they are here in response to the invitation we have given them when we asked for their money for the building of the hall.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. There are many members here who give their badges to persons not members, and those persons come in by reason of the badges given them and take seats in the galleries.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets to hear of any surrender of the sacred right of the privilege of the Daughters of the American

Revolution, and the Chair regrets to say she does not know how to correct the abuse.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You know it is an abuse, and you know that it is done.

Mrs. DAY, of Tennessee. I move that my motion tabled Thursday evening be taken off the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have reports before us before that. The Chair will listen to the reports of the committee on recommendations of national officers. Is the chairman present?

Mrs. THOM. The report was made by the chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that we did not receive the report last night.

Mrs. MURPHY. Are we now on new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now waiting to listen to the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers.

Mrs. MURPHY. How soon shall we get to new business?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will in three minutes.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Was it not accepted last night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands from the secretary general and from the reader and from the parliamentarian that we did not accept it. The Chair thinks this is good authority.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. We voted "aye" for it last night.

(Several members. "Yes, we did.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who is the chairman of that committee? The Chair thinks she will let you hear it again anyway. Who is the chairman of that committee?

(Several members. "Mrs. Jewett.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Day, of Tennessee.

Mrs. DAY. I move to take from the table my motion of Thursday afternoon relating to the admission of members of the Children of the American Revolution to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A DELEGATE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read your motion.

Mrs. DAY. The motion was that this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress and allow article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand as ordered by the Twelfth Congress and be literally construed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to take this from the table is made and seconded.

A DELEGATE. We did not hear it.

READER. It is impossible for me to make every one hear because there is so much noise.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to be as brief as possible but respectfully ask your earnest consideration of this question. The latter clause of article VIII, section 4, of the constitution was passed upon and made a law by the Twelfth Continental Congress. The words are simple

and express exactly what I meant them to do, to admit to this society upon reaching eligible age any ex-members of the Children of the American Revolution without initiation fee. The board has amended this law. Is the board an administrative body to carry out the orderings of the congress, or has it the legal right to make amendments to the constitution? My motion was that this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress and allow article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand as ordered, and be literally construed.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As I moved to lay it on the table, I want to state the understanding was that these Children who ask to be admitted had not paid their dues for several years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair stated in the beginning that a motion to take from the table was not debateable.

Mrs. MURPHY. Am I debating, or not, if I say that the question is not as to whether the inherent proposition in that motion is desirable or whether the board had the right to amend or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to take this from the table.

(Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor will say "aye."

(The "ayes" responded.)

Mrs. DAY. May I say a word, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am afraid that you cannot say a word.

Mrs. ROOME. I would like to know what it was—

Mrs. GRUNSKY. Madam President General, does it not take a two-thirds vote to take anything off the table?

Mrs. ROOME. We would like to know whether it is simply that Children of the American Revolution in good standing shall be accepted without paying any initiation fee, or whether it is to take in Children of the American Revolution who are not in good standing, because it is a different proposition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests Mrs. Roome to come to the top step of the platform and ask those questions, so every one can hear them.

Mrs. AMMON. This is very important. During this discussion will you not make a special request—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be glad to do anything she can, but she cannot hear you. It is not your fault, the Chair recognizes that.

Mrs. ROOME. I have been requested to state from the platform the questions. We desire to know what is the amendment that it has been said has been offered by the Board of Management, was made by the Board of Management. We do not know of any amendment. The second question is, does this motion, or does this vote, propose to admit Children of the American Revolution in good standing without paying initiation fee, or does it provide to admit any child of the American Revolution whether he is in good standing or not; because we do not wish to admit Children of the American Revolution who are not in

good standing, even though they should be willing to pay initiation fee?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question of information. Can we pass a law contrary to the constitution, which requires members to pay an initiation fee of \$3 when they arrive at a suitable age, which qualifies them for admission into the Daughters of the American Revolution? Our Children of the American Revolution do not pay but twenty-five or fifty cents. Can they come in with less money under any act except a constitutional act?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests the maker of this motion to answer, if she feels so disposed. She should be able to answer any and every question.

Mrs. DAY. At the eleventh hour I offered this to the Twelfth Continental Congress. This was offered, and it was numerously signed by such members as Mrs. Weed, Miss Desha, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Morgan, and other members equally discreet and thoughtful, with the purposes of the organization close at heart. It came up for consideration. I was allowed to state my reasons for it, which I did fully. It was discussed somewhat. Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts, the silver tongued state regent, spoke to it. There was no question of when they were members, where they had been members, or how long; there was no time limit, and the congress passed the resolution without a dissenting voice. The congress ordered it, and it became a law; was printed and incorporated in our constitution and sent broadcast to every chapter in the Union for its law and guidance.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Did it pass as an amendment?

Mrs. DAY. It became a part of the constitution by the ordering of the Twelfth Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair requests you to read your resolution, and read the part of the constitution to which you refer.

Mrs. DAY. I left that in the hands of—I don't know whom, up here Thursday, and I was going to say that when we attempted to act under this ruling the board sent us a typewritten amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you that amendment with you?

Mrs. DAY. I left it with Miss Richards, the reader.

READER. I handed it to the secretary.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. A point of order, Madam President. If this amendment, of which this member speaks, has already been accepted, how can we discuss this matter until another amendment has been put in and the time come for the question?

Mrs. DAY. I say, if it is a bad law and you are not willing to accept these members at \$1, at the proper time and place amend the constitution. But has the board a right to amend it, that is the question? Whether the board shall amend this, or whether it shall stay as printed, and allow us to work under it until the proper time and place to amend it; that is the question. It is a law now.

A DELEGATE. Please read the amendment.

Dr. McGEE. I want some information before we proceed with the debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Dr. McGEE. I voted to take this off the table because the motion was one making a very serious charge against the board, and I should like to know what that charge is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood will tell you about it.

A number of delegates rose and addressed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the action, upon which this amendment was made, for the benefit of the congress. The congress desires to be informed upon what they are voting.

Mrs. DAY. It was offered at the Eleventh Continental Congress, and passed upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not care when it was offered, I want to know what it is. The question is, when did the board make the amendment to which you refer?

Mrs. DAY. I have a letter, if you will allow me, it came with this; but the ruling I left here in the hands of the recording secretary. May I read this letter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read your letter.

Mrs. Hamlin addressed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chaplain general asks for the floor.

Mrs. DAY. This letter is dated—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Permit the chaplain general to speak.

Mrs. HAMLIN. This is a question of misunderstanding. Your motion was, "Children in good and regular standing;" then when they came before the board and we found that they had not paid their dues for a number of years, it was a question of whether they were in good and regular standing in the Children of the Revolution. I am a member of that body; I am the chaplain general. It was voted that they were not in good and regular standing, and could not be admitted. The same ruling was made by the board, and therefore, being on the board at the time, I understood that was the only thing about it; we simply ruled what was good and regular standing, and did not presume to make an amendment to our constitution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does that answer your question?

Dr. McGEE. No, I want to know what the amendment was, and when it was made.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will allow the lady to read it.

READER. The letter is from Mrs. Geer to Mrs. Day, and is as follows:

"As the treasurer of the Children of the American Revolution was not able to furnish us with a certificate showing that Miss 'So-and-So' was in good and regular standing in the Children of the American Revolution, it will be necessary for her either to pay all back dues to the Children of the American Revolution, so that the national treasurer of that society will be able to give the required certificate, or pay the

initiation fee of one dollar to the treasurer general, Daughters of the American Revolution, in order that Miss _____ may be elected as any other applicant. * * * * * May we beg that you will correspond, in future, with the treasurer general on all matters relating to the finances of the society, as it causes often great confusion and unnecessary correspondence when sent to this department. We transmit you herewith a copy of the action passed by the National Board of Management, February 2d."

Mrs. SWIFT. A question of information, are the "Children of the American Revolution" auxiliary to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The PRESIDENT GENERAL. They were founded by a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, and they are considered an auxiliary, although it is not so stated, I believe. There is no question but what they are an auxiliary society.

Mrs. DAY. May I read my amendment?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will it be read as passed by this board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are looking for it; they do not know where it is.

Mrs. ROOME. I will call the attention of the Continental Congress to part of the last paragraph of section 4. It says: "Unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution." I think it is a misunderstanding in the minds of many, that the word "accepted" in that connection means that she has entered, been accepted at the beginning and entered the Society of the Children of the American Revolution; but that is not the actual meaning of the word "accepted." It is usual and it is the general acceptance of that word "accepted," if a person is an accepted member of any society, it means that that person is in good standing, ("That's right") that is what it means.

It does not mean simply that they have entered the society; and, therefore, when we passed that amendment to the constitution, we meant to say, and did say, unless she was an accepted member of the Children of the American Revolution she was not entitled to the privilege. (Cries of "Good.")

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE, of Georgia. My reading of section 4, article VIII, does not lead me to infer that this association says that Children of the American Revolution who are not in good standing shall not be eligible to membership here. My interpretation of this is that we grant a special privilege to the Children of the American Revolution who are in good standing to enter our association without paying the usual initiation fee of one dollar. That is all I understand by it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that Mrs. Day of Tennessee is not arguing that point especially; I think she is arguing that the National Board has made an amendment. Have you made an amendment.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I am still asking for information. As I said,

my interpretation of that clause is that it is simply granting a special privilege to the Children of the American Revolution, and if that is all, Madam President General—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. My attention is much distracted by the interesting conversation on the stage.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that those ladies on the stage be requested to sit down here where they belong.

Mrs. HENRY. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Except the guests and the necessary officers and the President General-elect.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you desire to discuss it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes, I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the feeling of the house that they are disturbed by the conversation on the stage. The chair sympathizes with those ladies, and will say that she herself is annoyed by the constant buzz from the stage.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It has been decided by this body on several occasions that the society does not desire that members of the board, and others who do not rightfully belong on the stage, should be there; their place is in this body, and a motion was carried that they must sit in this body.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What the lady says is to the point, but I regret to say it is out of order.

Mrs. WALKER of Chicago. I do not know that it is necessary for me to say anything in support of this. I believe the word is misapplied and misused; they have not amended the constitution. It has been well explained by the lady who stands before us as chaplain general of the society.

Mrs. DAY. I have not been allowed to make myself heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The board has no power to make amendments, and I assure you that there is no more careful body in the world than those national officers and those ex-officio officers, the state regents. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. As a member of the board, I would like if the board stands accused, to have it vindicated. If this lady can show the enclosure in that letter she received, we will know then what the board has done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as we have an opportunity we will be glad to have the letter read.

READER. I have read the letter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, where is the other?

Mrs. DAY. The other matter is in the hands of the recording secretary.

READER. The statement of the recording secretary is that she remembers that Mrs. Day made a statement last night but there was no paper of any kind turned in. So when I came to that part of the proceedings in the report, I merely had to state what I had in my

notes, namely the fact of the report being made, and the protest being made against the ruling of the board, and the report was tabled. This is the record of the secretary. I, as official reader, will say the papers were not handed to me. I remember perfectly well that the first part was handed to me and was in blue typewriting, and I read it and handed it back to the lady, and had no more of the record handed to me, and she read a statement, as I remember it, and she retired with the papers in her hand. I am very sorry, I cannot find it for you. But the resolution is here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires the accepted minutes of the National Board of Management of the date about which Mrs. Day speaks be sent for; she requests the treasurer general to attend to that.

MISS FORSYTH. I am the state director of the Children of the American Revolution for the state of New York. As such I listened with great interest to the explanation given of the difficulties under which our sister from Tennessee was laboring. I understood from what she said that the sole trouble was in case of members of the Children of the American Revolution that had not paid their dues, and who consequently were not strictly, technically speaking, members of the Children of the American Revolution at all. It is, of course, a natural thing that children should be careless.

Mrs. LIGGETT. Madam President General, a question of order. Is this a pink tea or business meeting?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems to partake of the nature of both.

MISS FORSYTH. I have no desire to do anything except to pour a little oil on the situation, and explain. It is not whether the Children whose dues have been paid can belong, that has been settled; it is only a question of Children of the American Revolution, who have not paid their dues, being regarded, or not regarded, as members of that society, and consequently eligible to membership in this society. It rejoiced my heart when that amendment was made, and I think there is no difficulty excepting as to what it means to be a member of the Children of the American Revolution. It means they have paid their dues, or some one has paid it for them.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. Point of order. I thought this matter belonged to the Children of the American Revolution, and not to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

READER. The motion before you that has been taken off the table is as follows:

"That this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress and let article VIII, section 4, of the constitution stand as ordered, and be literally construed."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Would it be in order to ask you what would be the result if we sustained it?

READER. Article VIII of section 4 of the constitution is as follows: The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues

for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local chapter, unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. DAY. Unless she *has* been an accepted member.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to call the attention of the congress to the fact that we have been discussing separate and distinct things, and I think if we separate them one from another, we will get on faster. We heard—although it seemed not to be in the motion just read—that the board had amended the constitution. That is why I moved to take it off the table, because that is a very serious charge to make. That is the first point. If the board has amended the constitution we will know it surely, because we have the printed constitution before us. An amendment means a change in the wording of the constitution, and we have the constitution before us and can tell whether its wording has been changed. What I want to know is this. This constitution is, so far as I can discover, the same so far as this clause is concerned, that was printed immediately after the Twelfth Continental Congress. Therefore, I cannot see how the board has amended the constitution, and if it has, what force it would have, since it is not printed there. Therefore, I think this statement that the board has amended the constitution is misleading, and should therefore be withdrawn. [Applause.]

I think every one will agree on that point, that no change has been made in the wording of the constitution. It is printed the same as it was several years ago.

The second point is this. The board has been forced in cases which came before it to construe this clause of the constitution. Now, I have not been a member of the board for some time; therefore, I can speak with considerable freedom in the matter. The real question before us, putting aside this question of the board having amended the constitution, which, I think, I have shown to be erroneous—

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, you have not.

Dr. MCGEE. I want to know where the amendment is, then.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We want that paper produced that Mrs. Day spoke of. That is all we ask for.

Dr. MCGEE. A paper cannot amend the constitution. What I want to put before you is this. The board has construed the constitution, it has not amended it. [Applause.] Now, the question before you is this. Does this congress ratify that construction of the constitution? And in that connection, if I may say a word on that point, which I think is the one really before us, since I have disposed of the amendment proposition, the question then before us is how this congress shall construe this clause of the constitution. The clause says this:

"Unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution."

There is nothing in that to say whether that means that the member of the Children's Society must be at the time she applies for membership in the Daughters, a member of the Children. That is left rather uncertain. Now, the question is, shall this congress construe this constitution, and shall we construe this clause "Unless the applicant has been an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution" to mean that the child must have been at some time an accepted member of the Children, but may have dropped out or resigned, or may have been suspended for some reason or other other, whether such person shall be accepted without initiation fee, or whether we shall construe it to mean that the Child of the American Revolution must be in good standing at the time she applies for direct transfer to the Daughters? [Applause.] I have not attempted to debate the matter, but only to put it a little more clearly before the congress, in order that you may construe the constitution with knowledge of what is before us, and also to clear this charge from the National Board. [Applause.]

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. If you will read on page 34 of the constitution, for general information, it says, that "Real Daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers are exempt from annual dues, and applicants who have been members of the Children of the American Revolution pay no initiation fee. "Have been" is used in your constitution on page 34. Does not that sustain what Mrs. Day is trying to get you to listen to?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks the lady from Pennsylvania misunderstands. The lady says, the National Board of Management has made an amendment. The National Board has not made an amendment.

Miss DESHA. I was chairman of the committee that prepared these amendments, the committee that prepared the constitution. The other members of the committee were Dr. McGee and Mrs. Weed. When we looked on the printed paper about this amendment, we found that it did not make good sense where it was put. We afterwards found in the proceedings of the congress that it was put into this clause. After some difference we went before the Board of Management and stated this was the place where the matter was to go, and the whole discussion as to what it meant, came up before the Board of Management when we three were present. The Board of Management that day said, "Put it in where it belongs, put it in as the congress passed it, put the information in the back part of the constitution, in 'general information,' exactly what has been said in the constitution." And if the question comes up afterwards, it was said, "some congress will have to settle it." I think the sentence, "Has been a member of the Children of the American Revolution" meant exactly what it said. I said, at the time, that it was almost like baptizing a person and taking that person into the church when she becomes grown, and that was my

feeling about it. I never would criticise the Board of Management, but I don't think that they had the right on the 5th of January, 1905, to put an interpretation on anything, that limited the Children by talking about their dues and "the Children of the American Revolution of good and regular standing." [Applause.] That does not come in under "has been," [applause] but it is in your power to interpret this.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, when we enter this society we pay an initiation fee and two dollars annual dues for the first year, and if, thereafter, any member is in arrears of dues for a certain length of time she is dropped from the rolls. If she wishes to reënter the society she is obliged to pay the arrears of dues. I care little for the interpretation of this clause, but I do care for the honor of this society, and I do say to you that it is not right, it is not right to us who are in good standing in the Daughters of the American Revolution, that we should take in any Children of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution who are not in good standing. You say that the Daughters should not take action, but it is not the Daughters. We have received the report of the Children of the American Revolution, and we have received the reports of the officers, and especially of the treasurer of the Children of the American Revolution. It is they who declare to you that these members are not in good and regular standing, and should they be accorded a special privilege when they are not in good standing in their own society; should this society extend to them a privilege? We are glad to extend it to the members who are in good and regular standing, but a member is not a member if she has been dropped from the roll; she is not a member, no matter whether she has been or not; she is not a member, and simply to go on a technicality that she *has been*, if she is not a member of the Children of the American Revolution at the time she makes her application to the Daughters is not right; she ought certainly not to have the privilege of the Children of the American Revolution.

(Miss Williams, of Maryland, took the Chair.)

Mrs. WULBERN. Would it not be an injustice to the Children of the American Revolution who are in good and regular standing to admit those in the society upon the same terms who are not in good standing, would it not be an injustice to the Children who are in good and regular standing? [Applause.]

Mrs. DAY. Ladies, I am very sorry to have stirred up all this commotion. I would say personally that I am not interested in one single member of the Children of the American Revolution. I worked a great deal in it, I was a proud president of a little society of seventy-seven. They were patriotic and full of enthusiasm, and at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war I had five boys under age, but of good size who went into the war. [Applause.] Three of them came home with shoulder straps. They got their first patriotic training in this little

association. I saw the difficulty of proving the fact of whether or not they were in good standing after the board imposed the condition which, in my estimation, amounts to an amendment. Perhaps I was not happy in my selection of the phrase, but it was the fault of my lack of knowledge. I am not a parliamentarian, as you can see. But they imposed a condition regarding dues, and whether or not they were in good standing, and it amounted to an amendment. I have never sent but one paper on under this law, after this condition was imposed. I took that paper, which was the paper of a girl who is now of eligible age to join our society, whom I know resigned, paid up in 1898. I read that with my own eyes on the acceptance of her resignation—"resignation in good standing." In sending on the certificate (which I do not think under the law passed by the Twelfth Congress the board or anybody else has a right to demand) I asked to have this paper verified from the books of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Geer's letter there says that they could not verify it, or they did not take the pains to do it. The application was rejected because they knew the society, as a whole, had gone to pieces, and in most cases the members are in arrears, but in this one particular case referred to the young lady "resigned in good standing," in March, 1898. I tell you that to show you that it would be almost impossible to admit these Children at all under this rule and construction. And Mrs. Roome says those who *are* members of the Children of the American Revolution. My amendment to article VIII, section 4, was, "has been." Those who *have been* members. If they are members of the Children of the American Revolution, they are not eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The fact of their having been members of that younger association, and received its patriotic training is a guarantee that they will prove fine material for you to recruit from, to build up our ranks and finish Continental Hall. If that training in the younger organization has been what I think it is in most cases, and as a result they are anxious to enter our ranks, even if we lose a pitiful dollar in the beginning, we get good members and they pay their dues thereafter, and we get an infusion of new hearts and new blood in our work.

The point which I wished to convey when I read that was that we should admit those of eligible age, the ex-members of the Children of the American Revolution without an initiation fee—those who have been accepted members.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. WULBERN. A question of information. I wish to ask how a Daughter of the American Revolution who has resigned from our society and wishes to return should be admitted; does she have to pay up her back dues?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that such member would have to pay up her back dues, or else enter as a new member and pay her initiation fee.

Mrs. WULBERN. I do not understand that, please repeat it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that a member who is in arrears—

Mrs. WULBERN. No, a member who was in good and regular standing, but who resigned, if she wishes to come back, does she have to pay up her back dues?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that a member who resigns and wishes to become a member of the organization can either pay her back dues and keep the same number, or come in as a new member, paying her initiation fee.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to postpone further discussion on this question. Several delegates addressed the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has recognized Mrs. Draper, of the District of Columbia, who wishes to make a motion.

Mrs. WILLIS, of Connecticut. A question of information.

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question?

Mrs. WILLIS. I have three children who belong to the Children of the American Revolution, the youngest a year and a half old. If they resigned this year, can they come in without paying their dues when they are old enough?

PRESIDING OFFICER. That is a question for the congress to decide.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I understand the mover of the original motion stated that she had received a communication from some national officer, and that communication cannot be produced—

READER. Yes, it can.

Mrs. DRAPER. Well, as there seems to be a great deal of difference of opinion in regard to it, I move to postpone further discussion of this motion until three o'clock this afternoon.

(Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.")

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to the motion?

SEVERAL DELEGATES. Yes.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I seconded that motion, but I withdraw it. The paper is there and so it can be read. The official reader will make an announcement.

READER. We have an answer here from Mrs. Geer, registrar general, written to Mrs. Day in February last, asking about the admission of a certain child. That has been read already. We also have Mrs. Day's main motion, which you voted about half an hour ago to take off the table, which we have been discussing, and which will be in order to vote upon. If you wish to hear the motion again, you may have it.

(Cries of "No, no.")

Mrs. MURPHY. Has the enclosure that was in Mrs. Day's motion ever been found?

PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mrs. DRAPER. The paper has not been found. I don't think we can discuss this question intelligently until that paper has been found, and

I move to postpone further discussion until three o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. All those in favor of the motion will rise.

(A number of delegates arose.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is necessary to have a two-thirds vote to carry this motion.

READER. Ladies, you are not voting to take a recess, we are voting to postpone until three o'clock.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, I simply have the honor of presenting a few more contributions to Continental Hall fund which have reached me within half an hour. Saratoga Chapter, Mrs. James Mingay, \$35; from Mrs. Bruce, Pennsylvania, through Mrs. Donald McLean, \$100. [Applause.] I would present a small contribution, but very precious to me, as it comes from a member of the New York City Chapter, who asked me not to give her name, but I give her \$5 with the utmost pleasure for the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. DAVIS. I hope you will listen to these. They are the last contributions that can go in and be counted for this congress. All that come in after this must be inserted later. I hope you will listen because this is positively the last appearance of the treasurer general. American Chapter, District of Columbia, \$10; Constitution chapter, \$75; Continental Chapter, \$85; Potomac Chapter, \$51; pledge of Thirteen Colonies Chapter, \$35; Dolly Madison Chapter, \$90; Denver Chapter, for Continental Hall fund, \$50; Mohegan Chapter, \$25, for New York state room; Mrs. L. O. Donaghue, \$5 from District of Columbia; George Clinton Chapter, \$10, through ways and means committee, Continental Hall fund; Miriam Danforth Chapter, \$90. [Applause.]

READER. There are a few more. \$5 from Mrs. Poe, for a brick or two. Bellefonte Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$50; Falls Church, Virginia, a member at large, Mrs. Louise H. Patterson, \$25.

Another interesting announcement. The manager of the Dutch Inn desires to state that already the profits from serving luncheon, which she is able to turn over, amounts to \$50. She hopes to be able to increase it to-day.

The president general-elect would like it stated that there will be a meeting of the board on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

There is a greeting here from the Sons of the Revolution at Annapolis which has been called for repeatedly.

"To the officers and delegates of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It gives me very great pleasure to convey to you the sincere greetings of this society, and to express our high appreciation of your courteous message as received by us."

READER (continuing). Every member of this congress is invited to the reception this evening to meet the president general-elect.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I interrupt for a moment, merely to present another pledge for \$25, for the Continental Hall fund, from Mrs. Horace Dyer, of Vermont, to your president general.

Mrs. STERNBERG. \$100 from Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter for furnishing the president general's room.

READER. Another \$100, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, towards furnishing the room of the president general.

A telegram from the Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends congratulations to the congress now convened upon the election of Mrs. McLean as president general. [Applause.]

XENIA, O., 21 April, 1905.

Mrs. John A. Murphy,

Vice-President General, Ohio Delegation, Nat'l Cong., D. A. R.
Washington, D. C.

Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution extends congratulations to the National Congress now convened upon the election of Mrs. Donald McLean as president general.

Mrs. ASA C. MESSENGER, *Regent*.

PEPPERELL, MASS., *Via* EAST PEPPERELL, MASS., April 19.

Daughters American Revolution Convention,

Washington, D. C.

The congratulations of Prudence Wright Chapter in headquarters assembled to newly elected president general of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The regent of the Frederick Chapter wishes to announce an excursion to Mt. Vernon on May 20th. The proceeds of the excursion will go to the Continental Hall fund.

The John Paul Jones Chapter, Boston, cabled to Ambassador Porter in Paris, "Congratulations; we are deeply grateful for finding the alleged remains of John Paul Jones," to which cablegram came back the reply:

"Glad to receive a message from a chapter so loyal to Paul Jones."

Whereupon, on motion of Mrs. Lockwood, at 1.30 o'clock the society took a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

Pending the arrival of the president general, the congress was called to order by the parliamentarian at 2.30 p. m.

READER. Pending the arrival of the president general, it is suggested that these official announcements be made now.

Contribution to Continental Hall fund from Mrs. Rebecca Chapman, \$5, through Miss Wakeman, of the Elizabeth Dryden Chapter. Al-

though small this really represents a good deal of self-denial on the part of the lady who has given it, as she has to sew for a living.

From Mrs. A. T. Robertson, of South Carolina, Continental Hall fund, \$10.

(Mrs. Park, vice-president general, took the chair.)

READER. Madam Chairman, from the Commodore Perry Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee, a letter thanking the Daughters all over the country for their prompt and generous contributions to the monument the Commodore Perry Chapter intend erecting over the grave of Patrick Henry's daughter in Elmwood cemetery, Memphis.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will now ask the official reader to read the motion which is the special order of business.

READER. To postpone to 3.30 the ensuing motion:

"That this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress, and allow article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand and be literally construed."

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I really think, Madam Chairman, that that matter has not been well understood. I confess I didn't understand it, or the purport of it, until the recess this noon, and I would like to ask the question—

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask Mrs. McCartney to come forward and elucidate that question.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am afraid that is impossible.

PRESIDING OFFICER. If possible.

Mrs. DAY. A question of personal privilege. I beg to say that the ruling of the board, the paper in question when we took a recess, has been found, and could not the official reader read it to the congress?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask Mrs. McCartney to wait for one moment, until the reader reads that paper.

READER. May I say, as a matter of personal privilege, that this paper was handed in, probably by myself, last night to the congressional stenographer. My custom as official reader is to hand all printed matter to the stenographer, and all written motions to the recording secretary general.

It has been found in a safe place and where it belongs.

"Copy of action passed by the National Board of Management, February 7, 1905.

"As chairman of the committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to confer with a committee from the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, to pass upon the requirements for membership of those coming from the Children's Society into the National Society, I have to report that the committee held a meeting, with all present save one member. Those present agreed unanimously that applicants for membership to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution who are not in good standing financially be required to pay all back dues to the

Children of the American Revolution, or pay the initiation fee of one dollar, before they can be admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The above action is recommended by your committee for your consideration."

The report was accepted by the board with its recommendation.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the construction of the constitution by the board. Now we will hear from Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, and I ask your respectful attention.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, and Daughters of the American Revolution, as I moved last night to lay the resolution of Mrs. Day upon the table, I wish to say that it was with, I see, a misunderstanding. Mrs. Day wishes an expression from this congress, that that point in the constitution shall be construed literally, that a member of the Children of the American Revolution, who has been a member of the Children of the American Revolution, if she has resigned, making herself included in the "has beens" and desires to return to the society, can come in as a Child of the American Revolution under the clause "without the payment of dues." Am I right, Mrs. Day? (Cries of "Yes.")

Mrs. DAY. Return—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Exactly. But if she has resigned, she is not a child, literally, of the American Revolution, but she *has* been a child of the American Revolution.

Mrs. DAY. That is exactly what I mean.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Exactly, that is what I concluded you meant. Now, she has been, but not because she resigned; but under this clause of the constitution, she could come in, I should think, very plainly, if it is not changed at that point. That should read "is" a child of the American Revolution; but she has been one, she has resigned. She has been one. And our constitution reads that one that has been in good standing can come in, without payment of dues. Now, Mrs. Day assures me that she would like this congress to have that stand. Now another point—

A DELEGATE. Without payment of initiation fee?

Mrs. DAY. Pardon me. There was no question of dues or standing when this became a law.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. May I ask a question of information?

Mrs. DAY. Not of me, but ask it where you can get the information.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I wanted to know if Mrs. Day's point was, should the Children of the Revolution come in on exactly the same basis as a Daughter of the American Revolution who is received by merely paying the initiation fee?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. If Mrs. Day would answer that we would be glad. Please come up. It is a very vital point.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you please repeat the question?

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I just ask this for information. Is it your point that the Children of the American Revolution who have resigned may be permitted to come back on the same grounds that a Daughter of the American Revolution, who has resigned, should come back, is that the point? Or should the Children of the American Revolution have one rule and the adults another?

Mrs. DAY. Madam State Regent of South Carolina, that is not my point. My point simply was that the Twelfth Continental Congress ordered this clause to article VIII, section 4, making it a law. We attempted to work under that law and the board ruled that they could not come in if they were delinquent. At the time this amendment was offered and when the conference accepted it there was no question of dues or standing, and my point is, simply, shall this law, that is a law, stand, and allow us to work under it literally, or shall the board have the privilege of construing it so as to destroy the meaning and the original intent of the article?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. They cannot do that, the board cannot construe the constitution against itself. That would be doing that. It distinctly says that a Child of the American Revolution who "has been" a member; it is a most unfortunate wording, and I think it should be a lesson as to how we should word our amendments, how we vote upon them. The vital point upon this is that in 1898 this person resigned her membership, as I understand it, in the Children of the American Revolution—seven years ago. She has been waiting. In 1905 she asked to come in, being of a suitable age, under that clause that she is a "has been." That is literally what it is, and I do not consider that Mrs. Day is asking to have that done. She is simply embarrassed, as I take it, in working under that, and she wanted to know if congress can construe it properly. Congress has to construe it properly until they amend it, and if you amend it by saying "And is a member in good standing," you will have it all right.

Mrs. DAY. Then she would be ineligible.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. You have to work under that ruling until it is amended. Am I right?

Mrs. PUTNAM. I have an amendment to the constitution relating to that very question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I would like to state that an amendment covering this point has been sent to the Chair, but it will not be read at this point. However, this will settle it, so that in the future it will be distinctly understood.

Mrs. ROOME. Might it not be read at this point?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It could be read now, if there is no objection and if the house desires it.

READER. Mrs. Putnam, the proposed amendment is as follows:

"Unless the applicant is an accepted member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution in good and regular standing."

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It is a change of two words, "has been" to "is," and the addition of the words, "in good and regular standing."

Mrs. GRUNSKY. A point of order, Madam Chairman. This is a discussion on a new subject when there is one motion before the house.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has no intention of allowing discussion on a new point.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE, of Georgia. I have come forward, Madam Chairman, to insist upon an amendment being offered just as it has been before I reached here. Now, I will say one word in favor of it, in seconding Mrs. Day's amendment, really. It is this. The question with us is can we afford to consider dues in comparison with a disregard of our constitution, and my desire was that an amendment be offered, and to be decided by the next congress, to settle this point, and that during the ensuing year we accept the constitution literally as it is; let the members come, if they desire to do so, for one year without those extra dues, that is such a small matter compared with disregarding our constitution. And so I come forward to suggest to those desiring a different interpretation that they appoint a committee to prepare an amendment satisfactory to them, as one has been offered.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Howard is recognized.

Mrs. HOWARD. May I ask the courtesy of this house for an officer of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Darwin?

There was no objection, and Mrs. Darwin came forward.

Mrs. DARWIN. [Applause.] Madam Chairman and ladies of the congress: I thank you very much for the courtesy given me in allowing me to speak.

It seemed to me in listening to the discussion that none of you have thought how unjust it would be to the Children of the American Revolution if you would put a premium upon their giving up the payment of dues into that society, in order to come into your society without the initiation fee. Of course the constitution, as it now stands, does say that anybody who "has been" a member of the Children of the American Revolution can be admitted under any condition without the payment of an initiation fee. But I hope that those who consider this matter further will also consider the injustice which is thereby done to the Children of the American Revolution, who are in good standing, who continue paying their dues, believing it is their duty to do so as long as they are members of the order. [Applause.]

Mrs. WULBERN. I would like to say that is exactly the point that I made this morning. That it is an injustice to the Children of the American Revolution in good standing to allow Children of the American Revolution, who are not in good standing, and owe back dues to their society to come into our society. [Applause.] And I wish to add another word—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Just one moment, Madam Chairman, in the way of correction. It has been said on this platform that the board construed

the constitution. Well, what in the world are we there for, if we do not sometimes come to a point where we have to make a decision? [Applause.] The decision might have been the other way; we might have construed that the constitution meant what has been contended for here, and you would have thought it was beautiful; but we felt we had no right to construe it that way. We did exactly what we thought was right, and labored for days over this thing. You have no idea how long we labored over this, and then came the instructions from the Children's Society that she was not in good standing.

Mrs. GRUNSKY, of California. I would like to suggest that when we have a constitution we must adhere to that constitution in the letter of the law. I would like to ask the parliamentarian to solve this question without further discussion. It occurs to me that this constitution says "has been;" it does not say "are," or "may be" "in good standing;" nothing but "has been," and that is English, and I would like to ask the parliamentarian to solve it and shut off debate entirely.

Mrs. ROOME. There is a point that has not been covered at all, and I am sorry to say it did not suggest itself to me, but has been spoken of to me by an officer of the Children of the American Revolution. There is another side. When a child in the Children of the American Revolution becomes eighteen years of age, she can no longer belong to the Children of the American Revolution. Now, you must consider, in framing any amendment, the necessity to cover this case. Whether you will admit those Children who have been Children of the American Revolution if they should not become Daughters immediately but should wait three or four or five or six years. That is the question. You must not forget that.

Mrs. GREEVE, of Ohio. I would just like to say that where a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution has died of inanition, as I have known them do, and not altogether by their own fault, but because it is hard to get a lady who will manage the affairs of the Children's chapter, it would be an injustice to those Children to bar them out because their chapter was not kept up. You know it is troublesome for a woman to take the time and give the attention necessary to keep up a chapter of these Children, and I know myself of one case where a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution died because of the lack of any one to direct its affairs. Now, are not those Children to be called members in good standing? It is true they have not paid their dues for a number of years, but simply because they have had no treasurer and no privileges of a society. I think they certainly should be entitled to be called Children in good standing, and I do not think the question of dues should come in at all. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I simply mean to ask the lady why they could not pay their dues as members at large.

Mrs. GREEVE. Without enjoying any privileges or advantages of the association? It wouldn't be fair.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. GRUNSKY. Madam Chairman—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Grunsky is recognized.

Mrs. GRUNSKY. My question was not answered. I ask that the parliamentarian tell us whether it makes any difference how much we discuss this. Is it not so that all this discussion is wasted? I would like an answer, if she is willing to give it.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. In the opinion of the parliamentarian we are wasting time. [Applause.] It is also my opinion that this part of the constitution we have been discussing can only be construed in one way, and that is that any child who has been an accepted member of the Children of the American Revolution is eligible. (Cries of "Good." Applause.) It can be changed of course but while we are acting under the constitution that must be the ruling.

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is called for.

A DELEGATE. What is the question?

Mrs. MURPHY. What are we voting on?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I ask the official reader to read you the motion upon which you are voting.

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege.

READER. That this congress sustain the action of the Twelfth Continental Congress and allow article VIII, section 4, of the constitution to stand as ordered, and be literally construed.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. A question of personal privilege. How long will that be operative under that ruling, and can we then amend?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be operative until it is amended.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Two years from now?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Until the next congress, as I understand it. The question is called for. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye."

A DELEGATE. What is the motion, what are we voting on?

The vote was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is carried.

Mrs. Cresap, of Maryland addressed the Chair; Miss Ritchie addressed the Chair; and Miss Williams, of Maryland, addressed the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Williams is recognized.

Miss WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS, Efforts have for many years been made to find the remains of John Paul Jones, the first admiral of the American navy; and

WHEREAS, Through the untiring efforts and patriotic interest of General Horace Porter, ex-president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the remains of the naval hero have at last been found; and

WHEREAS. It is the purpose of the government of the United States to bring the remains to this country for final interment;

Resolved, That the congratulations as well as the thanks of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution be extended to General Horace Porter for the successful consummation of his patriotic work; and

Resolved Further, That it is the sense of this National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that a fitting place for the interment of the said remains would be Annapolis, the seat of the naval school of the United States, where they could be deposited in the crypt of the new memorial chapel now erecting by the United States government upon the grounds of the said naval academy.

Miss WILLIAMS (continuing). Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, it seems scarcely possible that a more appropriate spot could be found for the body of John Paul Jones, the revered hero of the American navy, than the crypt of the beautiful memorial chapel, which has served as the last resting place for those whom this country wishes to honor for their distinguished services in the navy. It would be an inspiration to the hundreds of midshipmen being educated at the naval academy at Annapolis to become the future defenders of our flag on the seas.

Therefore, I move that our Franco-American committee take the proper and necessary steps to bring this action of our organization to the attention of the United States government, and to urge that Annapolis be the resting place of the first admiral of the American navy.

This motion is seconded by Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Bedle, Miss Desha, Mrs. Park, of Georgia, Mrs. Goode, of Alabama, Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, Mrs. Swift, of California, Mrs. Estey, of Vermont, Mrs. Main, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. KNOTT. Madam Chairman, I would say, that I think Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, where the great naval academy is situated, is the proper place to inter the remains of John Paul Jones, who was a great patriot and very brave officer. We are very familiar with his deeds. You know what a name they gave him—"the black pirate." I think he was the first admiral of our navy, the first of a long line of admirals that has carried our flag to victory all over the seas. [Applause.] I think a more appropriate place could not be selected to deposit his remains than the crypt of the chapel at Annapolis. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I regret that I cannot say "Maryland, My Maryland," for I am sure I would be as enthusiastic as my fellow member from Maryland, if I could, but Pennsylvania should have a voice in this matter, and the councils of Philadelphia have offered to build a mausoleum to place his remains in in Philadelphia, by the side of his fellow admirals in the navy, Perry, Bainbridge and Decatur, and

WHEREAS, The American navy had its origin in the city of Philadelphia, in Revolutionary times; and

WHEREAS, The commission of John Paul Jones as lieutenant in the American navy and his flag were received by him from the city of Philadelphia;

WHEREAS, The remains of John Paul Jones have been found in Paris;

WHEREAS, There is a sincere desire on the part of the patriotic Philadelphians to claim those remains in behalf of the city from which he went to fight the battles that materially aided in bringing about American independence; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Daughters of the American Revolution, that the United States government be and is hereby requested to designate the city of Philadelphia as the place for burial of the remains of John Paul Jones, the father of the American navy.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do I understand this is offered as a substitute?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As an amendment or substitute, or whatever you may call it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. By whom is it seconded?

Miss HUEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I also second the motion.

Mrs. GOOLRICK, of Virginia. Madam Chairman and ladies of the congress, I have a resolution to read which I think will speak for itself.

WHEREAS, The body of John Paul Jones has been recently found in Paris through the patriotic work of Ambassador Horace L. Porter; and

WHEREAS, The only home he had in America was in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and his brother, William Paul, is buried there in St. George's church yard, I request that this congress will take immediate action in urging the proper authorities to consent that his body may find sepulchre in the National cemetery at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and that a vote of thanks be given to Admiral Porter for his patriotic and useful work, and that our president general do appoint a committee of ten to confer with the president and the secretary of the navy urging that necessary steps may be taken towards the burial of his remains in his first and only home in America.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will now state Mrs. McCartney's amendment.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to state that the mausoleum will be in Independence Square, showing the birthplace of the nation.

READER. "Resolved; by the Daughters of the American Revolution, that the United States government be, and is hereby, requested to designate the city of Philadelphia as the place for the burial of the remains of John Paul Jones, the father of the American navy."

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is the first amendment to the original motion of Miss Williams, of Maryland. This is the second amendment, offered by Mrs. Goolrick, of Virginia. I wish you to understand dis-

tinctly that we have an amendment to the motion and now we have a second amendment. Have you a second to the amendment?

Mrs. GOOLRICK. Yes; Mrs. Bedle, of New Jersey, and the whole state of Virginia.

PRESIDING OFFICER. This is the amendment to the amendment. If you will give close attention, and will be just as quiet as possible, we can transact business, otherwise it is impossible.

READER. "I request that this congress will take immediate action in urging the proper authorities to consent that his body may find sepulchre in the National cemetery at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and that a vote of thanks be given to Ambassador Porter for his unselfish and patriotic work, and that our president appoint a committee of ten to confer with the president and secretary of the navy urging that necessary steps may be taken towards the burial of his remains in his first and only home in America."

Miss RITCHIE. I second the motion in regard to the burial of the remains of John Paul Jones at Annapolis, Maryland. Can we speak on that motion now?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You must speak to the second amendment. The second amendment has to be considered first. The Chair would like to state that just as rapidly as we dispose of the amendments, we return to the original motion, which is the motion made by Miss Williams, of Maryland, made last Tuesday; it has been pending since last Tuesday, and postponed until this hour for consideration. The other two amendments have been offered to-day.

Mrs. GOOLRICK. Excuse me, but my resolution was also read on Tuesday.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I beg your pardon, the amendment of the lady from Virginia was also read on Tuesday. It was moved to accept the original but not the amendment. But the amendment was read.

Miss RITCHIE. I move that we get rid of the amendments and get to the original question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask the official reader to state to you distinctly now the order in which you must vote upon these questions. I believe you understand it, but I fear there may be some one who does not understand it, and so I ask the official reader to state the situation.

READER. I have the three motions in my hand. I have the original motion, the substitute and the amendment to it. The amendment to the substitute must be voted on first.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to lay it on the table.

Seconded by Mrs. Merwin.

Several delegates seconded the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded to lay this matter on the table. That is not debatable.

Mrs. GOOLRICK. May I not have a chance to have my motion seconded?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been seconded by Mrs. Bedle.

Mrs. FLETCHER, state regent of Florida. A parliamentary inquiry. Does not tabling an amendment take the whole question?

PRESIDING OFFICER. It does. I would like to hear the ruling of the parliamentarian upon that question.

PARLIAMENTARIAN. To lay this question on the table at this point will carry the three motions to the table. You cannot lay an amendment on the table alone, the whole question as to the burying of John Paul Jones' remains will go on the table. [Great laughter.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question was called for.

The question was taken and the presiding officer announced that the "ayes" seemed to have it.

(Cries of "Division, division.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is called for. As there was some doubt about the way the question was carried, I will ask those in favor to rise and stand until they are counted. Do you desire the vote counted? The motion is undoubtedly carried.

And so the motion to lay the pending question on the table was agreed to.

MISS VINING, regent of the John Adams Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts. Madam Chairman, in the very earliest days, the very first thought of Continental Hall, I, as regent of the John Adams Chapter, pledged my support to Continental Hall. I told Mrs. Lindsay early in its life that I wished to speak for a central memorial window and the John Adams Chapter has long and faithfully worked for that object. It has one thousand dollars for a window which we now ask this congress to ratify. We have been promised by the president general that we should certainly have it. The John Adams Chapter has been second to none in Massachusetts in the matter of supporting the building of this hall. We have also given to every good object in the state, even given to the Colonial Dames, so that they could buy the Hancock house in Quincy, Massachusetts. That is a patriotic object. Now, I ask that I have my window for the John Adams Chapter.

I move that the request of the John Adams Chapter in Boston, Massachusetts, that they be given the privilege of placing in Continental Hall a memorial window in memory of President Adams be granted.

MISS HUEY. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I suggest to Miss Vining that this request be referred to the Continental Hall committee, that is in charge of all these requests, and that the congress cannot take action on it, as we have left all these matters in the hands of the Continental Hall committee, which committee is acquainted with all the details of the work, and I request Miss Vining to refer it to the Continental Hall committee, and turn it in on Monday.

Miss Johnston arose and was recognized by the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. New business is now being considered.

Miss JOHNSTON. I yield to Mrs. Davol, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. DAVOL. It seems to me very appropriate that this congress should suggest to the recording secretary general the thanks of this congress be extended to the "Real Daughter" who has sent \$5 to Continental Hall.

(No vote.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, this motion of Miss Vining will be referred to the Continental Hall committee.

(There was no objection.) It is so ordered.

The next speaker was Miss Johnston.

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to present a motion, ladies and Daughters.

I move that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled request the national congress of the United States to order the removal of the remains of Major Pierre L'Enfant to the National cemetery at Arlington, where as one of the gallant French soldiers who fought and suffered for American independence he has perfect claim to be. This gifted man and excellent soldier was buried on a friend's farm in the environs of Washington. That estate has now passed into other hands. Congress voted last winter an appropriation to place a modest stone above him, but we learned that the right of way to this honored spot will not be allowed to the general public. Therefore, I move that the president general be requested to appoint a committee of three members of this body to present this matter to the 59th congress of the United States.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second the motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask the official reader once more to state the motion and we will dispose of it quickly.

The official reader here read the motion, as follows:

"I move that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled request the national congress of the United States to order the removal of the remains of Major Pierre Ichares L'Enfant to the National cemetery of Arlington, where as one of the gallant French soldiers who fought and suffered for American independence he has perfect claim. This gifted man and gallant soldier was buried on a friend's farm in the environs of Washington, which estate has passed into other hands. Congress voted an appropriation last session for a modest stone to be raised above him but we learn that the right of way to this honored spot will not be allowed to the general public. I move that the president general be requested to appoint a committee of three members of this body to present this matter to the 59th congress.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the motion.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President General.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. HENRY. Before that vote is taken may I make a remark.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may.

Mrs. HENRY. It is extremely doubtful if they will allow permission to remove the remains, nor will they allow the monument to be placed there. They own the ground and everything on it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

Mrs. PECK. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. HUGHES. Madam Chairman, I will only take a moment. A member of the Declaration of Independence Chapter wishes to give the first book under this regime. I asked the librarian if she would take it, and she said that she could not do so as yet. I will present it to you. It is a genealogy.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will take it and hold it till Monday.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President and ladies of the congress, I have been requested to read the following resolution, or rather motion:

WHEREAS, It is essential to the well being and preservation of our form of government that the children of our country shall be trained in the knowledge and practice of pure and noble citizenship; and

WHEREAS, This matter is not adequately provided for in the curriculum of the schools;

Resolved, That this congress hereby directs the appointment of a special committee by the president general to promote the introduction of what is called "the school city" into the schools of the United States.

Madam Chairman, may I speak to that motion?

PRESIDING OFFICER. You may speak to your motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. Ladies, as we have spent a great deal of time in disposing of our dead heroes, will you kindly give me a few moments to speak of our living children? You will, many of you, naturally wonder and want to know what is meant by this thing called the "school city." I did not know very much about it myself until lately, but it has been explained to me in this way. It is a plan introduced in the schools, a system of teaching American citizenship to the children as well as the citizens, outside of their books. This end is obtained by making them absolutely citizens. It has been done in Philadelphia in a good many schools, and I do not know, but I believe also in New York city. The plan there is to introduce municipal government by creating the school into a city, and the different rooms in the school into wards of that city. Then the children are taught to elect, by some method, I do not exactly know how—not yet, I think, by ballot, but they are instructed to elect councilmen, to make the council of this little school city inside of the school. When that is done they then nominate somebody for the mayor of that city, and they elect a mayor. Furthermore, they have a court, and they then proceed to have also a system of police, and

they are then instructed how to apply this, and I believe that after a while they discipline offenders by having them arrested and brought before the courts and tried. These courts consist of children;—of boys in the schools, and I do not know but girls also. (Several members, "Yes, yes, girls too.")

Now, ladies, I cannot give you any actual experience of my own on this subject, but the question does commend itself to me as of actual importance quite equal to that of burying dead men. Madam Chairman, I wish to say one word more before Mrs. Avery, who has had lots of experience on this point shall follow me. I want to say that the reason this gentleman has come to Ohio to introduce this matter is because Ohio has already begun the same work in miniature by having small clubs called "Children of the Republic" throughout the state, and endeavoring to do the same thing, and these schools are taught in the same way by teaching the children what citizenship means, and teaching them to prize it and to practice it, and to become honest voters. That is what we want [applause]; and it is my firm conviction that what is called "ward rule" in our cities, which foreign governments predict will be the ruin of our Republic, can only be done away with by the regeneration of the individual, and that must be begun with the children. I hope that you will listen to Mrs. Avery.

PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. This was a motion:

"*Resolved*, That this congress hereby directs the appointment of a special committee, by the president general, to promote the introduction of what is called the school city into the schools of the United States."

PRESIDING OFFICER. I did not know, but as we had an educational committee, perhaps it had better be referred to this committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. No, this is a special committee. We do not wish this to be referred to any committee that has ever been appointed. What this asks for is that this may be referred to a special committee appointed by our incoming president general, to see after the school city system in the schools of the United States. That has not anything to do with any committee that has ever been appointed. It is a special committee.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second?

Mrs. AVERY. I have great pleasure in seconding this motion, first as an old teacher. I tried the matter in a limited way in my own school, for my own personal benefit, wishing to be relieved of the discipline of the school, and believing that the children could be taught to govern and discipline themselves. How far that could be carried in any community would be a question for the committee to decide, but anything that will teach our children self-government, that will teach it practically, not simply telling them what is in books, but that it is so, and then to go and do it, will help our children in patriotism. Self-government is patriotism. This is a government that is founded on the

people and the children are soon to be the citizens. Those of us who have been working as we have done in Ohio in the society called "The Children of the Republic," find that these little children of ten to twelve years of age, sometimes 100 in a club, can be taught to control themselves perfectly, to carry on business and understand the laws of their country, and what is meant by obeying those laws; and therefore, I hope that this resolution will be referred to a committee who can use their own judgment as to how far it can be carried on, and just what shall be done, and in the best way, but that something may be done to teach the principles of our government practically to the rising generation.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to second that motion, and just say one word. Those who have ever had anything to do with "The Junior Republic" know that they make their own laws, and they obey them. They do not try to break the laws they make themselves. I want to second this.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" have it, and it is carried.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Here is something else that is really good, and we can get through with it very quickly.

Among the records of the department are the old pension records which were printed a few years ago, which are now out of print. We bought one for the library, and had to give a big price for it, and since it has been investigated by the Sons of the American Revolution, and action was taken on this question in St. Louis, they found that in the old records, as they are now in manuscript in the charge of the government, in a wooden building, we not only have the records of every pensioner, but of all the children they had. Now, can you not see what that will be? If you can get congress to print these records, you will have the genealogy which we have been after so long, especially among the children and the wives, which we have never been able to get. Now, I do not want to take your time, but I want to say that the Sons offered this resolution in St. Louis, and I brought up a resolution to co-operate with them, to go before congress and merely ask to have those records printed. This is my resolution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fourteenth Continental Congress now in session approve the action of the Sons of the American Revolution at their congress in St. Louis on June 15th and 16th, 1904.

Second, that the legislative committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution co-operate with the committee of the Sons on "Publication of Pensions and Muster Rolls" in bringing this matter before the United States congress.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second the motion.

Mrs. HODGE. I second the motion.

Mrs. GRAY. I want to second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I will ask the official reader to read the motion which has come to the desk, and I ask you to listen to it carefully.

READER. This is very brief. It is a motion from Mrs. Martha J. Prescott, of the Benjamin Prescott Chapter, of New York:

I move that greetings from the Fourteenth Continental Congress be sent to all "Real Daughters," through their respective chapters.

Miss FORSYTH. I second that motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will take a rising vote to this, if you like, just to relieve the tedium.

A rising vote was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair now asks the reader to read the honorary state regents. The list has been omitted heretofore, and it will take but a minute or two.

READER. This is by instruction of Mrs. Tulloch. The honorary state regents are: For Missouri, Mrs. Geo. H. Shields; for New Hampshire, Mrs. J. W. Johnson; for Pennsylvania, Mrs. N. B. Hogg; for Rhode Island, Mrs. Amelia I. Knight; for Montana, Mrs. Walter Talant.

A DELEGATE. Mrs. Hogg has been vice-president general for years, and we have chosen her honorary vice-president general.

Mrs. TULLOCH. This name has been sent up to me as honorary.

Mrs. PEPPER. I move that these nominations be confirmed.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We will hear the speakers as quickly as possible.

The official reader announced a number of additional contributions to Continental Hall fund.

The official reader announced that all the members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress were invited to the Ebbitt House this evening after the adjournment, to meet the president general-elect, Mrs. Donald McLean, and the chairman of pages, Mrs. Park, of Georgia.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Clarke, of Alabama, is recognized.

Mrs. CLARKE. I move that this congress give expression to its opinion in regard to the proposed mortgage on Continental Hall.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

Mrs. ROOME. I second the motion.

Mrs. DRAFER. May I speak to that question, Madam Chairman; just one minute? As the president general is not in the house, I would move to postpone the consideration of that motion until the evening session.

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. It is my understanding that the Continental Hall

committee have not advocated before this congress any such proposition. Why should we consider it?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Goode, of Alabama, is recognized.

Mrs. GOODE. Madam Chairman, I have been requested by our chaplain general to read the following resolution:

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in annual congress assembled, at the city of Washington, April 18, 1905, would re-affirm our unalterable devotion to the highest interests of our native land, believing that whatever attacks or mars its sacred institutions, are enemies to be driven out and destroyed; and,

WHEREAS, The disclosures made before the committee on privileges and elections of the United States senate, in regard to the methods and practices of the Mormon church, show that this organization is violating, through its leaders, the laws of the land, and showing also, that it is a treasonable organization, owing its highest allegiance to its own organization; and,

WHEREAS, This Mormon institution has been a blot and stain upon the good name of the United States for more than fifty years; therefore,

Resolved, That as daughters of patriots, we most earnestly call upon the national congress to pass such remedial legislation as will put a stop to polygamy and polygamous living, and political control of the Mormon hierarchy. And that this congress also urge the United States senate to vote to refuse Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, an apostle of this hierarchy and one of its highest officers, the right to continue as senator of the United States. And that we further urge an amendment to the federal constitution making polygamy under whatever guise or pretense a crime against the United States.

Therefore, I move that this resolution be endorsed by this Fourteenth Continental Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. GOODE, of Alabama.

(At this point the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the chair.)

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Allen, of Utah.

Mrs. ALLEN. Madam President general, I claim the right to second that motion, and I ask that it be carried by a rising vote; but first I want to say that I plead not on any ground but a patriotic ground, and I want to say this one thing, and you will know why I come here so earnest in this matter. I hoped that it might come before you. I did not know that it could. I shall go home feeling that my time has been well spent and my thoughts, the prayers of my chapter, are answered. I want to say, and I will say nothing that I infer, nothing that I do not know, that when an intelligent woman said to me not long ago, "Mrs.

Allen, will you tell me why it is the United States ask us to fight their battles; why do they not fight their own battles;" I did not think it a matter of religion, I did not think it a matter of politics, I thought it purely and simply a matter of disloyalty, and I pray that this may be carried by a rising vote. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Baird-Huey is recognized.

MISS BAIRD-HUEY. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Mrs. Allen has spoken for Utah. I, a Pennsylvanian, pray you to pass this resolution. Pennsylvania has a Mormon bishop. It is divided into states, and there are missionaries going up and down our state. They stand at the doors of our churches and they distribute their literature to our scholars, as they come from Sunday school. The members of the Christian Endeavor Society get all its literature in the same way. They are making a house to house canvass in Philadelphia. They have places of worship, which are crowded. I speak for the east, and ask you to pass this resolution.

(At this point the president general left the chair, which was assumed by Mrs. Weed.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lockwood.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I hope this resolution will pass. If the United States has the power to put one man in jail for that offense in New Jersey, I would like to know why they have not the power to settle that question in Utah.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Bidwell, of California.

MRS. BIDWELL. I want to second that motion. We have already in California many churches which have been established by the Mormons. We have in our town an organization teaching its doctrines, and we feel greatly the peril for our nation. It is going through many sections and it is permeating our state. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Fletcher, of Florida.

MRS. FLETCHER. I second this motion. The poison has crept in throughout the United States. The Mormon preachers have crept in for years and have been working particularly among the colored people.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Swift, of California.

MRS. SWIFT. I want to say, Madam Chairman, that the National Council of Women, who had their session in Washington last week, endorsed this resolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Ballinger.

MRS. BALLINGER. I hold in my hand a note from the chaplain general, Mrs. Hamlin, asking me to speak one word in favor of her motion.

This is a matter that touches every home in our land. We have not only to regard the morals of our sons, our husbands and our daughters, but we have to look at it from another standpoint. Now this matter, as it stands to-day, is not a sectarian fight, because Mormonism is opposed to our government, and it is against our constitution. Therefore, we

only ask for the support of our constitution, and I too, would like to second this motion and ask for a rising vote in favor of it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the state regent of West Virginia.

Mrs. SPILMAN. As the state regent of West Virginia, I would like to ask that this be seconded, on behalf of Virginia's youngest daughter, West Virginia, who is suffering at the hands of these Mormons.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Shannon, of North Carolina.

Mrs. SHANNON. North Carolina wishes to second the motion.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. As we are so unanimous on this point, I move the previous question.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The previous question has been called for, which precludes debate. This calls for a two-thirds vote. All those in favor of the motion will rise and stand and be counted.

(The "ayes" rose.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. It seems to be quite practically unanimous. Will the house accept this motion, that debate be closed? I hear no objection. Then the question reverts to the original motion.

The official reader here again read the original resolution and motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. In accordance with the request of the state regent from Utah, as many as are in favor of the passage of this resolution will stand and be counted.

(The "ayes" rose.)

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" will be seated. Are there any "noes?" There are none, and the Chair declares that it is a unanimous vote.

Mrs. ALLEN. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question?

Mrs. ALLEN. I want to suggest in regard to this matter, that we eliminate the word "church" absolutely from it. It is not American; it is a hierarchy we are dealing with, and it is the overthrow of this government that they are after.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The chairman regrets to interrupt you, but she thinks that that would come under the reading of the minutes in the morning, the changing of the minutes in the morning. Mrs. Benedict, of Massachusetts, is recognized.

Mrs. BENEDICT. Madam Chairman and ladies of the congress, one of the youngest and smallest chapters from the grand old Bay state, the commonwealth of Massachusetts, took for its patron saint the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and proudly holds up the illustrious name of John Hancock. As the regent and representative of that chapter in this congress, I am here this afternoon to present to you, for your acceptance, a relic of Revolutionary times. This wonderful piece of needlework was captured from the house of a Tory, living in Boston, by a young officer in the Continental army, and presented by him to his fiancée. He fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the

broken-hearted maiden never married; but shortly before her death she gave this to a favorite niece, who for the sake of preservation had it framed. It has since remained in the family, until recently, when it was purchased by this small chapter and brought here for you. We did not know what it was or represented, but when Lady Henry Somerset was in this country, it was shown to her, and after admiring its beauty and the wonderful skill with which this needlework was done, the beautiful colors of which have not yet faded, she said: "Oh, that evidently represents a scene at the marriage of Charles I. of England." And so, on behalf of the John Hancock Chapter, I present this little picture to you, hoping that it may be deemed worthy of acceptance and to be hung in the Memorial Continental Hall.

PRESIDING OFFICER. We have before us this beautiful and valuable gift of John Hancock Chapter.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept it with thanks.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I move to accept it.

Mrs. BROWN. I second the motion.

(The motion was seconded by a number of other members.)

Mrs. CRESAP. I move that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to the John Hancock Chapter for this gift.

The motion was seconded by Miss Massey.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. BEDLE, of New Jersey. Madam President General and Daughters of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I am very happy, as a member of the relics committee, to accept this picture in the name of the committee.

Mrs. ROSS, of Georgia. Madam Chairman, the Twelfth Continental Congress appointed a committee to look into the subject of the obverse and reverse faces of the great seal of the United States. Mrs. Kinney was appointed chairman. Mrs. Swift was appointed on this committee. Miss Bachelder, of New Jersey, was then here. They have investigated that, and have presented from the Georgia state conference a memorial to the congress of the United States for the purpose of asking them to cut a die of the reverse face of the great seal, because it never has been done, although the United States congress has several times required it to be done, it has been left undone. And the state of Georgia considered in their conference that it was the most important relic of our national regalia, and that it was at present relegated to oblivion, and that we wished to have it brought up and have the die cut. For that purpose this thing was brought up and the memorial is now before congress. But I wish to say that I have at present in my possession the only large painting of the two faces of the seal that is now in existence in the world, and I wish to present it to the Continental Memorial Hall, to be placed in the museum; and whenever the wall is ready for the picture, the picture will be ready for the wall. It is now in my possession, ready to come. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, what will you do with this gift?

Miss FORSYTH. I move that this congress express its gratitude to the mover of the resolution just offered.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded to accept this picture with the expression of gratitude of the congress to the donor for her gift. All those in favor will stand.

The "ayes" rose.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It seems to be unanimously carried.

READER. Mrs. Tulloch wishes an additional announcement made of an honorary state regent, for your confirmation. Mrs. Katharine L. Eagan has been elected honorary state regent of Florida.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I move the confirmation of this election.

Mrs. PEPPER. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Barrow, of Arkansas.

Mrs. BARROW. Madam Chairman and ladies, the first census of the United States, that of 1790, has become quite faded, and as it contains the names of heads of families of almost all the early settlers, the number of their children and the names of the children, it has been suggested by some of the Daughters that it might be a wise thing to have that reprinted, and I offer this resolution:

I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution petition the congress of the United States to reprint the first census, issued in 1790.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. PRINCE. Madam Chairman, five or six years ago, I introduced that resolution and the congress acted upon it. A year ago I spent several days in the office of the bureau of the census getting information in regard to that very matter, and the chief clerk gave me a good many papers. He showed me all the records, and he informed me that now the different states could have their census printed and given to them on the payment, I think, of \$200. And he told me that a number of the different states had already had their own census printed. That was a pet project of mine, and I brought it up six or seven years ago, and it was acted upon by the congress in this manner. A congressman from Ohio, Mr. Grosvenor, took some interest in it last year, and offered to assist me, but I found that his assistance was not necessary with congress, because it had already been attended to in that way by congress. I remember that he gave me some special data with respect to North Carolina, which I have, but it has been laid aside for a year, and my mind cannot recall it. I will assist in this matter in every way.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you wish to table this motion?

Mrs. PRINCE. I do not want to appear discourteous to the lady who

has spoken before me. I do not want to table it for that reason. I do not want to table it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair understands you, you do not wish to table it.

Mrs. PRINCE. No, Madam, because I do not want to appear discourteous to the lady who has spoken before me. I do not know that it is necessary. You have already passed that. Mrs. Lockwood remembers all about it. My resolution read that the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution should pass a memorial asking congress to authorize the reprinting of the names of all the members of the first census, taken in 1790. They were all in the department of state until the department of interior was formed, and there are four or five states which are missing in the census of 1790 and the census of 1800. Rhode Island is missing. Also the census of the state of Virginia is missing; and for five other states the census is missing for 1800. My memorial read in this way—I cannot quite recollect now all the incidents about it, but I did say that the head of each family, and the name, residence and occupation should be published, and there was a good deal of discussion about it at the time and our congress passed it. But it has passed out of our hands now. Mrs. Lockwood seems to remember about it.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Then, in the opinion of the Chair, the motion just offered is superfluous, inasmuch as the subject under consideration had been taken up previously and passed upon favorably.

Mrs. PRINCE. And then it has been passed upon by congress in that way, that upon the payment of \$200 any state can have its own census printed. They have to pay for the printing only; and they may receive so many copies of the census of 1790.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Then, Mrs. Barrow, in the face of these facts do you wish to withdraw your motion?

Mrs. BARROW. No, Madam Chairman. My motion was to petition the congress of the United States to reprint this census, and not that the states should be allowed to pay for the printing.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Then your motion is quite in order.

The reader here read the motion of Mrs. Barrow, as follows:

I move that the Fourteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution petition the congress of the United States to reprint the first census, issued in 1790.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any discussion of this motion?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Miss Ritchie, of Maryland.

Miss RITCHIE. I just want to say, in behalf of my chapter, that when the walls of Continental Hall are ready to receive photographs, I have the honor to present, in the name of my chapter, a photograph of the first governor of Maryland, Thomas Johnson, which will be ready to be hung. And also as a personal gift, in addition to a few other things.

a photograph of Francis Scott Key, who was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," as you all know, and who was born in Frederick county, my native county.

MISS FORSYTH. I move that the thanks of the congress be extended for these gifts.

MRS. MURPHY. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

MRS. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, may I present to this congress from Mrs. Charles H. Pinney, of the Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, of Derby, Connecticut, \$50 as a thank offering.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is very glad to receive the thank offering.

Official Reader will make an announcement.

READER. This is from Mrs. Charles Young, of Michigan. It reads:

Madam Chairman and members of this congress, those of you who were present at the congress last year will surely remember the discussion we had in regard to the wearing of the insignia. I have noticed that several of the ladies are wearing it as a brooch or on the right side, or in various other places. Do you not think that we should obey the provision in the by-laws as to the wearing of the insignia. Article XIII reads, "*The insignia shall be carried only on the left breast.*" Mrs. Charles Young.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes Miss Desha.

MISS DESHA. Madam Chairman, whereas one of the objects of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to encourage historic research, to publish its results, and to preserve documents, I move that the matter of the publication of some valuable records of Augusta county, Virginia, now in the custody of one of the officers of the state, be referred to the Board of Management, with power to act. Mary Desha.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Rosa.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I have seen those records and I consider them invaluable. I second the motion.

(Miss Desha here again read the above motion.)

(At this point, the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, resumed the Chair).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss it?

MRS. BALLINGER. Is there any idea of what it will cost to publish these records?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready to answer that question?

MISS DESHA. My motion is to refer it to the National Board to investigate and to decide whether to publish these records or not. I think that is the best way to settle this matter. We cannot do it now. I do not think it will cost more than \$500, as the entire amount for their publication.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is your question answered satisfactorily Mrs. Ballinger?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes, Madam.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, as gifts seem to be in order this evening, both great and small, South Carolina has a small token of esteem that she wishes to present to our president general, in her official capacity. There is an old saying "The better the day, the better the deed." Yesterday, in looking over some of the heraldic work of our artist, Mrs. A. I. Robinson, I came across a very beautifully prepared coat of arms, the Fairbanks coat of arms [applause], and it occurred to me that heraldry having been based upon valuable services rendered, South Carolina could not do better than to get this coat of arms and give it, as a parting gift, to our president general. [Applause.] The symbolism, Madam President General, and ladies of the congress, is this. The color of this coat of arms is silver. Silver signifies purity, gold generosity, blue truth and loyalty. [Applause.] What more could South Carolina add to that, in presenting this to our president general? And this visiting card from our state goes with it (indicating). We send with it our palmetto tree from the old, beloved state, so loyal to you, Madam President General. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Weed in the chair.)

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Madam Regent and Daughters of the American Revolution, this is but another pleasure added to me. This is a gift which I have not owned, and which I very highly appreciate; but still more highly appreciate the gentle and loving sentiment with which it was presented, and I wish to say that while the gift is good, the givers are better, [applause] and I am rejoiced to have the names of the South Carolina chapters, always my true and loving friends, with their beautiful state banner, and adorned with our beloved society's emblem. I thank the state of South Carolina and its eloquent regent. [Great applause.]

Miss HUEY. When will it be in order to present proposed amendments to the constitution?

(The president general resumes the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the state regent, of New Mexico, Mrs. Prince.

Mrs. PRINCE. Madam President General and members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, I have brought with me to this congress a picture to present to Continental Memorial Hall, of the south side of the white house, taken a little over 60 years ago. If you will examine it, on examination you will find that the Potomac is very much nearer to the white house than it is now. The ground has been filled in since. I understand that there are two pictures of this sort in exist-

ence, one by a man named Bradley, an Englishman, and this, which was engraved and published in America. [Applause.]

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Weed.

Mrs. WEED. Mrs. Job Barnard, regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter, of the District of Columbia, wishes to present to the Memorial Continental Hall a rug designed and worked by her grandmother, Fanny Sinclair, who was a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and the wife of a Revolutionary soldier.

It was moved and seconded that the gift of Mrs. Barnard be accepted with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this gift be accepted. It was a present from the regent of the chapter, Mrs. Job Barnard, personally.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WEED. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question.

Mrs. WEED. I said this morning that I would raise a question of personal privilege this afternoon. For reasons which you can all readily understand, I felt this morning that I should stand forever on my feet right at the foot of these steps and read these records, but I do not want to be one of those who throw a discord into the general note of harmony this last day of the session; and yet I feel that I am very loth to relinquish my point. I shall simply ask you, when the records of this congress are printed, to take the statement that appeared in the *Post* on Tuesday morning, to take the statement that was made by Mrs. Draper from the floor on Tuesday morning, and to take the record of the congress of 1902, and read from pages 905 to 915, and read the treasurer general's report, and I shall be very well content to rest my case upon your reading of the record. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. Seconding Mrs. Weed's motion, may I also ask that they should read on page 797?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you make a motion?

Mrs. WEED. I made a request which I think the congress granted.

Mrs. DRAPER. Seconding Mrs. Weed's request, may I ask—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The congress has granted it.

Miss FORSYTH. I move that the thanks of the congress be extended to Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico, for her gift of the photograph of the white house.

Mrs. HODGE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the gift of Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico, be received with thanks.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I think that we should have these gifts marked and inscribed so we may know just what they are. I see nothing of the sort about that picture of Mrs. Prince. It might not be known

unless we had something stating what it means; and also the gift from the state of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, with the concurrence of the house, will ask these ladies who have so generously made these gifts, to inscribe on their gifts just what they are, and also the names of the givers.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, I wish to make a motion to take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I must recognize Miss Forsyth.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General and ladies, I have something to say, at the request of the National Board of Management, merely a word of explanation. Last year I brought before you the responsibility of our endorsing the work that has this year been done with regard to that picture of Rodney's Ride, the ride that was taken just in time, while the Declaration was waiting for the signatures of the signers, which you have all seen, outside; but last year, through an inadvertence, it was stated that the whole proceeds were to go to Continental Hall. I am asked to say by the chairman of the board that it was half of the proceeds; so that in our minutes of last year, there may be no errors.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. At the request of Mrs. Harris, the Chair is requested to substitute the word "hierarchy" in place of the word "church" in the resolution in regard to the Mormons. Is there any objection?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to make an announcement. The state regent of Delaware has just had handed to her a request to announce to the congress and the Continental Hall committee that the state of Delaware desires the privilege of finishing and furnishing one of the \$500 rooms in Memorial Continental Hall. To-day we were receiving those propositions and the state regent of Delaware was not present. She desires now, on behalf of her state, to request this privilege. The Chair will say she thinks this congress controls Continental Hall and she allows you to vote on the question. Are there any objections?

Mrs. DAY. I move that the state of Delaware be privileged to finish and furnish such a room.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reader has some notices for you.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I wish to ask a question for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. PARK. I wish to ask if the consideration of the amendments to be considered next year will be the first order of business this evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That will be according to the hour when you adjourn.

READER. Mrs. Ross, of Georgia, who made a motion, will please send it up in writing.

The reader made a number of other announcements, of lost articles, etc.

READER. I have here a motion:

I move that the chairman of the souvenir committee call the attention of the house to the souvenir table, at the door of the hall, the proceeds from which will go to the Continental Hall fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say to you that there is a lady who has for many years devoted herself to the education of a family of children, the descendants of a sister of George Washington. There remains one of this family to be educated, a young man of the age of seventeen years. She desires to know if the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled, will give her some help. This lady is Mrs. Scott, who will speak for herself.

Mrs. SCOTT. It is during a period of eight years, ladies, that I have taken an interest in these children. They are lineal descendants of Betty Washington Lewis. Two of the girls have been educated, and they are all self-supporting. Two of the little children have been educated by Christian people. They are being well brought up. I have omitted to say that one died in the Garfield hospital here. He was a cripple. I first met them, when I went on a visit to Virginia with my father and mother, ten year ago. The family had, through a series of unfortunate circumstances, been reduced to extreme poverty. With the assistance of Bishop Mackey Smith, Bishop Doane, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Donald McLean, and many others who have helped me, I have brought up these girls. Two of them are married. I do not know whether that comes in. At any rate, one is in a kindergarten. Now, one of the boys is at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and has nearly completed the first year. I do not wish to put the boy in the position of accepting charity; but in the past General Washington, Fielding Lewis, and all of his forebears, have served the country both in church and state, and what I ask is simply the completion of his technical education, for up to this time I have raised every cent to defray his support and education. I simply put the matter before you, ladies, hoping that some of you, perhaps all of you, will favor it. I should like a committee, even, appointed, for a very small amount will defray every expense of this boy. There are three years yet before the completion of his studies and his graduation. He is in the engineering course and wishes simply to get a practical education which will lead as quickly as possible to self-support.

I beg your pardon for taking so much of your time.

Mrs. TOOF. Will you please allow Commodore Perry Chapter, of

Memphis, Tennessee, to make a contribution of \$10 to the lady for the cause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Commodore Perry Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee desires to contribute \$10 to this object. Are there any others who desire to aid this lady in her work of love and charity?

Miss FORSYTH. I want to contribute \$5 from Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York.

Mrs. SCOTT. May I express my thanks to the Putnam Hill Chapter, which several years ago sent me \$40.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And to these, also?

Mrs. SCOTT. To these also; to all who are helping me. There was another lady who sent me a contribution from Ohio.

Mrs. ROBERTS. Mrs. Roberts, of the Rebecca Park Chapter, of Illinois, gives \$5.

Mrs. SCOTT. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does anybody else wish to help this cause?

Mrs. LEARY. Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, Washington, gives \$10.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does anyone wish to help out? Now is your opportunity. The Chair thinks that it is a good and generous cause.

The Chair wishes to say that there has been a notice placed upon the table. A lady says, "May I have a few moments to present the greetings of the National Council of Women?" There is no name signed to it. The Chair is willing to receive the greeting. If the Chair hears no objection she will allow this.

READER. It is announced that the souvenir spoon at the door containing the head of a president general—in the bowl a reproduction of the head of our president general—is being sold for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund, and we hope that every lady before going home will be able to procure one of these.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As chairman of the souvenir committee, I would like to make an announcement that I have been holding up all the week because of other more important things. There are on the table in the hall many things for sale, and upon the sale of every article something accrues to the Continental Hall fund. There is the Red, White and Blue, and the poems written by the poetess of a chapter, and there is Rodney's Ride, the photograph of Rodney's Ride, and there are some very beautiful water colors, and there are, oh, dozens of different articles, I think, on sale in the corridor, and every purchase made of those articles helps Continental Hall fund, and I hope therefore everyone will find her way to buy some of these things that are on sale in the hall.

The Chair recognizes Mrs. Liggett, of Minnesota.

Mrs. LIGGETT. Madam President General, the reader said that the spoon contained a reproduction of the head of our president general. [Laughter.] I would like to have a reproduction of the head of our

president general. But I have something here which will prove equally attractive. You may have heard of the Buckeye Cook Book. This is the Daughters of the American Revolution issue with a picture of our beloved president general. It has been reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.00, and \$1 of the price of every book sold goes to Continental Hall. I wish to place this in the hands of the state regents, in order that they may do some work in their separate states. I make a motion to bring this before the house, so that all those who may wish to do so may endorse this as being the official edition.

READER. The Kentucky state regent wishes to report that the state of Kentucky will place as a memorial in the Continental Hall a bust of Governor Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hears no objection, and the thanks of the congress will be extended for this present.

Mrs. LIGGETT. Now, I move that the congress endorse the sale of this book as the official edition.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the National Congress endorse this enterprise.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The "ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. WINSTON. I would ask that my motion in regard to the galleries be put into effect at the session to-night.

It was moved and seconded that congress take a recess until 8 o'clock.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon, at 5.30 o'clock p. m., the congress took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

The congress met at 8 p. m., the president general in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While the congress is being seated we will listen to the reading of Rodney's Ride.

READER. Ladies, you may know that in the lobby this photograph is for sale illustrating "Rodney's Ride," an interesting historical event. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and he had to take an eighty mile horse-back ride in order to get there to sign in time. You are probably familiar with that historical fact. This poem has been written on the subject which I am requested to read.

Miss Richard thereupon read "Rodney's Ride" as follows:

CÆSAR RODNEY'S RIDE.

George Alfred Townsend.

In that soft midland where the breezes bear
 The north and south on the genial air,
 Through the county of Kent, on affairs of state,
 Rode Cæsar Rodney, the delegate.

Burly and big, and bold and bluff,
 In his three-cornered hat and his suit of snuff.
 A foe to King George and the English state
 Was Cæsar Rodney, the delegate.

Into Dover village he rode apace,
 And his kinsfolk knew, from his anxious face,
 It was matter grave that had brought him there,
 To the counties three upon Delaware.

"Money and men we must have," he said,
 "Or the Congress fails and our cause is dead.
 Give us both and the King shall not work his will—
 We are men, since the blood of Bunker Hill!"

Comes a rider swift on a panting bay:
 "Hollo, Rodney, ho! you must save the day,
 For the Congress halts at a deed so great,
 And your vote alone may decide its fate!"

Answered Rodney then: "I will ride with speed;
 It is Liberty's stress; it is Freedom's need.
 When stands it?" "To-night. Not a moment spare,
 But ride like the wind, from the Delaware."

"Ho, saddle the black! I've but half a day,
 And the Congress sits eighty miles away;
 But I'll be in time, if God grants me grace,
 To shake my fist in King George's face."

He is up; he is off, and the black horse flies
 On the northward road ere the "Godspeed" dies.
 It is gallop and spur, as the leagues they clear,
 And the clustering mile-stones move arear.

It is two of the clock; and the fleet hoofs fling
 The Fieldsboro dust with a clang and cling.
 It is three; and he gallops with slack rein where
 The road winds down to the Delaware.

Four; and he spurs into New Castle town,
 From his panting steed he gets him down.
 "A fresh one, quick; not a moment's wait!"
 And off speeds Rodney, the delegate.

It is five; and the beams of the western sun
 Tinge the spires of Wilmington, gold and dun;
 Six; and the dust of the Chester street
 Flies back in a cloud from his courser's feet.

It is seven; the horse-boat, broad of beam,
 At the Schuylkill ferry crawls over stream;
 And at seven-fifteen by the Rittenhouse clock
 He flings his rein to the tavern Jock.

The Congress is met; the debate's begun,
 And liberty lags for the vote of one—
 When into the hall, not a moment late,
 Walks Cæsar Rodney, the delegate.

Not a moment late! and that half day's ride
 Forwards the world with a mighty stride;
 For the Act was passed, ere the midnight stroke
 O'er the Quaker City its echoes woke.

At Tyranny's feet was the gauntlet flung;
 "We are free!" all the bells through the colonies rung,
 And the sons of the free may recall with pride
 The day of Delegate Rodney's ride.

(Loud applause.)

READER. Ladies, to help the cause of Continental Hall buy the photograph illustrating the ride, fifty cents. [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws to be acted upon at the Fifteenth Continental Congress are now in order. The Chair requests those amendments to be brought up.

Miss Baird-Huey addressed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Amendments to the constitution and by-laws to be offered at the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. Amend article IX, section 1, of the constitution by inserting before the last clause, "*and it shall require a two-thirds vote to lay any proposed amendment on the table.*" Miss Harriet Baird-Huey, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Mrs. Belle M. Draper, Miss Floretta Vining, Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen, Mrs. E. B. Johnson, Mrs. D. M. Griffith, Mrs. Mabel Hatton Goode, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Mrs. Ellis S. Pepper.

READER. Proposed amendment to the constitution by Mrs. Putnam. Amend article VIII, section 4, so it will read, "is" instead of "has been," in the sixth line, section 4; and add after the word "Revolution" the words "*in good and regular standing.*" Mrs. Mary Nicoll Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Missouri; Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden, state regent, Michigan; Mrs. Helen N. Joy, recording secretary Louisa St. Clair Chapter; Mrs. Charles Young, acting regent Alexander Macomb Chapter, Mt. Clemens, Michigan; Lily F. W. Byrnes, regent Kate Aylesford Chapter, Hammonton, New Jersey; Rowena B. Brockway, regent Nehemiah Letts Chapter, Letts, Iowa; Mrs. Victor E. Bender, regent Council Bluffs Chapter, Iowa; Mrs. W. D. Kearfott, regent Eagle Rock Chapter, New Jersey; Miss Addie Dietrich, registrar Continental Chapter, Plainfield, New Jersey; Cornelia M. B. Ralph, Oneida Chapter, New York; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Sarah B. Camp, Connecticut; Mary E. Law, Connecticut.

READER. Another proposed amendment to article I, of the by-laws. Amend by adding "*and no candidate for office shall have more than one nominating speech and two seconds,*" offered by Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, of California; Miss Harriet Baird-Huey, Mrs. D. U. Fletcher, Mrs. William M. Liggett, Mrs. I. ———, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Mrs. Rosa B. Todd, Mrs. Thomas Mayhew Woodruff, Mrs. Clarendon Smith, Mrs. Mary V. Young, Mrs. Mary B. Keniall.

READER. A proposed amendment to the constitution, offered by Dr. McGee, to be acted on 1906. Amend article IV, section 1, at close of first paragraph: Strike out the words "and such other officers as shall be found necessary," and insert the word "*and*" before the words "one librarian general." Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Mrs. Ellen Straw Thompson, Mrs. Florence Hildredth Nesmith, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa, Miss Harriet Baird-Huey, Mrs. Belle M. Draper, Mrs. C. E. Grunsky, Mrs. Sarah Morris Ogden, Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell, Mrs. M. C. Thornton, Mrs. Lizzie G. Gerry, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. H. Gould Jefferies, Mrs. Edgar A. Ross.

READER. Four proposed amendments have so far come up. But here is another, a proposed amendment offered by Mrs. Roome.

"I move to amend article VIII, section 3, of the constitution by striking out the whole of section 3 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"*Sec. 3. Any local chapter shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues of those members who belong to it for the fiscal year for which those dues are paid; and one-half of the life-membership fees paid to its treasurer, for its own use. Any local chapter may in its by-laws make provision for the collection of additional dues for its own use.*" Regent of Thirteen Colonies Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Endorsed by Thirteen Colonies Chap-

ter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Attest, Helen E. Magruder, recording secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to know if you wish to hear the arguments of the maker?

(Cries of "No, no.")

Mrs. Roome and Mrs. Ballinger addressed the Chair. Mrs. Ballinger was recognized.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that Mrs. Roome be permitted to make her argument.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved by Mrs. Ballinger, seconded by Mrs. Delafield, of Missouri, that the maker of this motion to amend the constitution be allowed to make her argument. Do you desire to discuss the motion?

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. ROOME. This amendment is offered for the purpose of making more equitable the provisions in regard to annual dues, as well as of more clearly defining the rights of the chapters concerning the same.

It is not the payment that creates the right to the dues; the payment results from the right, which is inherent. It is the same in essence as the right of a laborer to his hire, of a man to the fruits of his labor, of a person who works for another to a fair equivalent. It is a right that has existed from the very beginning of human society; it is what we call the right of equity or evenhanded action. Equity is defined by Blackstone, Wharton, Brande, as follows: "A system of jurisprudence administered in courts of equity, supplemental to law, properly so-called, and complementary of it,—the object of which is to supply the deficiencies of the courts of law, and render the administration of justice more complete, by affording relief where the courts of law, in consequence of imperfections in their machinery, of their too rigid adherence to peculiar forms, are incompetent to give it, or to give it with effect, whereby certain classes of rights become excluded from the benefit of their protection."

If the law is at variance with equity, it should, if possible be made to conform to it. The existing law in this case is at variance with equity, and I seek by this amendment to bring it into accord therewith. It is not well for a society to leave unchanged any law or statute which, by a mere technicality of the law, works an injustice. As I said last year: "There is no injustice so great as the injustice that is committed in the name of the law." Furthermore, "It is the letter of the law that killeth; the spirit of the law that maketh alive."

There is an implied contract between a chapter and its members, that, in consideration of certain benefits and privileges derived from membership, the chapter shall be entitled to use one-half of their annual dues. If then a person is not a member of a chapter for any por-

tion of any one fiscal year, and yet the chapter has the use of one-half of her dues for that year, she gets no return for her money.

Life membership fees and annual dues are not as a rule classed together in other societies, and ought not to be so classed in the Daughters of the American Revolution. The very term "life membership" shows that the money is relinquished absolutely on condition that the member shall pay no more dues for the term of her natural life. Annual dues, being only for one year at a time, are subject to changing conditions.

Suppose that a member of any chapter should go abroad, expecting to be gone six years, and for convenience should leave with the treasurer of the chapter her annual dues for those coming years; and should later conclude to return within one year; then suppose that she decides for reasons of her own to leave that chapter, and that she resigns from it within that first year prior to the commencement of the ensuing fiscal year. The chapter could under this clause in section 3, article VIII, "paid to them," refuse to give back to her or to the national treasury or to another chapter, if she should become a member of one within the first six months of the next ensuing fiscal year. the amount of the one-half dues for the ensuing five years, although she would not be a member of it for even a fraction of one moment of those five years.

I will suppose further that this member dies before the commencement of the second fiscal year of these six years; and that her only child, a daughter, should claim the remaining ten dollars, because it is part of her inheritance and because she needs it. Would you think that the chapter ought to withhold that money from her because it was "paid to it"?

Dues do not belong absolutely to a chapter, and especially not when they are paid long before the date that they are due in advance. When they are thus paid, they are in the nature of a deposit in the hands of the treasurer, in trust, to be paid by her as the agent of the member at the proper time; and like all such trust deposits, may be withdrawn by the owner any time before that period has been reached. If the member does not belong to that chapter, its treasurer cannot continue to be her agent.

If she become a member of another chapter, that chapter also is deprived of her half-dues for those five years, to which it is entitled equitably, whether paid to it or not; since the National Board cannot collect these half-dues already paid and cannot compel a member to pay a second time the same dues; and cannot, therefore, keep its contract to pay the half-dues to the chapter, because they have not been paid "direct" to the treasurer general, while the chapter which she has left, and to which she does not belong, enjoys the use of her money without giving her a fair equivalent or benefiting her in any way. It is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

I could multiply instances of what might occur, but hope that what I have said is sufficient to convince you of the advisability of making this change.

LILIAN PIKE ROOME,

Regent of Thirteen Colonies Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have we another amendment? The Chair requests the vice-president general for Indiana, Mrs. Carey, to take the chair.

(At this point Mrs. Carey took the Chair.)

READER. Another proposed amendment to the constitution to article V, section 4, offered by Mrs. Jane S. Owen Keim, chapter regent, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Amend to read: "*During the week in which the 22d of February falls,*" instead of "*during the week in which the 19th of April falls.*" Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, acting state regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, regent of Susquehanna Chapter; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reeder, state regent; Mrs. Ruth Evelyn Rogers, regent Bellefonte Chapter; Mrs. Alma Seymour Sherman, regent Canadohta Chapter; Mrs. L. A. Scott, regent Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Susan Reigart Slaymaker, regent Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Susan D. Darragh, regent Fort McIntosh Chapter; Mrs. Elizabeth Wetherill Jane-way Burgin, regent Germantown Chapter, Miss Virginia H. McCurdy, regent Gettysburg Chapter, Mrs. Kate E. Huff, regent Phoebe Bayard Chapter; Mrs. A. W. Cook, regent Brookville Chapter; Mrs. Annette J. Gorman, regent Dial Rock Chapter; Mrs. M. K. Hancock, regent Venango Chapter; Mrs. Robert Iredell, regent Liberty Bell Chapter; Mrs. Harriet P. Felton Peters, regent Delaware County Chapter; Mrs. John Vernon Bell, regent DuBois Chapter; Mrs. Annie J. Sidler, regent Sunbury Chapter; Mrs. Mary B. F. Leiper, regent Independence Hall Chapter; Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, regent Conrad Weiser Chapter; Miss Martha Mifflin, regent Witness Tree Chapter; Mrs. Mary G. Gilroy, regent Lebanon Chapter; Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, regent Berks County Chapter; Miss Caroline Pearson, regent Harrisburg Chapter; Mrs. Helen Gardner Morrison, regent McKean Chapter; Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, regent Philadelphia Chapter; Mrs. Charlotte M. Maurice, regent Tioga Chapter; Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, regent Pittsburgh Chapter; Mrs. Pauletta Guffey, recording secretary Pittsburg Chapter; Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, regent Valley Forge Chapter; Mrs. Minnie Ruch Borchers, regent Washington County Chapter; Mrs. Katharine Searle McCartney, regent Wyoming Valley Chapter.

Dr. McGEE. A question of information?

PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your question?

Dr. McGEE. I wish to ask whether all these amendments are signed in accordance with the provision of the constitution, because if that has not been done the attention of the proposers should be called to it.

Some of them apparently only had one signer to them endorsed by ten members. I am asking whether they are properly signed, Madam Chairman; they were not read as if they were properly signed?

PRESIDING OFFICER. I wish to call attention then to the fact that each amendment must be signed by twelve members.

Mrs. ROOME. It is endorsed by Thirteen Colonies Chapter, and attested by the recording secretary.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is that satisfactory?

Dr. McGEE. I did not ask you of that one. I only called the attention of the Chair to the fact that all these proposed amendments should be properly signed before the close of this congress.

READER. What is the point—that I should read all the seconds?

Dr. McGEE. No, simply to look at them and see that they are properly signed.

READER. Must they have twelve names?

Dr. McGEE. Yes.

READER. This has twelve. The proposed amendment of Mrs. Keim—

Mrs. KEIM. I would like to answer that. The proposed amendment as to the date was approved by twenty-eight chapters and was signed also by the state conference in a body at Allentown, Pennsylvania, last fall, November 17, 1904.

READER. Dr. McGee's proposed amendment was signed by twelve; the proposed amendment offered by Mrs. Putnam was not, but I have no doubt she can get them.

Mrs. AMMON. I signed the amendment of Mrs. Keim as regent of the chapter for the entire chapter, as they passed the resolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Are any other amendments presented? Can we have the report of the lunch committee? Is the chairman in the house—Mrs. Merwin?

Mrs. LIPPITT. May I have recognition for a committee report?

PRESIDING OFFICER. As soon as Mrs. Merwin finishes.

Mrs. MERWIN. It gives me great pleasure to make this report because the lady has been very kind to us. A report was made to-day but it was not the official report. Miss Hogg agreed to give one eighth of the net proceeds of the lunch; she assumed all the responsibility, and there was no expense to us.

(Cries of "Louder, louder.")

I say that Miss Hogg, the lady that gave the luncheon, promised us one-eighth of the net proceeds. Instead of that she gave to the Continental Hall fund one-eighth of the gross receipts, and more than that, for she only took in \$108 and she gives us \$50. So I feel that a vote of thanks should be given to Miss Hogg, who gave the luncheon, and also to Mr. Maguire, one of the trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery, who loaned us thirty-six chairs. This is signed by Mrs. Hodgkins, regent of Lucy Holcombe Chapter; Mrs. Swormstedt, regent Columbia Chapter, and Mrs. Lyman, Manor House Chapter.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Would you like to hear this read again?

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to move—

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you please wait until this is read again?

Mrs. MERWIN. Miss Hogg agreed to give us one-eighth of the net receipts and she has given us one-eighth of the gross receipts for the Continental Hall fund. The amount is \$50. We wish to thank all the Daughters for their patronage and Mr. Maguire, one of the trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery, for the loan of thirty-six chairs.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I move we accept it with thanks.

Miss MILLER. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Lippitt was recognized.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. A question of information. May I ask when the report of the building committee will be given.

PRESIDING OFFICER. I am not prepared to say.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Will the Chair please seek the information?

PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will do so.

Mrs. Sternberg addressed the Chair.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lippitt has the floor.

Mrs. LIPPITT. [Great applause.] Madam Chairman and members of the Congress, April 20th, 1904, the Thirteenth Continental Congress passed the following resolution: That a committee be appointed to recommend to this society in what manner we can most usefully co-operate in restoring and beautifying that part of Jamestown Island owned by this society, and how we can best aid the Jamestown Exposition committee. Pursuant to this ordering by the congress, the president general appointed a committee, with Mrs. Benjamin Purcell as chairman. This should have been presented by her, but she has been detained by illness, and so I will do it for her.

REPORT OF THE JAMESTOWN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Jamestown memorial committee was held in Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, April 7, 1905, when certain plans were discussed. On the next day, Saturday, April 8th, by invitation of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the small representation of your committee there present and other guests visited the historic and hallowed grounds of old Jamestown. On the spot the matter was again considered; those familiar with the conditions were heard, and a unanimous opinion was reached. This opinion has since been accepted by the much larger membership of the committee present at this congress.

Your committee believes that this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution may, without just criticism, step outside its recognized limits of activity at this time, that it may place its name and memorial at this sacred spot—the cradle of our nation. The

indefatigable Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has done marvellous work at Jamestown; the United States government has taken part in the preserving of the island from the wash of the waters; other patriotic organizations have lent a hand. If this society cares to help, the following possibility is suggested for your consideration:

At present, as many of you know, there is no shelter at Jamestown, except the wooden shed on the wharf, and the custodian's cottage. The priceless relics found on the spot are crowded into cases in the temporary wooden building covering the sites of the three churches. Just east of the old tower and burial ground, and near the head of the wharf, is a vacant lot, upon which the association owning old Jamestown will gladly grant to our organization the right to build a small house, generally in character with the surroundings. This building, fire-proofed, containing the museums, and conveniences for pilgrims to the spot, shall bear our insignia and appropriate inscription. The care of it when finished will be undertaken by the association. Plans have been drawn for your inspection and criticism by a United States engineer, Mr. Yonge, who, himself, has done more than any other to discover and preserve what is now to be seen. Unfortunately, these plans have not reached Washington. The building would be half-timbered, the first story stucco, the rest wood. The cost could be paid in three installments, permitting the final finishing in 1907.

Owing to the failure of these plans to reach the congress, your committee would suggest that these plans with specifications be submitted to the Board of Management, in conjunction with such committee as may be appointed for the coming year, and that the board be permitted to expend such sums, in three installments, as it may deem wise and proper for the building of this memorial of our national organization at Jamestown island.

(Signed)

MARGARET B. F. LIPPITT, *Chairman pro tem.*,
LUCY BAILEY HENEGER,
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
FRANCES A. M. TERRY,
M. L. STERNBERG,
ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
FLORENCE GRAY ESTEY.

Mrs. LIPPITT (continuing). I move the adoption of the report of the Jamestown committee with its suggestion.

Miss MILLER. I take great pleasure, as representing the District of Columbia to endorse it and to second the motion.

Mrs. CAMPBELL. I would like to second the motion from the west.

Mrs. ESTEY. I also second this motion.

Mrs. TERRY. Having had some communication, correspondence and conversation with many members, it strikes me that the standard of

our society in Virginia and the membership would be greatly increased if this could be done for the state of Virginia.

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman, I would like to second this because I am very glad to find that we are at last carrying out some of the objects of our society—the preservation and the marking of historical spots. [Applause.]

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion on this subject? Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question, question.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WINSTON, of the District of Columbia. I move to amend the by-laws by adding as article XIV "*that the east gallery of Memorial Continental Hall shall be preserved for Daughters of the American Revolution on all patriotic occasions,*" and the following articles, three in number, shall be numbered accordingly.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is this signed by twelve members?

Mrs. WINSTON. It is signed by many members.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I would ask for a vote of thanks to Mrs. Merwin, of the Potomac Chapter, who has given a great deal of time and strength for the luncheon, given for the benefit of Memorial Continental Hall, which has been so successful.

Seconded by Mrs. Roome.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to include all the ladies who gave their services on this occasion.

Mrs. MERWIN. I second this motion.

PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard this motion and the amendment.

Miss BENNING. I would like to ask if this gallery be reserved for the Daughters of the American Revolution, where the alternates will sit. They have to come down and take the place of the delegates, and I would like to amend it by inserting the words "and alternates."

PRESIDING OFFICER. That question is not before us now. It is a by-law to be acted upon next year. There is a motion of Mrs. Sternberg before the house, and an amendment to that motion.

Miss BENNING. I thought it was to give the east gallery opposite the stage to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to the amendment? Mrs. Ballinger, will you give your amendment? Will you please send it up in writing?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes, there was a second.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Sternberg, is that included in your motion?

Mrs. STERNBERG. It was an amendment to my motion, yes.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment was to add the names of all the luncheon committee to the vote of thanks.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is now on the motion as amended,

that we give a vote of thanks to the Chair and all the ladies of this committee.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WEED. At the request of the treasurer general I rise to make a statement and a motion. The by-laws as they stood prior to the amendment just passed a few days ago were that delegates should be elected prior to February 1st. Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, offered an amendment that they might be elected as late as April 1st. At the suggestion of the vice-president general in charge of organization the change was made from April 1st to March 1st and it seems the treasurer has made us to understand that it is preferred to have it remain as it is without amendment, and congress, in endeavoring to do as she wished, amended it so that the delegates could be elected March 1st. I therefore move that we rescind our action on the amendment to the by-laws offered by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan.

Mrs. TULLOCH. I second the motion.

Mrs. MAIN. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I do not think that that is in order, Madam Chairman; I think that would come up in the next congress.

PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to rescind is in order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I do not understand that motion passed at all.

PRESIDING OFFICER. It passed the other day.

Mrs. DAVIS. Ladies, I felt at the time that the motion was entirely misunderstood by the congress, that is, that the desire of the treasurer general was entirely misunderstood by the congress. If you will remember, previous to the passage of this the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters asked what the treasurer general wished. During the month of March, from February 22nd to March 22nd of this present year, over \$11,000 in dues came in during that month to be credited to the chapters, to the states, to the individuals; and if the books had been in the hands of the credential committee it would have been an impossibility for the treasurer general to have kept up her work, and the utmost confusion would have occurred in the accounts of the office, and it would have been very detrimental to this congress. Now, ladies, I hope you will, in deference to the treasurer general, rescind this motion. It is due to yourselves as well as to me, and to the office, that it should be done. It will require extra clerical force, and then be almost an impossibility for your treasurer general to get the reports ready for the congress, to get the credentials ready, if this matter stands as it is. You have placed us in the very position that Mrs. Darwin, one of our previous treasurer generals, was in when she asked to have the end of the financial year changed from February 22nd to March 22nd. Her office was swamped, and ours will be now if this remains as it is.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any further discussion?

Miss MILLER. As I understand it, the question is whether we shall close the accounts the first of March.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The first of February.

Miss MILLER. I thought the motion was made to change it to the first of March.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Miss MILLER. Does not that allow a month-and-a-half to settle up?

Mrs. DAVIS. No, it does not leave a month and a half.

Mrs. Joy, of Michigan. As maker of this amendment I should like to ask the treasurer general if we did not originally have the election before the first of February when we met the 22nd, and what happened then? We had all our credential committee reports. This will give us from the 1st of March until the 19th of April for the credential committee. In making that motion it was for the benefit of the chapters and the people who lived far away from here. It is very hard to tell in January just who will be able to come to the congress in April. That was my object in making the motion. I was agreeable to the amendment providing for the 1st of March.

Mrs. DAVIS. Madam Chairman and ladies, I will answer that by saying that you are provided for in that matter, as, if it is an impossibility for the elected member to come, you have the privilege as the state regent or state vice-regent or chapter regent to appoint someone else, in case of sickness.

(Cries of "No, no, no.")

PRESIDING OFFICER. The reader will please read this.

READER. From the by-laws, page 22, relative to elections:

"A regent may be empowered by her chapter to fill any vacancy arising in her delegation from illness or other cause after the 1st of February, from alternates duly elected for that purpose, on or before the 1st of February."

Mrs. Joy. But they must be elected before the 1st of February. That is my point.

TREASURER GENERAL. It is hardly probable, ladies, that all your alternates and your delegates will be sick at once. [Laughter.] You can elect as many as you desire.

Miss MILLER. I dislike very much to express views at variance with those expressed by the treasurer general, but in my own chapter we have had some little difficulty in arranging that matter. To be sure, our delegates were all elected before the 1st of February, but in order to be ready to supply their places we had to elect two alternates for each delegate. In placing those alternates it has been impossible to give badges or seats to them all. There is provision only for three alternates, and it seems to me it produces confusion and embarrassment in not being able to have just the right number of alternates and those you are sure are going to attend. I am an advocate of having the date

March 1st. Of course I do not do the work, but I know how embarrassing it is.

Mrs. HODGE. Why cannot they take those that have the highest number of votes, that is, allow them to take the first vacancies?

Mrs. DAVIS. That is a question of representation; we cannot change that.

The question was taken and the Chair announced that she was in doubt as to the result of the vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you have the motion read again?

READER. I am instructed to state the case fully. The amendment as adopted a few days ago extended your time limit for electing your delegates from February 1st to March 1st. It is now proposed to rescind, which would put you back to February 1st. The motion before you is this:

"I move to rescind the action on the amendment to the by-laws offered by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan."

We are now voting to rescind and go back to February 1st.

Mrs. DAVIS. It is the wish of the treasurer general that you rescind this motion; I hope you will do it. [Applause.]

Mrs. TERRY. We understand the treasurer general to say that it will be impossible for her to arrange her accounts unless this is done?

Mrs. DAVIS. It will be almost impossible. Each year it becomes more and more difficult, as the society grows, and it is much harder when this change was made before, and it will further embarrass the office if this motion is not rescinded.

Mrs. TERRY. I was under the impression that this was the idea that had been conveyed all along, that when it was possible the change would be made, and that we should have the extension of time for the alternates.

Mrs. DAVIS. It was not the idea of the treasurer general's office; it was the idea of another office, not that of the treasurer general. I do believe the treasurer general knows more about that than some other office in the society. [Applause.]

The question was taken again.

PRESIDING OFFICER. The "ayes" seem to have it; the "ayes" have it, and it is carried.

And so the motion was adopted.

Mrs. DAVIS. I thank you ladies very much. This is a great relief to your treasurer general. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Have you received the information asked for regarding the report of the building committee, Madam Chairman?

PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any report from the building committee?

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. TERRY. There was a sub-committee of Continental Hall com-

mittee, and I think the report is embodied in the report of the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT OFFICER. Will you please answer the lady, Mrs. Sternberg?

(The president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, took the Chair at this point.)

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I have asked a question of information, and I have not received it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is it?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I have asked for the report of the building committee, if it is to be made this evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the building committee is usually made to the Continental Hall committee; the building committee is a sub-committee of the Continental Hall committee and makes its report to that committee.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President, may I ask another question of information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your question?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I do not quite understand. Does the Continental Hall committee appoint the building committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of Continental Hall committee appoints the building committee. She appoints the sub-committees of the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. THOMPSON. May I ask another question of information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are very glad to give you any information.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Has that committee made its report for the last year to the Continental Hall committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It makes its report at every meeting of the Continental Hall committee, with a few exceptions, perhaps one or two exceptions has occurred, every month.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Thank you.

Dr. MCGEE. I have not the proceedings of the last congress before me, but I have read them and saw that motion only yesterday as I was going over the proceedings, and that is, the building committee be appointed by the president general and confirmed by the last congress, to have such and such powers. It is not stated in that motion that it is a sub-committee to the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has always considered it a sub-committee of Continental Hall committee, that committee being taken from the members of the Continental Hall committee.

Dr. MCGEE. If you will refer to the proceedings of the last congress you will see that there was a special resolution that it was to be appointed by the president general as an independent committee practically.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are correct in that. It has always been a sub-committee of Continental Hall committee, however.

Mrs. WEED. As it is now.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is really a sub-committee of the Continental Hall committee now, although confirmed by congress.

Mrs. WEED. After that motion was passed in the last congress someone immediately arose and asked if the building committee was a sub-committee of the Hall committee or an independent committee, and the president general said it was a sub-committee, and as such reported to the Continental Hall committee, and upon the strength of that information the motion was passed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very true, but it was confirmed by the congress.

Dr. McGEE. I thought it was a general rule that all committees appointed by congress should report to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is perfectly willing to have it report. She will call on the secretary to report.

Mrs. THOMSON. I would like to call for a report, then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not think it will be as full as if she had supposed she would be called upon to report, but the Chair will ask her to report.

Mrs. TERRY. The supposition was that what was necessary to be reported was embodied in the report of the Continental Hall committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course the work of the two is very closely allied. Could you not give them a brief report, if you are called upon for it? Of course it would not be so full a report as you might be able to give if you had had a little more time?

Mrs. TERRY. Yes, if I had been prepared for it. (Mrs. Terry came to the platform.)

Mrs. TERRY (continuing). The meetings have been held monthly, sometimes more frequently than that. Special meetings have been called, and the advisory committee, that was suggested or authorized by congress and appointed by the president general, the chairman of the Continental Hall committee, has always met with the building committee, and all action that has been taken has been by the advice of these gentlemen. I suppose the names of this committee are well known.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can give their names if you choose. That is one thing they might like to know, although they met them all the morning of the dedication.

Mrs. TERRY. The advisory committee have not voted with the committee, of course, but they have been very faithful and given their advice, and the contracts have been signed in their presence, and duly looked into by them, and the business has been transacted and reported to Memorial Continental Hall committee. Every motion that

has been made, every action taken by this building committee, has been reported to Memorial Continental Hall committee. If there are any questions regarding the work of this committee I will try to answer them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will say that, of course, the chairman of that committee will be glad to say in aid of the secretary that really all of the motions passed by Continental Hall committee are by the building committee, all the work done by it is seen by you in a concentrated form in Memorial Continental Hall report.

Mrs. TERRY. And the chairman of the building committee is also the chairman of the Continental Hall committee, and nothing has been done in the building committee that has not been approved by the Memorial Continental Hall committee. Every report, as I have stated, has been almost identical with the minutes of the committee, every motion has been brought before them that has ever been made, has been reported to the Memorial Continental Hall committee, and has received its full approval, unanimous, I think, always.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say, that knowing so well the faithfulness of the secretary of the building committee she feels sure that this secretary will be glad to give you the full reports of the work of the committee, and if the congress so desires they shall be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, so that you can all read them. Will you not consent to that?

Mrs. TERRY. Certainly, I will be very glad to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is one of the last things I will ask you to do in your capacity as secretary, and mine as chairman. The chairman will say if she hears no objection to this proceeding that she will request the secretary to provide a report for publication in the organ of the society, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, so you may read it.

There was no objection and it was so ordered.

Mrs. TERRY. I will be very glad to do it.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I move that the report of the building committee as presented to the congress be accepted.

Seconded by Mrs. Nesmith.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the motion?

(Cries of "No, no.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Phelps addressed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been carried and the report of the building committee will be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The Chair recognizes the state regent of Indiana.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and members of the congress, Captain Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, the maker of these beautiful flags, has requested that we present to Mrs. Fairbanks with

his compliments this flag, in appreciation of her splendid patriotic work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam State Regent, of Indiana, there is nothing that could please me more than to own a beautiful flag, and I think there is nothing more beautiful than the American flag, [applause] that beautiful emblem with its stripes of red signifying valor, its stripes of white signifying purity, its field of blue with its stars upon it, looking like the starry dome above us; nothing is more beautiful than the American flag. Let us see it where we will, we are reminded of home and country. [Applause.] Again I wish to thank the people of my state and my fellow townsman, Captain Wallace Foster, an old soldier, for this token of kindness. Many thanks. [Long applause.]

Mrs. HORTON. Madam President, officers, members of the Fourteenth Continental Congress, it is a proud moment for me that I am privileged to present to our beloved president general in behalf of the Memorial Continental Hall committee the flowers that you see (presenting the president general with a large bouquet of flowers) representing beauty, our love, our affection, in deep appreciation of the labor of love that this has been for our president general, the work that she has accomplished in the completion of this hall, sufficiently so that we might meet here upon the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of our society. Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh. We speak to-night the love, the affection, that fills our hearts, that thrills our souls in the thought of our beloved president general. [Applause.] And yet the moment is not without sadness. Our eyes fill with tears when we remember that this is an adieu, that to-night we separate from the chairman of our committee. And we hope for her every success, every happiness in life, in the life that will be hers without us, but not without having us in her heart and her in our thoughts. Madam, we give you our grateful thanks. [Loud applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, lest you will think that all these flowers come from Continental Hall committee, I want to say that this cluster of flowers comes from Indiana (indicating another large bouquet of flowers on the stage.) [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Madam Regent of the Buffalo Chapter, I recognize and accept this beautiful token of love and devotion from the splendid committee with which I have been for four years identified in plans for building this sanctuary of ours, this temple devoted to liberty. [Applause.] In that committee I have found friendship, I have found furtherance of any plans which might have occurred to me, I have found splendid plans with which I might work, I have found those who have in their own cities and their own homes worked devotedly for the great purpose of founding this hall, your home and your sanctuary, this beautiful temple of liberty [applause], I can find

no sweeter word than that—that it is our temple of liberty. I thank the members of the Continental Hall committee who have labored with me during the past four years, those who are now upon the committee, those who in the past years have been with me; I thank one and all. I thank you for your devotion and the many delightful expressions I have received, the eloquence, and the love with which you have done so much for me, and I realize that my feeble expressions are not adequate to tell you of my love, my lasting affection for the Daughters of the American Revolution and for the Continental Hall committee. [Applause.]

My own state I thank also from my heart. We sometimes do not make such long speeches to our home people. I once heard of a little story of some people at dinner. The remark was made "Oh, that man hasn't any cream for his strawberries." The answer was "Oh, he is home people, we don't have to give him cream." [Applause and laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. In behalf of the members, Madam President General, I want to read this resolution, and you to accept these flowers from the members of the press. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say before you read that, that if the president general-elect is in the room, as the Chair thinks she is, she is invited to the stage; and the Chair also wishes to state that the first invitation, extended this morning, was for the whole day. The Chair thought she saw her in the rear of the hall, and if the lady is in the hall will she please come to the stage.

(The president general-elect came forward to the stage and was greeted with great applause.)

READER. Madam President General, may I say before reading these resolution in regard to the press, that they are numerously signed, and apparently hastily signed, and that I may not be able to make out all the names signed to the resolution.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is the reason I handed them over to the reader. [Laughter.]

READER (reading). Be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the representatives of the press reporting the Fourteenth Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution that thanks are due Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, president general, for the courteous treatment and graciousness extended to us.

We also wish to express our congratulations to her on the executive ability and masterly command, with all kindly manner she has shown as presiding officer and furthermore extend our felicitations to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution because of possessing her valuable services.

May the time soon come again when we may have the pleasure of

reporting another Daughters of the American Revolution Congress over which Mrs. Fairbanks is the presiding officer.

MRS. SALLIE VAWTER HARRIS,	LEVI COOKE,	
	<i>The Times.</i>	RUTH HALE,
HENRIETTA F. DUNLAP,		<i>N. Y. Journal.</i>
MARY ELEANOR O'DONNELL,	VYLLA E. POE,	
CLAUDE BROWN,		<i>C. P. A.</i>
ELIZABETH BAGLEY,	E. E. PAINE,	
DAISY ISABEL JOYCE,		<i>A. P., Washington Times.</i>
	<i>Washington Times.</i>	NOZBOZNE ROBINSON,
ELIZABETH ELICOTT POE,		JOSEPHINE GILLEWATER LIGHT,
	<i>C. P. A.</i>	<i>Hearst News Survey.</i>

[Loud applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I say one word. I wish to say that there is not a member of the press who has come in here who has not signed this resolution, and therefore they have asked that it shall not go in as a part of the record until all their names are attached to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies and gentlemen of the press, I am delighted to see you here, I am delighted to see your radiant and brilliant countenances before me. I am always fond of the newspaper people. What would we do without the newspaper people? We would not know a single thing that was going on in the congress, [laughter and applause], because from day to day we are so excited and so interested we would forget, and these lovely men and women come before us, these drivers of the quill, and they write for us beautiful and splendid and most accurate [laughter] and most delightful and most romantic accounts of our congress. We can scarcely believe that we were really in the congress—when we read these beautiful things they have told us. A thousand thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen. I do trust that this is not my last meeting with you by a long ways. I trust that we may meet often and become better acquainted. I want to know you all. Remember that wherever my house is, the latch string is always out for the men and women of the press. I have had such a delightful time to-day it seems almost like Christmas [laughter and applause]. I do not know when I have ever had so many flowers, I almost feel like a sweet girl graduate [laughter and applause]; but I am delighted with my flowers, I am delighted with the men and women of the press, I am delighted with my Daughters of the American Revolution, I am delighted with my new officers, beginning with the president general-elect. [Applause.] Thank you once again, and we will consider whatever business we have before us. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Let us get to business now. I don't know of anything better to do under the circumstances than for you to reaffirm the resolutions passed at the last congress. We are not quite sure but what that ought to be done every year. Indeed, you can just as well

take up these resolutions, which will set the Continental Hall committee and the building committee to work. You may know they have done it according to the resolution, or you would not be here to-night. So, if you want them to keep on with their work, just say you reaffirm the resolutions.

Mrs. MURPHY. Has a new committee been appointed, or will the same one continue? I am vice-president general for a few moments longer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, until 12 o'clock.

Mrs. MURPHY. So, I want to know if this Continental Hall committee is permanent, perennial, or is a new one elected each year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The President General appoints a new one each year.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. This same resolution covers the same work. Before we do that Mrs. Ballinger or some other lady offered a resolution to-day that we proceed with the mortgage business. We want her to examine that.

Mrs. ROOME. Mrs. Clarke, of Alabama, moved that the congress proceed with the mortgage; she gave me the floor, and I seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not hear very well what you are saying. I will ask the parliamentarian to tell us what the motion is.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move to withdraw that motion, because we have an entire resolution, a much better one, that was fixed by the Continental Hall committee this afternoon, to bring before you to-night, and if you will get the other out of the way it can be presented to you.

Seconded by Mrs. Weed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a second to your motion?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the motion which shall be nameless, and the chairman does not know what it is, but we are going to have one from the Continental Hall committee, because I attended the meeting and I know we are—

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to know what I am voting on.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The withdrawal of the motion in regard to the mortgage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They were talking about having a mortgage on this building, and none of us wants to have one.

Mrs. MURPHY. No, we do not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore, those in favor of withdrawing the motion to put a mortgage on this building will say "aye."

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, as a serious question arose at the board meeting just preceding this congress, as to whether a state vice-regent should be a resident of the state or territory she repre-

sents, and inasmuch as the board did not feel competent to construe the constitution until a definite amendment is added,

I move that the congress interpret the amendment creating state vice-regents to mean that a state vice-regent must be a resident of the state or territory she represents.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the mover of that explain the motion a little?

Mrs. PARK. Being the mover or offerer of this amendment, I will say that there was no thought in my mind that a vice-state regent, or a state vice-regent—

Mrs. MURPHY. No, it is a vice-state regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She has said it both ways; go on, Madam Vice-President General. [Laughter.]

Mrs. PARK (continuing). That a state vice-regent, inasmuch as she has simply to take the place of the state regent, could be otherwise than a resident of the state she represents; but inasmuch as a doubt has arisen on that point, and it is said that it is not clearly defined in the constitution, I give notice of an amendment to be acted on next year to amend article VI, section 1, of the constitution, by adding after the words, "one state regent, or in her absence, one state vice-regent from each state and territory," the words, "*both of whom must be legal residents of said state or territory.*" This is signed by Mrs. Caroline M. Murphy, vice-president general of Ohio; Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, state regent of Virginia; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Delafield, state regent of Missouri; Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden, state regent of Michigan; Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, state regent of Texas; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, state regent of District of Columbia; Mrs. Virginia Shedd Hodge, Ohio state regent; Mrs. Alice L. Brown, Wisconsin state regent; Mrs. Mary Nicoll Putnam, state regent of New Jersey; Mrs. M. A. Stranahan, state regent of Vermont; Mrs. M. B. Kendall, state regent of Maine; Mrs. Mary C. Prince, state regent of New Mexico; Mrs. Mary L. S. Wulbern, state regent of North Carolina; Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd, state regent of Kentucky, and Mrs. Catherine G. Thom, state regent of Maryland.

The constitution, it seems to me, is already explicit enough; I do not believe that to be necessary, but I offer it in order that every doubt may be removed. The constitution reads: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or, in her absence, one state vice-regent, from each state and territory." The reading of the constitution is, "one state vice-regent from each state and territory."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is an amendment to be voted on next year.

Mrs. PARK. This is numerously seconded by the vice-president general of Ohio, by the the state regent of Virginia, by Mrs. Delafield of Missouri, by Mrs. Chittenden, by Mrs. Sydnor, of Texas, and numerous others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To the number of twelve, at least?

Mrs. PARK. At least. Mrs. Todd, of Kentucky, and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this amendment, and now we will proceed to the next business.

Mrs. MURPHY, of Ohio. I want to explain to the congress why I am on record as signing that. It is simply because the word "legal" is in that proposed amendment. We are very glad sometimes to see vice-state regent—I say vice-state regents, because it is right.

Miss DESHA. It is wrong. It is state vice-regent.

Dr. McGEE. One inquiry. The clause relating to the state regent is in the by-laws. It says here: "No state or honorary state regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the state she represents," and I would like to ask if it would not be possible to put this amendment there, so that the two things would come together, and not have something repeated in the constitution and by-laws? We have had an example in this very congress of the difficulties we have encountered when we have had the same thing repeated in the by-laws and the constitution. We amended the constitution and forgot to amend the by-laws, and consequently they were in conflict. I think if this proposed amendment goes in the constitution an amendment to the by-laws should be offered at the same time. I offer the suggestion merely, to avoid possible snarls in the future.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to offer an amendment?

Dr. McGEE. I am making a suggestion to the ladies who have offered amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair calls attention of the vice-president general of Georgia to the suggestion of Dr. McGee.

Mrs. PARK. I am willing to accept that. I therefore give notice to amend the by-laws, article IV, section 6, by inserting after the words "no state," the following, "*regent, state vice-regent*;" also, strike out all after the word "represents" (those words being in the constitution).

Miss DESHA—

Mrs. DRAPER—

Miss DESHA. I yield the floor to Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. Just a moment, in regard to that resolution which Mrs. Lockwood has spoken of. (Reading) "Resolved, that the president general appoint a Continental Hall committee; said committee, with the advice of the supervising committee of gentlemen, to have in charge the work of building Memorial Continental Hall, to let contracts, pay bills approved by the president general and recording secretary general, and to further in all legitimate ways the consummation of the work begun."

The words "Continental Hall Committee" are put in instead of "Building Committee." That is the only difference in the resolution as it is.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to speak of the privilege of raising a mortgage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not hear you.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I cannot hear you, Madam President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I say that I did not hear you.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like the president general to hear me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She would like to hear you. Proceed.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I understood, she said that this resolution proposes to give the committee the right of placing a mortgage on the building or raise any sum of money to carry on the work.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks they might have a right to raise a limited sum of money; the Chair doubts if they could raise an unlimited sum. [Laughter.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to ask you and this member from the District, if this means that this committee shall have the right whenever it is necessary to raise sums of money without reference to the congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has not heard the lady.

Mrs. DRAPER. She asks me if I meant in this motion that the committee should have the right. I meant that the committee should have the right to go among their friends and ask them to contribute in any legitimate way they could, but that was all, nothing else. Our constitution prevents any committee having any authority to raise money except as we beg it, and I am sure, Madam President General, that I do not want to do anything against the constitution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that satisfactory, madam?

Mrs. BALLINGER. It is satisfactory, but I did not ask the regent of that chapter, I asked the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will explain to Mrs. Ballinger that to-day the Continental Hall committee decided that it would be very well indeed for members of this committee to raise money. The whole sense of the committee, the whole sense of the meeting, was against mortgages or any method of raising money except by going among their friends, unless of course later, in the wisdom of your future committee, and of its chairman, you may see fit to do something else which the exigencies of the time may demand.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Just that little entering wedge we stand here to oppose—"in the wisdom of that committee."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well, madam, you have the privilege of discussing that.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, before we go any further, I think that we should be allowed to hear Miss Desha.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before you. Will you read your motion again, madam?

Mrs. DRAPER (reading). "*Resolved*, That the president general ap-

point a Continental Hall committee, said committee with the advice of supervising committee of gentlemen, to have in charge the work of building Memorial Continental Hall, to let contracts, pay bills approved by the president general and recording secretary general, and to further in all legitimate ways the consummation of the work begun."

May I speak to my motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, we would like to hear you, and others.

Mrs. DRAPER. I will let others speak first then.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President, this is too large a power to give to this committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. Does not that word "legitimate," which Mrs. Draper is so cautious to put in this resolution, hedge around this committee all the safeguards necessary? If it is only allowed to do things legitimately it should not or could not run contrary to the constitution.

Mrs. ROOME. We do not wish any debt upon the Continental Hall building. There are very few members of this society that wish to have a debt upon our building. We fear any debt, no matter whether it is by mortgage or loan or any other way, but if it is necessary to have any debt, do not let us have it by a mortgage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, of New York.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, I understand this congress did me the honor to-day to appoint me the chairman of Continental Hall committee, according to precedent under the circumstances. As the chairman of that committee, and as president general, as my illustrious predecessors have done, I would appoint a Continental Hall committee; but I think it right and just to myself and to that committee about to enter upon this arduous work, to state that I most emphatically am opposed—and entirely in accord with our present president general upon that point—to placing any mortgage upon Continental Hall. [Applause]. I believe that our committee should be vested with such power as will enable it to attend to the detail work, the detail work that is always necessary to carry on a great undertaking, but not go further or beyond the powers of the Continental Congress, and the still more supreme power of the constitution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion?

(Miss Desha was called upon.)

Miss DESHA. I do not think I have anything to say. I have nothing to say because all my thunder has been stolen by the ladies who have spoken before me, before I had a chance. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you desire to discuss this question of Mrs. Draper any further? Mrs. Draper, you have the right to close.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would say that I copied from the minutes of the last congress the resolutions that were passed in the last congress and simply changed the words from the "Building Committee," which was a sub-committee of Continental Hall committee, to the "Continental Hall

Committee" itself, because I felt that the power to let contracts should not be placed in a small committee, but in a large committee, and it never occurred to me that this motion would convey anything more than it did last year. The building committee did not think of putting a mortgage on our property or raising money in any way, except a legitimate way, asking for it, and so this motion gives the Continental Hall committee the same authority that was given last year to the building committee.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Miss DESHA. A question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please state it.

Miss DESHA. Can one founder of the National Society read a telegram from another founder?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair permits it.

Miss DESHA. "Mrs. Donald McLean, the Arlington, Washington, D. C.: Congratulations and hearty good wishes for a brilliant and dignified administration and rapid progress on Continental Memorial Hall.—*Ellen Hardin Walworth.*" [Applause.]

Dr. McGEE. Madam President, before we leave the subject of Continental Hall, I would like very much to make a motion on a matter which Continental Hall committee has heard from me about before.

(Reading). WHEREAS, The interior details of this hall are largely temporary, so we are told, and are unfinished so that improvements may now be made; therefore,

Resolved, That so far as practicable, those portions of the galleries which overhang the delegates' seats be removed and such changes be made as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

Dr. McGEE. When I was a member of the Continental Hall committee a year and a half ago, I really became tired of hearing myself talk about the overhanging galleries, and I am very much gratified to hear that the present interior arrangement is so far temporary that, as I said, we may improve it where we find it necessary. It seems to me that all members who have been seated under the galleries, and particularly the one opposite me, have felt the necessity for some slight change which would enable them to hear the proceedings better than they have been able to hear them in this congress, and, therefore, since the large number of seats in the floor are under the galleries, I think that some change, particularly as to those seats, would be desirable. I do not want to make the motion mandatory at all on the committee, but only to give them the authority, if they find it desirable and feasible, that they shall in some way change the galleries, so that all the delegates may hear. I hope I make the point clear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read your motion again, will you?

(Dr. McGee again read the resolution as above stated.)

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to discuss the motion? It is a **very** important motion. It says, "so far as practicable;" it is not an iron-bound motion. The Chair thinks herself that if everybody were quiet they would hear everything.

Dr. McGEE. No, madam, you are mistaken about that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you tried it?

Dr. McGEE. Yes. In that connection, I would say that it has long been my conviction (and I have been an officer and have served in a great many capacities in past congresses) that a great deal of confusion which we have had when we have held our meetings in theatres and the church has resulted from the fact of it being impossible to hear under the overhanging galleries and because the delegates sitting under those galleries when they did not hear would ask other delegates what was going on. I know a great many would continually be saying "Did you hear that?" So there is, necessarily, talking under these overhanging galleries.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, I have noticed it. [Laughter and applause.] Is there any further discussion on this motion?

Miss RITCHIE. I rise to a question of information. How much have we up to date for the Continental Hall?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Where is the treasurer general? I will ask her to rise and state how much we have; give us the sum total that you gave the Continental Hall committee.

TREASURER GENERAL. \$50,000, including the \$15,000 that was transferred from the current fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for this motion of Dr. McGee; have you discussed it all you wish to?

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask the treasurer general a question?

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, madam, you may ask the treasurer general a question.

Mrs. MURPHY. It seems to be misunderstood down here. I would like to know, Madam Treasurer, if by this \$50,000, we have still remaining in our treasury, after paying for work, \$50,000 in cash?

TREASURER GENERAL. We have \$50,000 in cash that has been presented by this congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. By this congress?

TREASURER GENERAL. \$50,000, which includes \$15,000 which you have transferred from the current fund to the permanent fund.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we have collected at this congress \$35,000?

TREASURER GENERAL. You have, madam, and I hope more.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we have spent all the money in this house that we had last year?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, it is all spent.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we have spent about \$100,000?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have spent \$95,000 for this structure you see here; we have spent \$28,000 for the foundation; we have spent \$50,000 for the site.

Mrs. DAVIS. We have spent \$55,000.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Good for the Daughters! [Laughter.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Then we have spent that and have this money on hand. Let us make provision right now for all the corrections necessary and not have anything to do later.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to that effect has been carried.

Dr. MCGEE. Before returning to my seat I ask leave to introduce another motion, with which I will close all the remarks I have to make in this congress:

I move that this congress request the newly elected president general to appoint a committee on business administration of the general affairs of this society, with power to act, subject to the approval of the president general.

Mrs. MURPHY. I don't know what that means. [Laughter.]

Dr. MCGEE. It is very difficult to explain, in detail, to the congress the difficulties which have been met in the office work, but perhaps I can bring it fully before you when I tell you that two years ago the congress elected seven working officers. You know, of course, that we have seven that we elected. Out of them, those seven working officers, two resigned in about six months; two more resigned at the end of the first year, and two more declined nomination for a second term, leaving only one of the officers who was willing and able to serve for a second term.

Now, Madam President, every growing society has a need, from time to time, of what they call, I think, in business, taking stock. About nine years ago, I think it must have been, while I was—I forget just what office I held at that time, but I was a national officer, and we had a committee that arranged and adjusted the details of the National Society, I mean the office work, which does not affect the chapters at all, and from time to time it is necessary to have a committee to do just that sort of thing; every growing society needs it. I think a committee of this kind now will be of very great advantage to our new board and to our new president general. Therefore, Madam President, I offer the resolution, feeling that it is really something which will be of great benefit to the society at large, although it deals entirely with business matters, of which, as I say, the details do not come before the congress. But matters of detail are matters which we need to have carefully thought out and carefully managed, of course.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you hand your motion to the official reader?

Dr. MCGEE. As soon as it is finished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then will you kindly read it so that all may hear? The Chair wishes to hear it more distinctly.

Dr. McGEE. That this congress request the newly elected president general to appoint a committee on business administration of the general affairs of the society with power to act, subject to the approval of the president general.

By general affairs of the society I mean general business, working details, not affairs affecting the chapters nor affairs affecting the Continental Hall at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request Dr. McGee to write her motion exactly as she means it, and then read it, and then they may vote on it knowingly.

Dr. McGEE. Shall I put in the excluding?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Exactly what you mean. I think that will be a pleasure to those who have to act under it.

Mrs. MURPHY. It is that term that I object to, it is too general.

Mrs. AMMON. I think the part of that resolution to be corrected is the term "general affairs." General affairs would certainly apply to the whole society, and not to the working affairs of the officers in Washington city.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request full discussion when the motion is fully written so that it may be understood and seconded. The Chair requests Miss Desha to read the matter which the Continental Hall committee requested her to read to-day.

Mrs. HOWARD. I am opposed to this motion; it is dictating to the president general—

Mrs. TERRY. I think so too.

Mrs. McLEAN. The newly elected president general is only too glad to have instructions from the congress, and I believe a business committee would be of great assistance to her. Perhaps the resolution offered is a little more sweeping in tone than in intention, it sounds a little sweeping; but I am quite sure that when it is written out and worded carefully, it will be seen that it is simply meant to be an aid to the president general in the details of office work and that it will be what all of us would like.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please withhold discussion until it is properly written out and seconded.

Dr. McGEE. Business administration of the office details.

Mrs. McLEAN. Details of office work, I should think.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Dr. McGee is not ready to read her motion will the state regent of New York—

Dr. McGEE. Yes, I am ready. "Committee on business administration of office work."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it exactly as you have it.

Dr. McGEE. That this congress request the newly elected president general—that is a request—to appoint a committee on business administration of office work, with power to act, subject to the approval of the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to that motion?

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Thompson, of Massachusetts, and other ladies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair invites discussion and recognizes Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. In doing this I want you to see what you are doing. You are putting a committee over officers of the congress, the officers that the congress has just elected. Every officer is supposed to understand her duties, her work, and she carries them out, under her assistants, dictating to her clerks, and if each officer is not competent, you should elect somebody else. [Applause.] I think it is a great reflection upon the officers you have elected that you think you have to have a committee appointed over them to tell them what to do.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am quite sure that every newly elected national officer shares the feeling of the newly elected president general that this is not intended to be a reflection at all, and that a committee on business administration would be an assistance to us. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. I endorse Dr. McGee's motion because I believe we need a strict business administration and I believe this congress ought to control the whole society, and I believe that the affairs of our officers will be much better administered if we have a committee who take impartial views of all matters, instead of the national officers having full control, who are very often partial to the clerks under them, and are apt to grant favors very often which are detrimental to the work of the National Society. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any further discussion. Are you ready—

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, this resolution, it seems to me, is but a wheel within a wheel. It is creating another committee, making it necessary to have more reports, and I concur with Mrs. Lockwood that if the chairmen of these committees are not able to attend to the business of the committees they should be relieved from their duties, and others appointed. To appoint a higher power over them would be complicating the business affairs of this society. What we need is less officers, not more. [Applause.]

Mrs. LIPPITT. If an officer direct her office to be conducted in a certain way and that way shall not meet with the approval of this committee and they change the officer, who is to settle the question? And who is to know more about it than the officers themselves?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is not well acquainted with the workings of that committee. It is yet in transit. [Laughter.] The Chair will therefore request Dr. McGee to answer your question.

Dr. MCGEE. It was never intended that this committee would have anything to do with the work of the officers themselves; it is purely the business administration of that work.

Mrs. MURPHY. What do you mean by the business administration of things?

Dr. MCGEE. I mean such things as this—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Give us an instance.

Dr. MCGEE. This committee of which I speak was in existence some eight or nine years ago. It recommended that clerks should be taken in at a salary at first of \$30 a month, unless they were experts before they came in; and after they had been in six months if they proved satisfactory in their work, their salaries should be raised to \$50 a month. That being a general rule which governed there was no chance of any partiality being shown. Now, in all matters governing the details, such as a business man would look into in his business, it would seem desirable to have some such committee as this. As I have said, the present condition of affairs has surely proved unsatisfactory, as is shown by the fact that out of the seven active officers elected two years ago only one is willing and able to serve the society any longer, and it seems to me that owing to the difficulties inherent in the situation a special committee—this is not intended for a standing committee at all, you understand, Madam President—which would take stock, as it were, of the work, and see what general rules were required, in order to have uniformity and that things may be conducted satisfactorily to the working officers, so that we may keep them on the board when we elect them and so that the clerks will have fairness to all. If we had such a committee every officer who needs assistance could ask for it and the committee would see that she received what assistance she needed and there would be no superfluous clerks, and so on. The adjustment of these things, the details of which are so difficult to bring before us, are best placed, I think, in the hands of a special committee, the members of which are familiar with business affairs and who can consult with every officer or clerk concerned and find out what general provisions are needed to bring uniformity into the work, and then the committee, of course, may come to an end. It is simply to be a special committee which we should have every few years in order to go over the details of the work and bring the work up to the highest efficiency, the most efficient standard, and make it most economical and most satisfactory to the officers concerned. It is not intended that this shall be an antagonistic movement in any way whatever; it is simply to assist the president general and the working officers of the society; that is, its only object is to help them, to help the working officers in their work so that we may keep them when we get them, and that the work of the society may be carried on in a way satisfactory to all concerned.

Mrs. HOWARD. May I ask Dr. McGee one question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HOWARD. Does Dr. McGee consider that a new committee un

derstand any more about the duties of the officers than the officers elected?

Miss HARVEY arose and was recognized.

Mrs. HOWARD. I would like an answer to the question.

Miss HARVEY. I believe that any needed committee can be appointed at any meeting of any society; I believe this society is not a department-store.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Do you think that a committee would lighten the work of this great society? We are glad you are beginning to see something of what the Washington women have to do—when we tire out our officers so in one year that they do not wish to go on again. The officers find after they are elected and assume their duties that their work requires so much time and takes them away from their homes so much that, as Dr. McGee has said, they are often unwilling to serve. We do not have any disturbances and I am very glad to have the Daughters generally come in the offices and see how well the work is done. The work of this society is enormous, and it is well attended to. As I have said, too many of them feel, after one year, that they cannot desert their homes entirely. Do not think that we are so anxious to be in office that we are willing to do this work for the love of it; it is because we love our society that we do it. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. May I propose a suggestion? Has it not been the experience of all societies where services are gratuitously rendered that the officers are not inclined to remain in office long, their services not often of long duration?

Miss RITCHIE, of Maryland. Am I in order? I want to ask a question in regard as to a matter which was tabled this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are quite out of order.

Miss MILLER, of the District of Columbia. As one of the newly elected officers for the coming year, I should like very much to know if any officer upon the board has ever asked for this committee to be appointed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request Dr. McGee to answer you by and by. She is getting up a little list of questions now. Are there any further questions.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move to lay this motion on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to say that debate is closed, but as Dr. McGee has been asked a number of questions she will have to accord her the privilege of answering those questions.

Dr. MCGEE. After a motion to lay on the table I think the mover of the original motion has a right to close debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe that debate is closed when you are asked to lay a motion on the table, but if you have any answers to make to the questions that have been propounded, the Chair allows you to answer them.

Dr. MCGEE. There is no reason why the working officers themselves

should not be made into this committee, if the president so desires. Does that answer Mrs. Howard's question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What was the question? What did you ask, Madam State Regent of Virginia?

Dr. McGEE. She asked, I think, whether—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She wished to know—

Dr. McGEE. If the new committee would know more than the newly elected officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that what you asked?

Mrs. HOWARD. Yes, and if the new officers, composing this committee—

Dr. McGEE. It is because I have been so many times elected an officer of a board, five times I think, in all, that I realize the difficulties that those officers encounter and for that reason, while it is entirely optional with the president whether she—(Cries "Out of order.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have had question number one answered. That was, if the new committee would know more than the officers.

Dr. McGEE. I do not know what the second question was.

A DELEGATE. Whether any of the national officers asked to have this committee appointed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the third question. It has been brought to my attention by Mrs. McLean, that we always have some old officers on the board; they do not all go off at once.

Dr. McGEE. One of the principal officers we have elected at this congress has stated her approval of this motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not in public.

Dr. McGEE. Just now, a few moments ago, yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will not allow you to argue about this. You can argue about something else pretty soon.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to, and so the motion was laid on the table.

Miss RITCHIE. I want to bring up the matter of the interment of the body of John Paul Jones. Has that been determined?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, the matter was laid on the table. The Chair recognizes the state regent from New York to make a report. The Chair must say that she has not received any message from Admiral Dewey in regard to the burial of the remains of John Paul Jones. The Chair wishes to say that she would be most happy to receive any message from our great naval hero, the successor of John Paul Jones, if she had received it. [Applause.]

Mrs. TERRY. I will read my report as state regent of New York.

(See June AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 720.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the state regent of New York. A motion to accept it is in order.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move to accept it.

Seconded by Mrs. Campbell.

The motion was numerously seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. I wish to announce that the \$5 read as being contributed from Sunbury should have read as an individual contribution of Mrs. Steele, of Sunbury.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, and ladies, I want a vote of thanks for somebody, and I will tell you who it is. It is for Mr. Frederick Denison Owen, who has decorated this hall in the manner you see it. He made the drawings, oversaw the whole thing, and gave his services day after day to our society, as he has done many times before. For all the beautiful arrangements of this hall we are indebted to him, and so I ask a rising vote of thanks to him.

The question was taken and the motion of Mrs. Lockwood was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I also want to make the statement that I have letters from Colorado and California that they have not received their little trees. Those trees are now ready and we hope that they will take them this year, because pretty soon they are going to get so big that we cannot send them. One is to go to Colorado and one to California. We have thirteen that we are going to plant on the south side of our hall, and there are five more, and if you will leave your names, you may be supplied with them. If any of the trees which you have received have died, or if any state has been left out, we can probably supply you from this number.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I wish to claim a tree.

Mrs. TERRY. I would like to have one.

Mrs. HODGE. I would also like one.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. If you will come up after we adjourn we will take your names.

Mrs. PARK. I have the honor to report that twenty-two pages have been present ten times and are entitled to the spoons for their faithful services. I will say that they have labored under difficulties, but have performed their duties with cheerful alacrity and I wish to commend politeness and efficient performance of their duties.

I would also, Madam President, like to thank, in the presence of the congress Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks, who is the vice-chairman of this committee, for her faithful attendance in the duties of her office. She attended to the selection of these pages and did a great deal of correspondence connected with the matter and a great deal of work, and in her absence I would like very much for the congress to know how faithfully and efficiently she has performed her duty. Mrs. Weed was appointed in her place and has also done very valuable work on the committee.

Miss KEIM. Names of pages entitled to the spoon: Martha A. Aldrich, twelve times; Agnes Gerald, thirteen times; Marion Custis,

thirteen times; Kate N. Doggett, ten times; Blanche B. Weinsheimer, ten times; Ellen M. Maclay, ten times; Blanche I. Seidell, eleven times; Irma M. Peixotto, ten times; Helen Duffield, twelve times; Mary G. Hogsett, thirteen times; Elizabeth B. Clarke, twelve times; Anna May Ehlen, ten times; Mary A. Nourse, twelve times; Emily E. Nagle, eleven times; Velma Frances Prouty, ten times; Helen G. Clark, twelve times; Flora R. Mason, thirteen times; Anne J. Bray, thirteen times; Clara R. Stewart, ten times; Elsie Danenhower, ten times; Ellinor Chamberlin, twelve times.

Miss Piexetto, 1205 K. street, Washington, D. C.; Miss Elsie Danenhower, 1009 King street, Alexandria, Va.; Miss Clew, 1228 N. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Chamberlin, Palouin Springs, Va.; Miss Maclay, The Brunswick, Washington, D. C.; Miss Gerald, The Olympia, Washington, D. C.

Miss BAIRD-HUEY. I would like to second this motion of thanks.

The motion was also seconded by numerous other ladies.

The question was taken, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

READER. Another proposed amendment to the constitution. Moved, to amend article VIII, section 4, of the constitution by striking out all after the words "unless the applicant," and substituting for them the following: "*can present a card of transfer from the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, showing that she was in good standing, with all dues paid to that society to the age of eighteen, and that the transfer is given within a year thereafter.*" Signed, (stenographer's note: Do not know which name comes first, or who is the offerer of this amendment) Martha W. Fulton, Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, Eleanor G. Conover, Mrs. E. P. R. Phelps, Mrs. James M. Fowler, Mrs. Mary Merwin Tibbals, Mrs. William M. Liggett, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, Mrs. Emily Hendree Park and Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard.

READER. A proposed motion from Mrs. Hodge, of Ohio:

"Whereas, there has been a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution lately organized in the City of Mexico, therefore be it resolved, that the Fourteenth Continental Congress do send greeting to this new chapter, with the hope that the chapter may send a representative to the next Continental Congress."

This was signed by Mrs. Hodge and seconded by Mrs. Eleanor Murray Nye.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

READER. Another motion of thanks (reading):

"I move that the Minute Men be thanked for their patient services during the present congress."

This was signed by Miss Ritchie; Mrs. Fisher seconded the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that the president general be authorized to ap-

point a magazine committee to consult with her and act in concert with her as to methods for enlarging the usefulness and revenues of the magazine.

Mrs. CLARKE, of Alabama. I second the motion.

Mrs. TERRY. I thought there was a standing committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a standing committee on magazine.

Mrs. DRAPER. But does not that committee report to the board? I think this gives them a little larger power.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. This provides that the committee will report to the congress and therefore have a larger power, and possibly we might in some way increase the revenues of the magazine. They are simply to consult with the president general and act in concert with her.

(Cries of "Question, question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for.

(The vote was taken but the result was not announced by the Chair.)

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of information. Is not the president general *ex-officio* chairman of this committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, she is a member, but I believe not chairman.

Mrs. BALLINGER. She is not chairman?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe not.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I read it once more?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, but it has been carried by a very unsatisfactory vote. If you will read it—

Mrs. DRAPER. That the President General be authorized to appoint a magazine committee to consult with her and act in concert with her as to methods of enlarging the usefulness and revenues of the magazine.

Mrs. WEED. A question of information. May I ask why this committee is not entirely superfluous? This is exactly the duty of the present magazine committee.

Mrs. DRAPER. The same question was asked before, and because I was on the board when there was a magazine committee, I made this motion to-night. The magazine committee several times has brought in a very carefully thought-out plan for increasing the revenue of the magazine or enlarging its usefulness; the committee has brought that to the board, many of whom do not take the magazine and are not especially interested in it, and each time their recommendations have been defeated. Therefore, Madam President, it seems to me a very good idea to have a committee composed of people presumably interested in the magazine and who presumably wish to increase its influence and revenue. As we know, at present the magazine is conducted at a loss financially to the society. If anything could be done so that it would be self-supporting or made more nearly self-supporting than it is now, it would surely be a good idea and we would have that much more money for Continental Hall. This committee would act simply

in concert with the president general, would make no great changes, but would be able to carry on its work and report to the congress direct.

Mrs. WEED. May I ask what objection there is to having the committee report to the board? The board has charge of the work of taking care of the interests of the society in the interim between congresses. If this committee were created, providing that it report direct to the congress, it would have no one to report to during the whole year. It seems to me it would be more desirable to have it report to its superior officers. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. I thought I had expressed myself clearly. I said that because the committee had to report to the board and was unable to do anything without a vote of the majority of the board, many of whom are not in sympathy with the magazine, the powers of the committee were hampered. Therefore this committee, it seems to me, if it reported direct to the congress, might be able to do something. At present we have an editor and a business manager and a magazine committee, and the board; and yet, for years and years, the society has gone on increasing and at the same time the magazine has been conducted at just as much of a financial loss as in the beginning, when we had only four or five thousand members. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to call the attention of the house to the fact that this vote has been taken once and that really precludes any further debate, unless the house decides that delegates may have that privilege. Do you wish to discuss this subject, Madam State Regent?

Mrs. FOWLER. No, I do not wish to discuss it; I simply wanted to say that I think another committee is unnecessary. What is really necessary is for the 45,000 members, each, to take the magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

(The "ayes" were taken, but the "noes" were not taken, and the Chair did not announce the result of the vote.)

Mrs. McLEAN. If the magazine committee is in existence, of course its personnel may be changed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then I take the liberty of saying that I think that committee ought to be given some power of action to enlarge the revenues and scope of the magazine, and of presenting such action on the contemplated scope of the magazine to the next congress and also reporting as many times as the board desires in the intervening time, between congresses; but if the board takes any action then, that it may report to the next congress and make the utmost use of our resources.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I was chairman of the Magazine committee for three years, and during that time what has just been indicated by our president general-elect was faithfully carried out. The magazine committee worked very hard, made the greatest efforts in going to business houses in the middle of a very hot summer to try to

secure advertisements; we sent out different people; we tried through the state regents, and others, to secure subscriptions; we tried to bring to the magazine all that the members of the board could suggest. The board worked faithfully, and the report was made before the congress. It was exactly as had been indicated, and yet it lacked exactly what has been suggested now; it lacked in interest or co-operation on the part of the society at large.

Miss HARVEY. I think one way to increase the interest in the magazine is to take it up right now. There are a great many members in the house who have never heard of the magazine. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"] There is a very interesting historical magazine published by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at \$1 a year. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. AVERY (editor of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE). Madam President General, Madam President General-elect and Daughters of the American Revolution, I want to say just one word on this subject, and in just one line: that if the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE would each year bring in its bill to the National Congress and to the Daughters of the American Revolution, I think that we would see that the deficiency is not so great as has been stated. The magazine was started, in the first place, at the suggestion of the postoffice authorities because they stated that that was the only way in which the society could send out the minutes and the proceedings to the Daughters with any degree of economy. The congressional proceedings cost one half of the printing bill. Suppose we bring in a bill to the congress for the amount that it costs to print the congressional proceedings. The minutes cost one-third of all the rest. Suppose the bill was brought in for that. I do not believe in doing it, but I put it in that way because I like to put it in an emphatic way so you can see what I mean. I am not speaking now about the salary of the editor of the magazine, but the printing bill, because we can speak of that so clearly. The printing bill was about \$4,200. \$2,100 went to the congressional proceedings. One-third of what was left, or \$700, went to the minutes and other things that were printed, such as programs, and so on, and instructions to delegates as to how to get to this congress, and so on, gave us quite a little more. So while we have a deficiency and while it is all laid on the poor magazine, remember we are saving you money all the time.

A VOICE. How?

Mrs. AVERY. Because you would have to print the congressional proceedings just the same, the congress would never do without them, and you would have to pay for them.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. And the matter would be third class matter.

Mrs. AVERY. And you would have to pay an immense amount for postage. The magazine is sent out as second class matter and the postage is at pound rates, and is very little. You put it into an en-

velope and send it out that way, and you will have to pay an immense postage. Our business manager could tell just how much the postage would be to get out our congressional proceedings. The postoffice authorities said that our expense would be so great if we tried to circulate the congressional proceedings and the minutes that the best way to do it for us would be through a magazine.

Mrs. MURPHY. Would the postage and those expenses you speak of ever overbalance the deficit we have each year?

Mrs. AVERY. They would.

Mrs. MURPHY. Are you sure?

Mrs. AVERY. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not feel sure of it unless you have the figures.

Mrs. AVERY. Now, in addition to that we have also the reports of all the different chapters. You certainly do not want to part with those. I got up here to speak, not against the appointment of such a committee. We have had a committee and I am happy to say that the editor has worked most cordially with the committee and with the president general, and will gladly work with the committee again if such a committee be appointed. I say I am not speaking against the committee. I am simply standing up a little bit to defend the organ against its being such a great expense, because it saves money to the organization by giving it a cheap method of communicating with the different chapters throughout the United States. Any one who can understand all the intricacies of our postal laws can understand what I mean.

One word more. Two years ago we thought we would save money by not printing anything in the magazine except the proceedings, and so we tried that. Miss Lockwood was called down to the postoffice department to know what she meant by getting out a supplement to the magazine simply containing the proceedings of the congress. They said, "We will not do anything this time, but do not try it again, don't try to send out the proceedings unless you have your magazine with it." I thank you for your attention. [Applause.]

Mrs. MAIN. Judging from the smiles and the laughter that went through this hall when Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the fact that there were Daughters who did not know that we had any official organ, I would like to say that last February or March, I think it was in February, I received a letter from a chapter regent in one of the states—I will not say which one—asking me to give her a detailed account of what the chapters were doing, that she was anxious to do something, and did not know what the other chapters were doing. As I have a great many letters to write and my time is fully occupied, I replied to the lady telling her that she had asked me to do something which would be a pretty big contract to undertake, and I wrote her that if she would subscribe to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, she would be able to find out a great deal about what the chapters were

doing and probably get some ideas which she could use in her chapter work. Her reply was grateful thanks to me for the suggestion, that she had never heard of such a thing as an *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, and telling me that she had sent her subscription to the business manager. So you see there are chapter regents who do not know that we have an official organ.

Miss LOCKWOOD. As business manager of our magazine, [applause] I simply want to speak about that one point of the chapter regents not knowing that there is a magazine. I cannot quite understand how that can be so when every year a circular letter is sent out to each chapter regent in the country asking her co-operation in the matter of introducing the magazine into her chapter. She is requested to appoint an agent and such agent is allowed a commission of twenty per cent on each subscription sent in. In this case, I think it was Alabama, this year donated \$6 from the agent to the Continental Hall fund, her commission which she had received on subscriptions solicited by her. Every member who is admitted to the society with her notification of election receives a subscription blank, a circular, asking her for her subscription. She may have forgotten that, but she must at some time have known that there was an *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*.

Mrs. WULBERN. As a subscriber of the magazine since I joined the society, I would like to ask how many members are subscribers?

(A number of ladies stood up in response to the request.)

Miss FORSYTH. I move a rising vote of thanks to our retiring president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are very kind, but there is a motion before us.

Mrs. DRAPER. We all want to join in this rising vote of thanks, I am sure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The parliamentarian begs me not to allow it to be done; will you respect her scruples?

Mrs. DRAPER. Let us suspend the parliamentarian.

Miss FORSYTH. Can we not pass the vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be done later if you wish to do it. The Chair will always be glad to hear anything so kind and pleasant.

Mrs. HENRY. Is there a motion before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, in regard to the magazine committee.

Mrs. WEED. As the incoming president general has stated to us, as I understood it, that she was unaware of the existence of the former magazine committee, and it seems to me entirely unnecessary, I move that the motion of Mrs. Draper be laid upon the table.

Mrs. McLEAN. The incoming president general evidently did not express herself clearly, as Mrs. Weed misunderstood her. As a parliamentary courtesy, of course, I say the incoming president general has been aware of the existence of a magazine committee, as, no well-informed Daughter of the American Revolution who has taken the

magazine as I have from its first publication, would be ignorant of the fact that that committee existed, but in rising to make a point I have always found it a good way to ask for the question, have it answered and then speak to it. I am not exactly in the position to speak as my alternate is on the floor, but as a magazine committee this proposed committee might be merged into the committee which exists now. As far as I am able to understand the intention, it is merely to assist the growth and development of the magazine, not only not to an attack upon it, but admiration for it, devotion to our organ, in which I believe most heartily, and the development of it to its utmost usefulness, and the magazine committee, as it now exists, may simply be vested with the powers mentioned in this resolution, in order that we may help the work of this magazine. That is what I understand to be the object of the proposed resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. There is a need for two committees.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, Mrs. Draper stated in her opening statement that the magazine committee had reported to the board and their suggestion had not been regarded. Now, if we obey the constitution and do what we always did in the first two or three years of our existence, have the recording secretary report to the Continental Congress the action of the National Board, everything they approve and do not approve, outside the ordinary routine work, would come before this congress for approval or disapproval. I have never understood how a congress could come and go with the clause in the constitution which says "Do all things necessary for the prosperity and the success of the society, subject however to the approval of the Continental Congress." You come and you go, and there is no word whether you approve or disapprove of what the board has done. A great many of you do not know what they did. So I would like to be instructed as the incoming recording secretary general to keep a strict account of the actions of the board outside the regular work and report at the next congress for your approval or disapproval.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is not in order, although it sounds very well. Was that motion to lay on the table seconded? Mrs. Weed. Was your motion seconded?

(Several ladies, "No, no.")

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, it seems as if all this discussion made my motion the more necessary. Here we all are, each one with a different idea as to how we could increase the usefulness and revenues of this magazine, and now if a committee is appointed and it has to wait for a whole year before it can go to work, before it has any power to go to work, I am sure it throws a great deal of cold water on the enthusiastic endeavors; but if a committee can be appointed to consult with the president general and act in concert with her, of course having consulted with the editor and business manager, and then act in some

small ways to increase the usefulness and revenues of the magazine, very possibly several hundred dollars or several hundred subscriptions might be added before the coming of the next Continental Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to inquire one thing of the maker of this motion. Do you desire, Madam, to merge the present standing magazine committee into the committee which you propose?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes, Madam.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Very well.

Mrs. MURPHY. Then there will not be two committees?

Mrs. DRAPER. No.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I move the acceptance of this resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has already been moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "Question, question.")

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. AMMON. I move a vote of thanks to the chairman of the house committee, who has done all in her power to make us comfortable and has attended to our many demands.

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would amend that by adding "and the members of her committee."

Mrs. AMMON. I accept that amendment.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to by a rising vote.

Mrs. HOWARD, of Virginia. I want to thank the congress for their vote and state that my services have been given with great pleasure, and it has been a pleasure to me to serve with the members of my committee who have performed their duties so well and cheerfully.

Mrs. HENRY. I move the pages shall be given their souvenir spoons.

Seconded by Miss Miller.

Miss FORSYTH. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Miss FORSYTH. I move a rising vote of thanks to our retiring president general, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, for her manifold acts of kindness and consideration of each and every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for her devoted services to this society in the past four years, and especially for the unanimity of sentiment she has fostered during the present congress.

Mrs. Weed. The president general has asked me to put the motion but I do not think it is necessary. There seems to be great unanimity of sentiment on the subject.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. McLEAN. As the incoming president general, she desires to express to the entire congress her appreciation of your kindness and courtesy evinced to her by the incidents of the last forty-eight hours, and to say that the incoming president general is most thoroughly in accord

[applause] with the retiring president general in all the great policies inaugurated in the association. She asks her assistance, she asks her support, she asks the support of every member here to assist the new incoming president general to carry on the affairs of the society as well, with as great success, and awakening the same love and affection which has been, and is now, the guerdon of the present president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to again return her thankfulness to this congress and to the new president general for their many tokens of kindness and appreciation. She feels in the state of those which is expressed by the old saying that it is more blessed to—she is going to say that it is more blessed to receive than to give. [Laughter.] Thank you for all your kindness and your goodness. I shall do everything to help you all I can and I shall do all I can, as I have in the past, to help our illustrious and splendid society. [Applause.]

READER. Another vote of thanks offered by Mrs. Howard of Virginia.

"I move an expression of appreciation be sent by the recording secretary general to Mr. Sacry and Mr. Kellogg for the cheerful and efficient manner in which they have cared for the safety and comfort of this congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Lippitt.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to by a rising vote.

READER. A motion by Mrs. Prince.

"*Resolved*, That the communication which was read this afternoon from the general Society of the Sons of the Revolution be received and spread at large upon the minutes, and that the secretary general be requested to express to the governor general of the Sons of the Revolution our sense of the appreciation thus extended, with our best wishes for the success of this organization in all of its patriotic work.

"MRS. MARY C. PRINCE,

"State Regent of the State of New Mexico"

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

READER. Another announcement. The president general-elect requests that the statement be again made from the stage that the first Board meeting of the new administration will be held at 10 a. m. on Monday morning.

I am also requested to state that this piece of music dedicated to our president general and called "Cornelia Waltz," and composed by Miss Stringfield, of North Carolina, is for sale by Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, price, 50 cents, one-half to go to Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Joy. I submit this for Mrs. Draper, who has been called to the telephone.

"I move to amend article IV, section 1, in regard to the election of ten vice-presidents general."

READER. She moves to amend article I, section 4. in regard to the election of ten vice-presidents general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a notice of a proposed amendment.

MISS BENNING, of Georgia. Miss Benning has not heard any one thank the faithful reader. Her duties have been very arduous and her voice very much tried, and she would like to move a vote of thanks to the reader.

The motion was numerously seconded and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

READER. I thank you ladies, through the megaphone. [Laughter.]

MISS BENNING. We wish also to thank the parliamentarian, and I make that motion.

Seconded by Mrs. Campbell.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

MISS BENNING. I am sure this congress wishes to thank our faithful and able recording secretary general for her splendid administration in the office of secretary.

The motion was numerously seconded and unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Richards asks a question of privilege.

MISS RICHARDS. (The reader.) I wish to speak through this megaphone. The Wisconsin delegation on the day of the long roll call presented me with this megaphone, which they say I may keep as a souvenir of the Fourteenth Continental Congress. I wish to thank the Wisconsin delegation.

Mrs. WEED. I wish to offer a vote of thanks to Mrs. Middleton Smith and Miss Wilmuth Gary, who have unselfishly given their time throughout this congress selling souvenirs in the corridor for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund; and also a vote of thanks to the National Cash Register Company, who loaned me a valuable cash register, thus saving the expense of an extra accountant.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. HODGE. I would like to move a vote of thanks to the tellers who were up all night.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. And now we want a vote of thanks to the policemen who have kept us in place [laughter], and to the firemen who have served here. I make that motion.

The motion was numerously seconded and unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to offer her personal thanks to that splendid patriotic society which has so kindly favored us with its presence, the Society named for the Colonial Minute Men of Lexington and Concord. [Applause.] The Chair will offer this as a motion.

The motion was numerously seconded and unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The corresponding secretary general is recognized.

Mrs. MANN. I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Main, chairman of the committee on music and decorations.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Delafield and unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President General, I want to say a word on a matter which has been quite fully discussed already by this congress—the question of the remains of John Paul Jones. No matter how long it was discussed this afternoon, no matter what incidents it gave rise to, we should not descend to levity on that subject. I make no recommendations here as to where he should be buried, that is not the point I have in mind now; but if our ambassador to France found it worth while to expend a great deal of time and a great deal of energy in trying to discover the remains of the great founder of the American navy, that the remains might be brought back to his own land, it seems to me that we should, in respectful mood at least, thank Ambassador Horace Porter for his efforts and aid him in any way we can for the respectful reception of the body of John Paul Jones. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to extend thanks to General Horace Porter, our ambassador, in Paris, would be in order.

Mrs. MURPHY. I move we extend thanks to General Horace Porter.

Miss FORSYTH. And I second the motion and call for a rising vote.

The question was taken and unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. HENRY. I move we adjourn.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We ought not to adjourn without thanking these officers who have been kept here day and night, these two recording secretaries.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They have been thanked.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Mrs. Cahoon and Miss Gerald should be included.

Thereupon, at 11.15, on motion of Mrs. Henry, the Fourteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, adjourned *sine die*, the inspiring strains of "Auld Lang Syne," chanted by the congress, thrilling all hearts with sisterly love and loyalty.

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SEPTEMBER 1905,

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TILDEN FOUNDATION

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CONTENTS—SEPTEMBER 1905.

Arbigland,	Frontispiece
The Lewis Family in the Revolution,	Emma S. White. 597
Elizabeth Ross Chapter,	Mrs. Mary S. Carpenter. 604
Our Country,	Sarah M. Davis. 605
The Confederate Veteran,	Gen. E. P. Alexander. 608
Open Letter from the President General,	618
The President General in Maine,	615
Letter from Rear-Admiral Sigsbee,	617

Real Daughters,	618
List of Committees, National Society,	628
The School City,	627
Report of the Building Committee,	628

The Work of the Chapters:

Oakland Chapter, Oakland, California,	636
Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut,	636
Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, Connecticut,	638
Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Killingly, Connecticut,	641
Florida Daughters,	642
Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia,	645
General James Cox Chapter, Kokomo, Indiana,	646
Mexico City Chapter, Mexico City, Mexico,	646
St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis, Missouri,	647
Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska,	650
Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York,	651
General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville, New York,	655
Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York,	659
Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh, New York,	660
Tidioute Chapter, Tidioute, Pennsylvania,	662
Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg, Virginia,	663
Patrick Henry Chapter, Martinsville, Virginia,	664

Parliamentary Law Talks,	Mary Belle King Sherman. 665
------------------------------------	------------------------------

Genealogical Notes and Queries,	667
---	-----

Children of the American Revolution,	673
--	-----

In Memoriam,	679
------------------------	-----

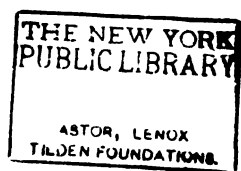
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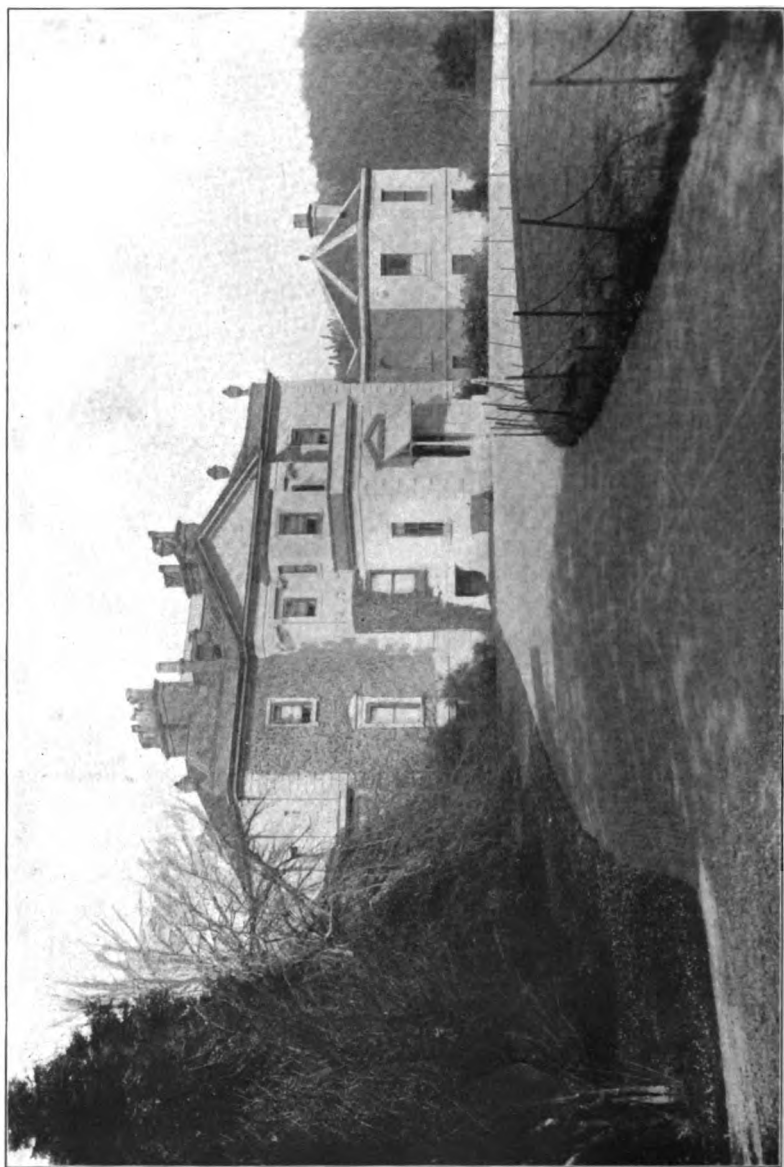
List of National Officers,	680
How to Become a Member,	683

No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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Arbigland, Where Paul Jones's Father Worked as Gardener.

American Monthly Magazine

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THE LEWIS FAMILY IN THE REVOLUTION.

Meriwether Lewis, the commander and hero of an expedition which for importance in our country's history has never been excelled, comes of a long line of soldiers, statesmen and patriots.

Emma S. White, Historian Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Now that we are beginning to realize the importance of the expedition which had for its object the opening up, for development, of all of our western territory, a growing interest is being manifested in Meriwether Lewis, the hero of this expedition, and the question is often asked who this young man was and from whence he came.

Jefferson was well aware of the sterling qualities of many of the Lewis family and he felt very certain when he chose young Meriwether Lewis for his secretary that his choice was a wise one. And when two years later he commissioned him to blaze a trail through our new possessions, he had weighed the subject well beforehand and felt sure his wishes would be carried out, as they were, to his perfect satisfaction.

In turning back to the early history of Virginia we find that the Lewis family was an unusually noted one, figuring in all the important events leading up to the settlement of the Old Dominion and the future establishment of the Republic, the first of the name to come to America being General Robert and his kinsman, John Lewis. They were the sons of Andrew Lewis, Esq., and Mary Calhoun. John was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1678, and died in Virginia, February 1, 1762. He married Margaret Lynn, a daughter of the laird of Loch Lynn, a descendant of several chieftians of a powerful clan in the Scottish Highlands.

The emigration of John Lewis from Ireland was the result of a quarrel with his landlord, Sir Mungo Campbell, a profligate nobleman, who, assisted by some of his followers, undertook to eject Lewis from his rightful holdings. The landlord commenced the attack by firing into the home of Lewis, the first shot killing his brother William, who was ill at the time, also wounding Lewis's wife. This so enraged the husband and brother that he rushed out among his assailants, and with the help of a few friends who had come to his assistance, succeeded in driving his persecutors away, the landlord and one of his stewards, however, being killed in the affray. Lewis had many friends and sympathizers in this affair, but knowing how hard it would be for him to escape censure, and possibly death, they advised him to quit the country. This he did as soon as arrangements could be made for his family to follow him. He also drew up a detailed account of the trouble with his landlord and forwarded it to the authorities. History states that he was eventually pardoned. After various wanderings we find John Lewis a man of affairs in Virginia, whither he came about 1730.

He was a member of the Greenbrier Land Company and acted as their agent for a great many years, and from them received a grant of 100,000 acres of valuable Virginia land.

The white, or wild clover, had long been indigenous to the soil of Virginia, but the red species was introduced by John Lewis. It was told among Indian prophets that the blood of the red men slain by the Lewises had given the peculiar red tinge to this new plant they had seen growing. Such was the awe of the Indians for these sturdy pioneers that this story was very generally believed by them.

The founder and patriot, John Lewis, died in the second year of the reign of George III, having lived through the reigns of five of England's sovereigns.

All of his four sons fought in the war of the Revolution, four of them holding offices of high rank. Samuel, the eldest, was a captain in the war between the English and French colonists; his brothers, Andrew, William and Charles were mem-

bers of his company; all four were at Braddock's defeat, and three of them were wounded there. Samuel left no children.

Thomas, the next son, was one of the first magistrates of Augusta county and was the first commissioned surveyor. On account of a defect in his vision was incapacitated for military duty, but held many offices of public trust. Was chosen, with his relative, Capt. Samuel McDowell, to represent Augusta county at the convention held at Richmond in March, 1775, this being the first meeting held in Virginia to discuss the political situation, his brother William being one of the committee chosen to make these appointments. We find Thomas's name among the first enrolled in the Sons of Liberty, and he represented his county in the House of Burgesses for several consecutive years. He married Jane Strother, a granddaughter of Jeremiah Strother, one of the prominent citizens of the Valley. One of Jane's sisters became the wife of John Madison and another married the eminent lawyer, Gabriel Jones.

John Lewis, eldest son of Thomas, was an officer in the Revolution and was seriously wounded at Point Pleasant.

Gen. Samuel H. Lewis was a grandson of Capt. John Lewis, and Hon. Thomas Lewis's youngest son, Thomas, bore an ensign's commission at fourteen years of age. Of the sons of Gen. Samuel H. Lewis, the eldest, Chas. H., was United States minister to Portugal in 1873; John Francis was United States senator from Virginia in 1874, and Hon. Lemsford Lomax Lewis was judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. General Samuel married for his first wife his cousin Anna, a granddaughter of Col. Charles Lewis, and for his second wife he married a daughter of Judge Lemsford Lomax.

Thomas's daughter, Agatha, married John Frogge, who was killed by Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant. After Captain Frogge's death Agatha became the wife of Capt., afterwards Col. John Stuart, a son of John Stuart, another hero of the Point.

Elizabeth, another daughter of Thomas, married Thomas Meriwether Gilmer and they were the parents of Governor Gilmer, of Georgia.

Andrew Lewis, the third son of John, the emigrant and founder, was born in Ireland. He married Miss Givens. For many years he acted as agent for the Greenbrier Land Company; was a conspicuous figure all through the Revolution. He had command of the southern division of the army which repulsed the Indians at Point Pleasant in 1774. He and General Washington were warm friends and it is said that when the latter received his appointment as commander of the Continental army, he remarked that his choice would have been Andrew Lewis, and it was by Washington's special request that Lewis received his commission as brigadier general. He had charge of the forces that drove Dunmore from Gwynn's Island in 1776. We also find Andrew Lewis doing military duty in 1765, when he was sent with 340 men to attack a party of Indians who were committing depredations at Sandy Creek. Among his officers at this time were such men as David Stuart, John Smith and Alexander Breckenridge. The orderly book of General Lewis from March 18 to August 28, 1776, has been preserved and published. He was also a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses for several years and took part in the convention of 1775. Was taken prisoner by the French in 1758 and taken to Montreal. Was a member of the committee appointed to treat with the Iroquois at Fort Stanwix. He resigned his commission in 1781 and started for home, but did not live to reach there. He died at Colonel Buford's in Bedford county. He left six children. Three of his sons, John, Samuel and Andrew, served as officers in the Revolution.

Colonel Charles, another son of John, was also a brave soldier, and left behind him a record for courage and bravery seldom excelled. We find him in the very front ranks at the battle of the Point, and here his young life went out, amid the fire and smoke of battle. Maj. A. H. H. Stuart in speaking of him said that his tragic death cast a gloom over the whole army. His wife was Sarah Murray, a half sister of Colonel Cameron, of Bath county, Virginia. They had five children.

William, the fourth son of John the emigrant, adds another to the long list of Lewis men prominent in the public affairs of the Valley. He was born in Ireland about 1724 and came with

his father's family to America. Attended a school kept by Rev. James Waddells, D. D., and afterward took a medical course at Philadelphia, where he met Ann Montgomery, who afterward became his wife. When the call came for men to march against Braddock he volunteered his services and was severely wounded in that engagement. After returning home he continued the practice of his profession for many years, meeting with marked success. He urged the erection of school and church buildings, and was noted for his high regard of everything tending to the uplifting of his fellow men. Was commonly called "The Civilizer of the Border." He received his commission as colonel at the time his brother Andrew was commissioned brigadier general, and his cousin John was commissioned major. When word came that Tarleton was approaching the Valley, Colonel William was confined to his bed by illness and his older sons were with the northern detachment of the army. His wife, imbued with the spirit of the times, called her younger sons, aged 13, 15 and 17, to her side, and after a few words of counsel and encouragement, sent them forth to help defend their country, with the injunction to do their duty or return no more. When word reached Washington of the Spartanlike words of the Virginia mother he enthusiastically exclaimed, "Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of Augusta and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country and set her free."

Colonel William not only served his country faithfully during the French and Indian war and all through the Revolutionary struggle, but sent five sons to his country's aid in those troublous times, and several of Colonel William's relatives were at the battle of King's Mountain. Lyman C. Draper, in his history of that engagement, says there were no less than twenty-two of the Lewis connection in that battle. Certain it is that no other name appears oftener in the muster rolls of the war for independence.

John, the eldest, served in the capacity of captain at the battle of Point Pleasant; was afterward commissioned major. He spent the winter of 1777 at Valley Forge with Washington. They were warm friends and had attended school together.

The second son, Thomas, was appointed as major of the United States army by General Washington. Was greatly distinguished for gallantry and bravery. He was an officer in Wayne's army.

William T., the third son, served as a colonel in the Revolution; was a member of congress from Campbell county district, 1815-17; and Dr. Charles W., Colonel William's youngest son, served as United States quartermaster.

And now we come to the history of the uncle of John Lewis, who accompanied him when four of the family left Wales. We have followed John into Ireland and when he left there for America he was accompanied by his uncle, General Robert Lewis and two sons, John and William. John was educated in England, where he married Isabell Warner. They were the parents of Maj. John Lewis, a member of the Virginia Council, and John was the father of three sons, all of whom were colonels in the Revolution, Robert, Charles and Fielding. Robert married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Meriwether. Charles married Lucy, daughter of John Taliaferro, and the youngest, Fielding, married first, Catherine Washington, cousin of General George, and secondly, Betty, a sister of General Washington.

Colonel Robert and Jane Meriwether Lewis were the parents of Robert Lewis, who settled on the Dan river in Granville county, North Carolina, from which county he went as a delegate to Halifax, North Carolina, in 1776. It was at this convention that the constitution of North Carolina was framed.

The fifth son of Robert Lewis of North Carolina and his wife, a Miss Fauntelroy, was named William. He was a captain in the State Line during the Revolution. Their home was at Locust Hill, Albemarle county, Virginia. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Meriwether. Their second son, Nicholas, commanded a regiment of militia in the successful expedition of 1776 against the Cherokee Indians; also guardian of his nephew Meriwether, who was the eldest son of Captain William and Lucy Meriwether Lewis. He was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, August 18, 1774, being fifth in descent from General Robert, the Welshman, and was the first

man to explore the territory from St. Louis to the Pacific, being selected by Jefferson to lead the famous expedition through that vast stretch of then unknown country.

In a sketch of Meriwether Lewis written by Thomas Jefferson in 1813, he says that he belonged to one of the distinguished families of Virginia and left a comfortable home to aid in the liberation of his country. His good sense, integrity, bravery, enterprise and remarkable bodily powers marked him as an officer of great promise. Was put into a Latin school at the age of thirteen, where he continued five years; at the age of twenty volunteered his services in a body of militia called out by Washington on the occasion of some discontent arising over the excise taxes, and from this position he was transferred to regular service as lieutenant in the line; promoted to a captaincy at the age of twenty-three; also acted as paymaster to his regiment. When he learned of the plan started by Jefferson to send an exploring party into the then unknown country west of the Mississippi river, young Lewis, then acting as Jefferson's secretary, solicited the position of commander of this expedition, a position he was well fitted for in many ways, possessed of courage and perseverance to a remarkable degree, and intimate with the character and language of the Indians. Jefferson says he felt no hesitancy in confiding the enterprise into his keeping, and when asked to name some competent person as companion in the enterprise he chose William Clark, a brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark. Early in 1803 Lewis received his commission as captain of the expedition and in April of the same year a draft of his instructions was forwarded to him, and on July 5, 1803, he left Washington for Pittsburg, where further arrangements had been made for the journey. The party met with many delays, untoward obstructions retarded their progress, and they arrived at St. Louis too late in the fall to continue their journey. Here they waited until the following spring before taking up their work, and it was September 23, 1806, before this band of brave explorers returned to civilization. Their coming was hailed with joy throughout the United States. It was not until February, 1807, that Lewis and Clark reached Washington, when con-

gress, which was then in session, made a donation of lands to these men and their faithful followers, in recognition of their great service to their country.

Captain Lewis was soon after appointed governor of Louisiana and Captain Clark was made general of militia and agent of the United States for Indian affairs.

Lewis wrote an interesting account of the expedition up the Missouri and to the Pacific, which was published in two volumes, in which appeared his life, written by President Jefferson. He was subject to spells of great mental depression, and in one of these, brought on it was thought by the protesting of some of his bills for expenses on his western trip, anxious to have the matter straightened up satisfactorily, he started for Washington, but upon reaching the Chickasaw Bluffs in Tennessee something seemed to aggravate his nervous condition, and it is believed that in a fit of temporary insanity he took his own life, when only 35 years old. His death was a severe shock to his friends, and Jefferson felt as though he had not only lost a warm personal friend, but that a powerful ally and staunch supporter of her rights, had been snatched from the young republic.

THE ELIZABETH ROSS CHAPTER.

By Mary S. Carpenter.

All honor to our chapter, while we give
A loving tribute to its patriot fame,
For we are honored by its records fair
Of valiant ancestry whose deeds aflame
Doth live and glow within a nation's heart,
A sacrament; of this fair land a part.

All hail and honor to our patron saint,
Elizabeth, enchantress of the star,
Whose virgin whiteness gleams on field of blue
Of ensign and of shield. When near or far
We see this banner floating toward the sun,
We worship freedom and our Washington.

Thus inspiration of fair woman's powers
Of love and courage, loyalty supreme
Hath often borne fair fruitage in the hour
Of some vexed crisis of which heroes dream,
Her native intuitions lending wings
To rise triumphant o'er material things.

All honor to the widening circlet now
Of patriot chapters where she reverent stands
A guardian at the portals of the past,
With a proud heritage within her hands
To keep in trust untarnished, strong and free,
A gift for unborn millions' liberty.

OUR COUNTRY.

By Sarah M. Davis.

Of all the lands beneath the sky,
What other land with ours can vie,
While floats our star-gemmed flag on high
Above us?
Our glorious flag, the nation's pride,
For which brave men have fought and died,
And hosts where rolled the battle tide
Now slumber.

The first shot fired at Lexington
Proclaimed a valiant strife begun
For independence nobly won
Forever.
Our sires rejoiced to see the light
That dawned from dark oppression's night,
And brought the day so fair and bright
Of liberty.

Thy name a symbol is of power,
And strength to thee a priceless dower,
Unconquered thou, though war-clouds lower
The theme of each true freeman's boast,
About thee.
In every clime, on every coast,
God bless the land we love the most,
America.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN.

Address of Gen. E. P. Alexander, on Alumni Day, West Point Centennial.

“Once more the light of Jackson’s sword
Far flashes through the gloom,
There Hampton rides and there once more
The toss of Stuart’s plume.

“Oh! life goes back through years to-day
And we are men once more,
And that old hill is Arlington,
And there, the alien shore!

“And over yonder on the heights
The hostile camp-fires quiver,
And sullenly ’twixt us and them
Flows by Potomac’s river.’

“The Confederate Veteran! With these words does there not arise in every mind the thought of a meteoric army, which over forty years ago sprang into existence, as it would seem, out of space and nothingness, and after a career of four years, unsustained by treasury or arsenal, but unsurpassed for brilliant fighting and lavish outpour of blood, vanished from earth as utterly as if it had been a phantom of imagination. It had followed as a banner, a starry cross, born in the fire and smoke of its battle line; which had flown over its charging columns on many fields, and under many leaders, whose names proud history will forever cherish, and then in a night it also had taken its flight from earth, to be seen no more of men. A federal historian wrote of this army: ‘Who can forget it that once looked upon it? That array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets—that body of incomparable infantry, the Army of Northern Virginia—which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentrations of power brought against it, which, receiving terrible blows, did not fail to give the like, and which, vital in all its parts, died only with its annihilation.’

"And the whole people who had created that annihilated army and had upheld that vanished flag, and in their behalf had sacrificed its all, now with one consent gave to the cause for which they had striven vainly, but so well, the title, 'The Lost Cause.' And this people mourned over their lost cause as the captive Israelites mourned over Zion: 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.' But they buried their grief deep in their own hearts, and, exchanging swords and guns for implements of industry, set themselves to restoring their desolated homes and rebuilding their shattered fortunes.

"And now a generation has passed away. The smoke of civil conflict has vanished forever from the sky, and the whole country, under the new conditions evolved in its four years' struggle, finds itself united in developing its vast resources in successful rivalry with the greatest nations of the earth. Whose vision is now so dull that he does not recognize the blessing it is to himself and to his children to live in an undivided country? Who would to-day relegate his own state to the position it would hold in the world were it declared a sovereign, as are the states of Central and South America? To ask these questions is to answer them. And the answer is the acknowledgment that it was best for the South that the cause was 'lost.' The right to secede, the stake for which we fought so desperately, were it now offered us as a gift, we would reject as we would a proposition of suicide. Let me briefly review the story of this change of sentiment.

"We believe, and still believe, that its sovereignty was intended to be reserved by each and every state when it ratified the constitution. It was universally taught among us that in this feature there was divinely inspired wisdom. It may have been wisdom for that century. Each state was then an independent agricultural community. The railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, were undreamed of on earth. But, as in nature, whenever the climate has changed, the fauna and flora have been forced to change and adapt themselves to new environments, so among mankind must modes of government be modified to conform to new conditions. The

steamboat, railroad, and telegraph by 1860 had made a new planet out of the one George Washington knew. National commerce had been born, and it was realized that state sovereignty was utterly incompatible with its full development. The 'inspired wisdom' of the previous century had now become but foolishness. Nature's great law of evolution, against which no constitution can prevail, at once brought into play to overturn it forces as irresistible as those of a volcano. But such Darwinian conceptions as those of political evolution had then entered few men's minds. Patrick Henry had said, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' Surely it would not be liberty if we could not secede whenever we wished to. Holding these views, we should have been cowards had we not resisted for all we were worth. And posterity should be grateful for our having forced the issue and fought it out to the bitter end.

"Now, I have learned to appreciate the limited range of Patrick Henry's views, and have discarded them in favor of Darwinian theories. I want neither liberty nor death; I want conformation to environment. And as the changes in our planet still go on, and as international commerce has grown up, a Siamese twin to national commerce, I applaud our nation's coming out of the swaddling bands of its infancy and entering upon its grand inheritance. Let it stand for universal civilization. This is but a small and crowded planet, now that science has brought its ends together by her great inventions. Neither states nor nations can longer dwell to themselves. An irrepressible conflict is on between barbarism and civilization. Through human imperfection much that must be done may seem harsh and cruel. Much that has happened doubtless was so to our aboriginies, but for all that we must look forward and not backward and walk boldly in the paths of progress.

"Now, for their bearing upon my story, let me speak briefly of two matters of history. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in a recent address, has pointed out that it is due to General Lee that at Appomattox, in April, 1865, a surrender of the Confederate army was made, instead of the struggle being pro-

longed into a guerilla war, such as has been seen recently in South Africa. This action does indeed place Lee upon an exalted plane. And it fortunately happened that his rival actor in this great drama was General Grant, a brother graduate of the Military Academy. Our alma mater may cherish the record of that day, when two of her sons, having each written his name so high in the annals of war, now united to turn the nation into the paths of peace. For General Grant, who has been proudly called by his victorious army 'Unconditional Surrender' Grant, now seemed only to seek excuses to spare the Confederates every possible mortification and to save them from individual losses, even at the expense of his own government. His example was immediately followed by every man in his army down to the humblest teamster. Time fails me to describe the friendliness, courtesy, and generosity with which the whole victorious army seemed filled. The news of the surrender and of its liberal terms was received everywhere with similar feelings of generous conciliation. In proof, it is only necessary to refer to the early negotiations between Sherman and Johnston. President Lincoln also fully shared these feelings, and even planned for the South financial compensation for its loss of property by the emancipation of its slaves. Thus, for six days,—from April 9th to 14th,—there was every prospect that reconstruction would be accomplished in the spirit manifested by Grant and under the direction of Lincoln, who, without her knowledge, was at that time the South's most powerful friend. Our treatment would have been not less liberal than that we have just seen accorded by the British to the Boers.

"Oh, the pity of it! That this spirit of peace and good-will could not have been permitted to spread over the whole country, and influence the breasts alike of both victors and vanquished. By the fatuous act of an assassin, in a moment this fair vision was shattered, and in its place, and without fault upon her part, there was invoked against the prostrate South a whirlwind of rage and resentment. Indeed, it is due to the restraint put upon the political leaders of the North by General Grant that the death of Lincoln did not mark for the

South the beginning of an Iliad of greater woes than those of the war itself.

"There resulted many years of bitterness and estrangement between the sections, retarding the growth of national spirit and yielding but slowly, even to the great daily object-lesson of the development of our country. But at last, in the fulness of time, the stars in their courses have taken up the work. As in 1865 one wicked hand retarded our unification by the murder of Lincoln, so in 1898 another assassin, equally wicked equally stupid, by the blowing up of the *Maine*, has given us a common cause and made us at last and indeed a nation, in the front rank of the world's work of civilization, with its greatest problems committed to our care.

"But there is still one thing more to be said. Was all our blood shed in vain? Was all the agony endured for the lost cause but as water spilled upon the sand? No! A thousand times, no!

"We have set the world record for devotion to a cause. We have given to our children proud memories, and to history new names, to be a theme and an inspiration for unborn generations. The heroes of future wars will emulate our Lees and Jacksons. We have taught the armies of the world the casualties to be endured in battle; and the qualities of heart and soul developed both in our women and men, in the stress and strain of our poverty and in the furnace of our affliction, have made a worthier race, and have already borne rich reward in the building up of our country. But, above and beyond all, the firm bonds which to-day hold together this great nation never could have been wrought by debates in congress. Human evolution has not yet progressed so far. Such bonds must be forged, welded, and proved in the heat of battle and must be cemented in blood. Peace congresses and arbitrations have never yet given birth to a nation, and this one had to be born in nature's way.

"So much for the attitude of the South and the steps through which it has been reached. But bear with me yet a little, for I cannot leave the thoughts and memories evoked by my theme without some reference to a few among the great figures who

moved amid those scenes, lest my story should seem to you as one of Hamlet with Hamlet left out:

“‘And Love, where death has set its seal,
Nor age can chill, nor rival steel,
Nor falsehood disavow.’

“Shall I name to you at once the Confederate hero who deserves the highest pedestal, who bore the greatest privations, and contributed most freely of his blood to win every victory and resist every defeat? I name the private soldier. Practically without pay and on half rations, he enlisted for life or death and served out his contract. He did not look the fighting man he was. He was lean, sunburned, and bearded, often bare-foot and ragged, but in every face burned a light of stern and set purpose. He had neither training nor discipline, except what he acquired in the field. He had only antiquated and inferior arms until he captured better ones in battle. He had not even military ambition, but he had one incentive which was lacking to his opponents—brave and loyal as they were. He was fighting for his home. He was in the ranks, not for what he was to get, but for what he was to do. From the time of Greece to that of South Africa, all history attests the stimulus of the thought of ‘home’ to the soldier fighting for it. And if some young military scientist among your bright boys can formulate an equation to express the battle power of an army, I am sure he will find the thought of ‘home’ to be the factor in it with highest exponent. So there was nothing anomalous about the fighting of our army. We fought for our homes under men that we loved and trusted. This brought out the best in every individual, whether private or general.

* * * * *

“We didn’t go into our cause, we were *born* into it. We fought it out to its remotest end and suffered to the very utmost its dying aches and pains. But they were rich in compensations and have proven to be only the birth-pangs of a new nation, in whose career we are proud to own and to bear a part.

"And to our alma mater, who taught us not the skill to unravel conflicting political creeds—not

"That acumen to divide
A hair 'twixt South and Sou'west side"—

but rather to illustrate by our lives manly courage and loyalty to convictions, we commend the record of

"The Old Confederate Veteran, we know him as he stands
And listens for the thunder of the far-off battle lands.
He hears the crash of musketry, the smoke rolls like a sea,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall, and he climbed the heights
with Lee.

"The Old Confederate Veteran, his life is in the past,
And the war-cloud, like a mantle, round his rugged form is cast.
He hears the bugle calling o'er the wide and mystic sea,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall, and he climbed the heights
with Lee.

NOTE—This address is printed here by permission of General Alexander, on account of the intense patriotism it breathes and its devotion to the Union.

General Alexander was chief of artillery on Longstreet's corps and directed the Confederate fire in the famous artillery duel at Gettysburg. This was the first occasion on which the Confederate army had been officially recognized at West Point. Such a speech does much in making us realize we have now "one country, one flag." This glorious consummation has been much helped through the patriotic efforts of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

For He that worketh high and wise,
Nor pauses in his plan,
Will take the sun out of the skies
Ere freedom out of man.—*Emerson.*

AN OPEN LETTER FROM OUR PRESIDENT GENERAL.

902 F St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 28, 1905

To the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Upon October eleventh, 1905, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution will attain its fifteenth anniversary of organization. I, therefore, as your President General, do most earnestly adjure you to bear close to your heart and actively in you efforts the work of continued rearing of our Memorial Continental Hall.

During the past fourteen years about \$175,000 (one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars) have been collected for this purpose. At the date of the meeting of the last Continental Congress, April, 1905, this entire sum had been expended in the ground and the building as then used.

The architect informs me that about \$275,000 (two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars) are needed to complete the building, the design of which was accepted during the previous administration, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It will thus be seen that a mighty work confronts us, and we—as a great, united Society—must live up to the “high mark of our calling.”

It is true that it took about fourteen years to collect the \$175,000 already expended upon the site and building of our Hall; but it is also true, that the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has grown and is steadily growing in numbers, energy and influence. Therefore, it is entirely possible to us to raise the necessary sum for the completion of our building, in a much fewer number of years than the preceding fourteen, if we will but gird up our loins, *love* our object and with heart and soul work for its attainment. Surely such an object should inspire to noblest endeavor! Memorial

Continental Hall is a monument to every individual hero and heroine of the Revolution—to your ancestor, to mine, to every “Daughter’s” in the whole wide-spread Society, whether such Daughter lives North, South, East or West. ’Twill be the Mecca of all Patriots—the reverent, loving, tangible evidence that the women of a Republic are *not* ungrateful. With full confidence in your response to this high call, beloved Daughters of the American Revolution, I beg you to communicate with me, as your President General and Chairman of Continental Hall Committee, upon or before the coming eleventh of October, giving the encouragement of actual gift or the confident hope of a pledge soon to be redeemed.

There are certain business propositions now pending, whereby, thro’ our Hall, itself, will come to us financial gifts, if we are enabled so to proceed with the work upon it, as to place our arrangements upon a firm, practical basis. To do this, we need subscriptions as promptly as may be possible. Believing, as I do, that practical sense should go hand in hand with patriotic sentiment in our management of the affairs of the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I urgently press upon you the vantage to be gained by raising, rapidly, a sum necessary to proceed at once in certain important business steps.

During and since the last Continental Congress a larger amount has been subscribed for the building fund, than in any other like period of the Society’s history. This is encouraging—let it be a spur to urge us on! Let us keep our fifteenth anniversary—our “Crystal Wedding” as it were (where the pure love of Patriotism is our betrothal tie)—by pouring gifts or pledges into the coffers of our Hall. All that we can do now, let us do!—and for the future redouble our efforts.

Faithfully your President General,

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN.

(Mrs. Donald McLean.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN MAINE.

The visit of Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to Maine, marks an epoch in the life of the patriotic society in this state, as it is the first time in its history that such an honor has been paid the organization.

She was the guest of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine, all of the thirteen chapters having a share in the entertainment.

On August 12th the distinguished visitors, accompanied by the state regent, Miss Charlotte Baldwin, of Bangor; Mrs. Palmer, the founder of the society in Maine and its only Daughter for two years, with some of the other members of the committee were received on board the *Maine*, where they were entertained by Captains Pilsbury and Niles and other officers. They inspected the silver and the banner presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution in this state to the battleship.

Mrs. McLean, with a small party was also entertained delightfully by Captain and Mrs. Shipton at Fort McKinley.

On August 14th the party paid a visit to the Longfellow house by special invitation of the historical society.

On Monday evening the first formal function of her visit took place in the shape of a reception by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maine in her honor, to which the Sons of the American Revolution and wives, the members of the historical society and their wives, the officers of the *Maine* and those from the posts in the district were invited.

In the receiving line with Mrs. McLean were the state regent, Miss Baldwin; the state vice-regent, Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, of Thomaston; the founder, Mrs. Palmer, and other officers.

During the evening Admiral Evans and his staff called and paid their respects to Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean spoke gracefully to the guests who had assem-

bled in her honor and gave them the pleasure of displaying for the first time in this country the flag which was given by her to Admiral Sigsbee to be taken across the ocean and placed upon the catafalque of Admiral John Paul Jones. The flag was used for this purpose and then returned to Mrs. McLean who will present it to the Continental Hall, the new building of the organization in Washington.

Tuesday the revenue cutter *Woodbury*, which had been placed at the disposal of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the revenue cutter service, left Central wharf for a sail through the harbor among the islands. All members of the Daughters of the American Revolution whether local or visiting were cordially invited to be present. At two o'clock the steamer left Portland pier for Great Diamond island where a reception was held.

On leaving Maine, the President General went to Portsmouth where the representatives of two great nations, Russia and Japan, were endeavoring to find common ground upon which substantial peace could be built.

The President General felt that as the head of a great organization, it was her duty to be in as close touch as possible with the movement for peace, in which every woman in the world may rightly be interested.

As this goes to press the word comes that President Roosevelt's efforts have at last been crowned with success and that the vast waste of treasure and of still more precious life will be stopped.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, who in spite of the name, stand for righteous peace, will rejoice with Mrs. McLean at this glorious consummation.

"Peace rules the day, where reason rules the mind."—*Collins*.

LETTER FROM REAR-ADMIRAL SIGSBEE.

The following will be of interest to all Daughters of the American Revolution:

U. S. F. S. BROOKLYN.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., *July 30, 1905.*

DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to return to you herewith the silk national ensign sent on board the *Brooklyn* in June, 1905, for use in connection with the transportation of the remains of John Paul Jones from Paris to Annapolis, Maryland. This flag, you, as president of the national society, put in my charge, I having then been appointed to the command of the John Paul Jones Expedition. The vessels of the expedition consisted of the *Brooklyn*, *Tacoma*, *Galveston*, and *Chattanooga*. The remains of John Paul Jones were transferred to me at Paris on July 6th, and taken on board the *Brooklyn*, at Cherbourg, on July 9th, where the casket was placed under a canopy outside my cabin door. The national flag provided by your society was placed over the casket, and there it remained during the entire return passage to Annapolis.

The remains of John Paul Jones were transferred to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, with due ceremony, on July 24, 1905.

I now have the honor to return the flag to you, dear Madam, with its interest increased by historical association.

With my greetings to yourself, and to the officers and members of your society, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES D. SIGSBEE, *Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy,*
Commander-in-chief, JOHN PAUL JONES EXPEDITION.

Mrs. Donald McLean, President General,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

REAL DAUGHTERS

SOPHRONIA FLETCHER, M. D.

Doctor Fletcher was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1806. She was the second of the seven "Real Daughters" of Old South Chapter.

She has been a woman of great ability and still retains her remarkable activity and interest in all that concerns the educa-



Sophronia Fletcher, M. D.

tional and philanthropic work to which she has been devoted.

She entered the Boston Female Medical College, which afterward became a part of Boston University, and was graduated in its first class of three, in 1854.

Among many different interests connected with her profession, she took to the State House a bill asking for the appoint-

ment of women as physicians to women confined in asylums and prisons, which though not passed at first, later became a law. She was for nine years the attendant physician of the New England Moral Reform Association, and the first woman physician at Mount Holyoke.

Her father, Peter Fletcher, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, September 5, 1762, and died in Bennington, New Hampshire, October 12, 1843. He was a private in the regiment of guards at Cambridge from July 15 to 30, 1778; private in Captain Hartwell's company at Rutland from October, 1779, to April, 1780; private in Captain Moore's company, Lieutenant Colonel Hall's regiment, from August 1 to October 3, 1780; detached to reinforce the Continental army by act of June 22, 1780; service at Rhode Island by order, July 27, 1780. (*Rev. Rolls.*)

Doctor Fletcher is also granddaughter of Joshua Fletcher, of Lancaster, who was one of the Committee of Safety; he left his plow in the field at the Lexington alarm.

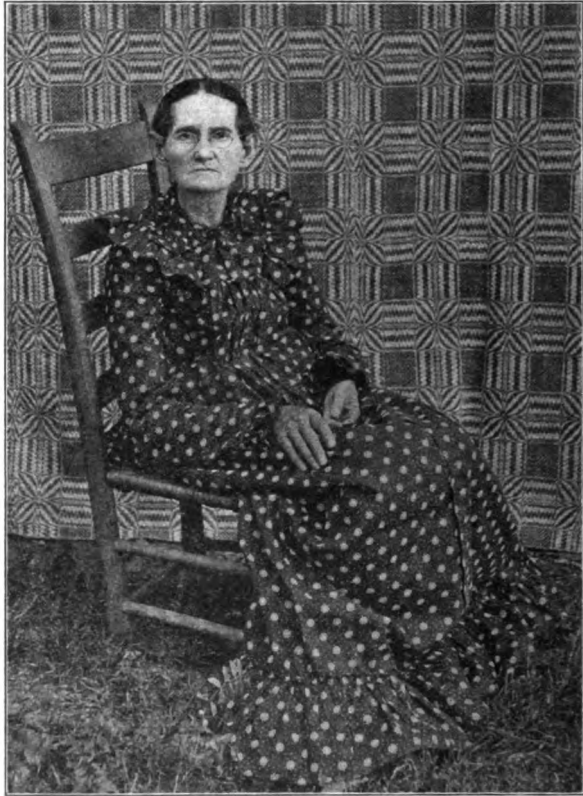
She resides in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with her niece, Dr. Leonora Fletcher.—ANNIE C. ELLISON, *Historian*.

MRS. MARY MELISSA FAVER REED-CHRISTOPHER.

John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens, Alabama, proudly presents a sketch and picture of its only "Real Daughter." She accepted with unaffected gratitude the recognition of her claims by the National Society.

Her father, John Faver was one of the patriots, who took part in the battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia, and his services in the war of the Revolution are strongly attested by the records of that state. He removed with his first wife, Henrietta and their children from Virginia to Lexington, Kentucky, thence to Alabama. He purchased a farm in Limestone county, Alabama. The dust of the old soldier and his first wife are mingled with the virgin soil of this homestead. John Faver married in 1836, Mahala Lee, a native of Slough Beat, of his adopted county and state, whose parents, Vardamon Lee and

— Huddleston, his wife, migrated to Alabama from Sparta, Tennessee. When the second marriage was consummated the veteran groom was seventy-three, and the bride twenty-three years of age. Mrs. Mary Faver Christopher is the only survivor of the four children that blessed this union. She was



Mrs. Mary M. F. R. Christopher.

born, 1841, at the Faver farm, and married, first, Arthur Reed. Their sons are prosperous citizens of the county. After his death Mary Faver Reed, became the wife of William R. Christopher, a prominent farmer of West Limestone. Their daughter, and only child, Susan Lee, wife of Jerome Gray, resides at Strange, in that section of the county. Mrs. Christo-

pher exemplifies the perfect type of womanhood described in the Proverbs of holy writ.—AURORA PRYOR McCLELLAN, *State Vice-Regent for Alabama*.

MRS. JERUSHA BROWN.

On December 12, 1904, Mrs. J. B. Baird, regent of the St. Paul Chapter, entertained delightfully in honor of a distinguished chapter member, Mrs. Jerusha Brown and her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Linn, of Canton, South Dakota, who came on



Mrs. Jerusha Brown.

for this event. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation of a patriotic pin to Mrs. Brown from the chapter. The following note of thanks was received:

395 Walnut Street, St. Paul, Minn.

DEAR MRS. BAIRD: I wish to thank you and the members of our chapter for the beautiful pin presented at Christmas. It was a lovely act to do for your eldest sister, and be assured she appreciates all it

means from them, and I shall be proud to wear it—not only for that but also in memory of my soldier father—whose services in the war for independence makes me a “Real Daughter” of the American Revolution of the St. Paul Chapter, of which I am, I think, justifiably proud. May it continue to be the banner chapter of the city and state. With love and kindest wishes for each and every member, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JERUSHA H. BROWN.

Mrs. Jerusha H. Brown was born in Vermont, eighty-two years ago. She is the wife of Edward M. Brown and the



Home of Mrs. Jerusha Brown.

daughter of Samuel and Sarah C. Hayward. Samuel Hayward in 1781 was a soldier in Captain James Dana's company, David Waterbury's battalion, raised for coast defense, and was for several years under Heath's orders on the Westchester Line.

We have been younger, so they say,
But let the seasons roll,
He doth not lack an almanac,
Whose youth is in his soul.—*Holmes.*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN, President General

COMMITTEE LIST, 1905

Memorial Continental Hall Committee

(Names were printed in July.)

Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall

Mrs. A. A. Kendall, <i>Chairman.</i>	Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.
Mrs. J. J. Estey.	Mrs. Janvier LeDuc.
Mrs. Geo. A. Bacon.	Mrs. Wm. Lindsay.
Mrs. M. M. Ballinger.	Miss Margaret Washington Mc-
Mrs. Lewis E. Barnes.	Pherson.
Mrs. M. A. C. Beach.	Mrs. James R. Mellon.
Mrs. M. B. Beardsley.	Mrs. Charles D. Merwin.
Mrs. F. J. Blodgett.	Mrs. Edward H. Ogden.
Mrs. Charles Edwin Brown.	Mrs. John E. Palmer.
Miss Rebecca Warren Brown.	Mrs. Wm. Oscar Roome.
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis.	Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking.
Mrs. Theodore L. A. Greve.	Mrs. J. Thomson Swann.
Mrs. L. F. Gurney.	Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.
Mrs. Harry T. Guss.	Mrs. Clark Waring,
Mrs. Edwards Hall.	Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney.
Mrs. Marcellus Hartley.	Mrs. Mary Canfield Wysong.
Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.	

Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, <i>Chairman.</i>	Miss E. G. Lathrop.
Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.	Mrs. C. H. Masury.
Mrs. Samuel Ammon.	Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder.
Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.	Mrs. James A. Rounsaville.
Mrs. Henry Churchill.	Mrs. Orange B. Rudd.
Miss Mary Desha.	Mrs. Geo. H. Shields.
Mrs. Daniel H. Hastings.	Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.
Mrs. Edward B. Johnson.	Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault.
Mrs. Willard Keller.	

Committee on Patriotic Education

Miss Ellen Mecum, <i>Chairman</i> .	Mrs. W. D. Kearfoot.
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson.	Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland.
Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen.	Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.
Mrs. James M. Arnold.	Mrs. Henry E. Mott.
Mrs. Mary E. Carpenter.	Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker.
Mrs. Lucian W. Coy.	Mrs. E. H. Renisch.
Mrs. W. L. Distin.	Mrs. George T. Snell.
Mrs. J. T. DuBois.	Mrs. W. E. Stanley.
Miss Jennie S. Foote.	Mrs. Charles H. Terry.
Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler.	Mrs. Wallace H. White.
Mrs. John Miller Horton.	Mrs. Howard N. Wakeman.
Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde.	

Committee on National University

Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, <i>Chairman</i> .	Mrs. Francis E. Leupp.
Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins.	Mrs. Z. T. Mullin.
Mrs. David Graham Adeie.	Mrs. George W. Nicholls.
Mrs. Wm. Cline Borden.	Mrs. Esther Bradbury Noble.
Mrs. Edward B. Dench.	Mrs. M. M. Parker.
Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver.	Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam.
Mrs. Amos G. Draper.	Mrs. Charles W. Richardson.
Mrs. John Joy Edson.	Mrs. M. George Ryttenberg.
Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.	Mrs. Wendell P. Stafford.
Mrs. Robert I. Fleming.	Mrs. J. Thomson Swann.
Mrs. Henry Gannett.	Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker.
Mrs. F. H. Getchell.	Mrs. Charles D. Walcott.
Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe.	Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.
Mrs. A. W. Greely.	Miss Jane Meade Welch.
	Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney.

Committee to Prevent Desecration of Flag

Mrs. Walter Kempster, <i>Chairman</i> .	Mrs. John deP. Douw.
Miss W. M. Ritchie.	Mrs. David N. Haynes.
Mrs. Elizabeth King Anderson.	Mrs. Daniel Hall.
Mrs. Augustus H. Babcock.	Mrs. Orin R. Le Grow.
Mrs. F. L. Bradley.	Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt.
Miss Marion H. Brazier.	Mrs. Henry T. McEwen.
Mrs. J. C. Burrows.	Mrs. Lilian C. Streeter.
Mrs. Eugene H. Conant.	Mrs. Verna T. O. Young.

Committee on Legislation in United States Congress

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, <i>Chairman</i> .	Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.
Mrs. Katharine L. Eagan.	Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley.
Mrs. James L. Botsford.	Mrs. J. C. Burrows.
Mrs. Thomas H. Brown.	Mrs. Wm. J. Chittenden.

Mrs. Wallace Delafield.	Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan.
Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver.	Mrs. Robert E. Park.
Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden.	Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.	Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.
Mrs. Harry Gray.	Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.
Mrs. J. A. T. Hull.	Mrs. Rowena E. Stevens.
Mrs. S. C. Langworthy.	Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor.
Mrs. James McMillan.	Mrs. Charles H. Todd.
Mrs. Charles H. Masury.	Mrs. John R. Walker.

Magazine Committee

Mrs. Robert E. Park, <i>Chairman</i> .	Mrs. Benjamin F. Gray, Jr.
Miss E. G. Lathrop.	Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy.
Mrs. Clara Cooley Becker.	Mrs. O. J. Hodge.
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle.	Mrs. John Miller Horton.
Mrs. W. W. Berry.	Mrs. James D. Iglehart.
Mrs. F. L. Bradley.	Mrs. John S. Mitchell.
Mrs. Edmund B. Cowles.	Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
Mrs. Edward D. Gardiner.	Mrs. Mary Wood Swift.
Mrs. Adam Gray.	Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb.

Franco-American Committee

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, <i>Chairman</i> .	Mrs. John A. Murphy.
Mrs. Angus Cameron.	Mrs. Truman H. Newberry.
Miss Kate Batcheller.	Mrs. Clarence Postley.
Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.	Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.
Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.	Mrs. Walter Talbot.
	Miss R. Agnes Williams.

Publication Committee

Mrs. C. H. Masury, <i>Chairman</i> .	Mrs. Amos G. Draper.
Mrs. Clarendon Smith.	Mrs. Thomas Gordon.
Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin.	Mrs. O. J. Hodge.
Mrs. Franklin E. Brooks.	Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
Mrs. Henry E. Burnham.	Mrs. Henry L. Mann.
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.	

Committee on "Real Daughters"

Mrs. William L. Peel, <i>Chairman</i> .	Mrs. George P. Erwin.
Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson.	Mrs. George L. Munn.
Mrs. Vernon M. Davis.	Mrs. Mary J. Seymour.
Mrs. Charles H. Deere.	

Committee on Prison Ship Martyrs

Mrs. S. V. White, <i>Chairman</i> .	Miss Sarah K. Fellows.
Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.	Mrs. James R. Mellon.
Mrs. Althea R. Bedle.	Mrs. Charles A. Preller.
Miss Clara Lee Bowman.	Miss Elizabeth C. Williams.

Executive Committee

The President General Mrs. Donald McLean, *Chairman*.
 Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main. Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain.
 Mrs. J. P. Dolliver. Miss Virginia Miller.
 Mrs. John R. Walker. Mrs. Robert E. Park.
 Miss Mary Desha. Mrs. J. V. Quarles.
 Mrs. Chas. H. Deere.

Finance Committee

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, *Chairman*. Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins.
 Mrs. John Russell Young. Mrs. Robert E. Park.
 Mrs. A. A. Kendall.

Auditing Committee

Mrs. Richard C. Adams, *Chairman*. Mrs. Fanny Irvin Matthews.
 Mrs. John R. Garrison. Miss Helen Varick Boswell.
 Mrs. Lillian Messenger. Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson.
 Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt.

Printing Committee

Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, *Chairman*. Mrs. C. C. Bryan.
 Miss Mary Desha. Mrs. H. P. Gerald.
 Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson. Miss Aline E. Solomons.

Purchasing Committee

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, *Chairman*. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.
 Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
 Mrs. Alexander E. Patton. Mrs. Edward Bennet Rosa.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Bullock.

Supervision Committee

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, *Chairman*. Mrs. Kate K. Henry.
 Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins. Mrs. D. K. Shute.

School City Committee

Mrs. John A. Murphy, *Chairman*. Mrs. Samuel Ammon.
 Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. Mrs. Mary Wood Swift.

John Paul Jones Flag Committee (Special Committee)

Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, *Chairman*.
 Mrs. L. Bradford Prince. Miss E. G. Lathrop.
 Mrs. Charles H. Terry. Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde.
 Miss Clara Cornelia Fuller. Mrs. Vernon M. Davis.
 Mrs. Watson A. Bowron. Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney.
 Mrs. Jas. H. Aldrich. Mrs. Frederic L. Bradley.
 Mrs. John Stanton. Miss Elizabeth P. Ingraham.

Mrs. Wm. K. Tillotson.	Miss Edith Quinby.
Mrs. M. George Ryttenberg.	Miss Marion H. Brazier.
Mrs. John W. Vrooman.	Mrs. Frank McWatters.
Mrs. Donald McLean, <i>President General N. S. D. A. R.</i>	

The President General N. S. D. A. R. member ex-officio of all committees. (Article III, Section 1 of the By-Laws.)

The name of Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby was omitted through mistake from the Continental Hall committee printed in August. Mrs. Gadsby has been a valuable member and was one of the first to be reappointed.

WHAT THE SCHOOL CITY IS.

The school city is a method of civic training or apprenticeship, by which the pupils are led by their teachers through the actual governing of their own school community, to perform the duties of active citizenship, intelligently and faithfully. The three divisions of popular government, legislative, executive and judicial, are established. The pupils elect a city council, mayor, city clerk, judge, clerk of court, treasurer and such other officers as circumstances may require.

As the president of the United States is advised and helped by his cabinet, and adult judges by lawyers and decisions of other judges, so the pupil officers are advised and helped by the teachers. The court and the police department are specially valuable means of instruction. The children understand that the offices are not for officiousness but for kindly service to all the citizens.

Among the societies whose officers or conventions have endorsed the school city, are National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution; The American Institute of Social Service; General Federation of Women's Clubs; General Society of Mayflower Descendants; Franklin Institute; Universal Peace Union; Massachusetts and New York State Federations of Women's Clubs and the officers of such local societies as the Civic Club, and the Public Education Society of Philadelphia.

The report of the building committee is herewith given, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Continental Congress, requesting the secretary to send such report to be printed in the magazine.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE (A SUB-COMMITTEE OF CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE).

Chairman, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General.

A meeting was held at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, April 18, 1903, chairman presiding, present beside the committee, three members of the advisory board, Gen. John M. Wilson, Gen. George M. Sternberg, and Mr. Bernard Green. It was decided that the chairman should write the three successful competing architects that at an early date the building committee would formulate a new program for the second and final competition and that their original drawings were returned in order that they might be used in making their new plans but they must be returned to the committee with the second drawings for comparison. Mr. Green stated that the plan accepted from the *second* competition need not necessarily be the final plan, but would serve as a guide after the architect was chosen as it is the man the committee are to decide upon and not the plan in its entirety. After the architect who make the plan which comes nearest to the one required is selected he can then revise it according to the desire of the committee. The chairman then invited the three members of the advisory board to act upon, or with the building committee. One of the gentlemen asked the chairman if the building committee would have authority without first and each time referring the question to the Continental Hall committee? The chairman replied that the building committee had power to act.

At a meeting of the building committee held June 4, 1903, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, Mrs. Charles H. Terry was appointed by the president general secretary of the committee and read a letter which was

signed by the three successful architects of the first competition. It contained the following suggestion: "That in order to save the time and labor of the building committee, as well as of the architects, that the judgment be rendered (in the second competition) upon the first drawings submitted." Generals Wilson and Sternberg, members of the advisory board and Hon. James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the United States treasury, who had been elected to serve as expert advising architect to the building committee, assured the members of the committee that there was nothing unusual in adopting this method of deciding the second competition. After a careful consideration of the plans submitted, Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, of No. 1 Nassau Street, was unanimously elected architect of Memorial Continental Hall.

September 29, 1903, the building committee again met pursuant to a call, chairman presiding. The secretary reported the unanimous approval by the Continental Hall committee of action taken by the building committee in electing architect for Memorial Continental Hall. Payment of bills presented by two unsuccessful competing architects was authorized. A recess was taken until October 3rd when the architect, Mr. Casey, and all the members of Continental Hall committee were invited to be present, the latter to suggest changes in plans to be presented by the architect if considered desirable. The changes suggested were adopted at an adjourned meeting of the building committee held the following day. The most radical being those in reference to the Memorial Continental portico, or colonnade, and extension of galleries in order to enlarge seating capacity beyond that called for in the first and second competitions, and to avoid overhanging galleries.

At a meeting held on November 5, 1903, presided over by the chairman, modified plans were presented by the architect. During the examination of these and while discussing the amount of the permanent fund and the manner of spending it in the construction of the building, Mr. Taylor, the expert architect chosen to advise, suggested that with \$100,000—

amount on hand, the proper procedure would be to build the brick work after the foundations were completed, then these walls being those of the auditorium could be put under shelter. After a most thorough examination of these revised plans presented and with the advice of the advisory committee and expert architect they were accepted and the architect was instructed to proceed with the preliminary plans or sketches.

At a meeting held December 2, 1903, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, chairman presiding, many questions were considered regarding furtherance of work on the building but no action was taken as the Continental Hall committee had advised the adoption of the following resolution, *"That immediately after the adoption of the revised plans to be submitted to the Continental Hall committee by the architect at a meeting to be called upon thirty days' notice, we proceed to build the foundation of Memorial Continental Hall."*

In accordance with this resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Continental Hall committee and approved by the building committee, the meeting was called on January 8, 1904, with thirty days' notice. At this meeting of the Continental Hall committee held through the courtesy of Mrs. Blount in the theatre of her private residence "The Oaks" with the president general presiding, the building committee exhibited stereopticon views of the revised plans and preliminary sketches while the architect Mr. Casey gave a full and complete explanation of them answering satisfactorily all of the many questions asked. After which they were accepted by a unanimous vote of the Continental Hall committee and the working plans were commenced by the architect on the following day.

On March 3, 1904, a meeting of the building committee presided over by the chairman, was held at the headquarters of the society. The president general announced the appointment of a committee for the purpose of supervising the building of Memorial Continental Hall, Mr. Bernard Green, Superintendent of the Library in Washington as chairman, while General John M. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, United States army, retired, was a member, also, General George M.

Sternberg, Surgeon General of the United States army, retired. This committee to be called "The Supervision Committee of the Building."

A letter from the architect was read which brought the question of material and its selection before the building committee. After due consideration and with the advice of the supervising committee, members of which were present, and who made many explanations giving much valuable information gained from their experience, all the members of the committee present with one exception voted in favor of marble.

The action of the advisory board and the president general taken (when it was impossible to call a meeting of the committee, but, of which each member was apprised) in authorizing the architect to call for bids for excavation and foundation of Memorial Continental Hall was also confirmed at this meeting. A special meeting, held March 18, 1904, presided over by the chairman and called for the purpose of approving and signing contracts with Richardson and Burgess, the firm to which same had been awarded for "excavation and building foundation of Memorial Continental Hall." It was the lowest bid, \$16,000 against \$20,000 of others. The contracts were carefully reviewed by the committee in the presence of the architect and members of the supervising committee, who gave all necessary explanation. They were then duly signed by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general and chairman of the committee, witnessed by Mrs. Charles H. Terry, secretary of the committee. The gentlemen duly authorized by the firm then signed. A copy was kept by the society, one given to the architect and another to the contractors.

The last meeting of the building committee before the Thirteenth Continental Congress was held on April 4, 1904, chairman presiding.

At this meeting plans for laying the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall were completed and the first year's work of this committee, which had been reported in every detail to Continental Hall and met with its entire approval, was completed.

The building committee authorized by the Thirteenth Continental Congress, see page 588, Vol. 25, AMERICAN MONTHLY

MAGAZINE, still a sub-committee of Continental Hall committee, held its first meeting May 6, 1904, the president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, chairman; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, secretary.

At this meeting it was suggested that the architect be questioned regarding the probability of the erection of the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall in time for occupancy by the Fourteenth Continental Congress, otherwise it would be necessary to secure another place of meeting at once. A resolution authorized the chairman to appoint a clerk of works for the building any time with the advice of the chairman of supervising committee.

General Wilson spoke of a contemplated absence from the city during the summer. As some member of the supervising committee usually inspected the work each day it was suggested that the membership be increased to five, therefore Hon. James Knox Taylor, of the United States treasury, and Colonel Robert Fleming, another experienced architect and builder, were added to the committee.

At the next meeting, held June 11, 1904, chairman presiding, the condition of the excavation was considered. Members of the supervising committee reported that they were not surprised to find water flowing in some parts of the site, having known it as a swamp. The present contract having been made for definite work this new phase necessitated another contract to cover the expense of excavating deeper. The supervising committee was authorized to determine and carry out all work necessary to insure a stable foundation. The average depth now is fifteen feet below the basement floor, which is level with the lowest point of the sidewalk because of the elevation of the building proper. This foundation is made of solid walls of concrete, no piling having been used, and the cost for this additional excavating and building of foundation was \$12,000.

Report from architect made through chairman of supervising committee regarding probability of completing auditorium in time for the Fourteenth Continental Congress stated that the auditorium with permanent roof could be completed in time for the Fourteenth Continental Congress, and as the work must

go on it is as well to have it pushed in that direction. Architect also stated that temporary part would not only serve for this coming congress but for others, some of it until nearing the completion of the building, and it would not cost more than the rent of the opera house, where Continental Congress has heretofore been held. The sum reported at this meeting was about that required to complete the work up to the point desired. The president general reported not having appointed a clerk of works, and further stated that the supervising committee delayed the appointment as its members were supervising the work and thereby saved expense. Letters were read setting forth the desirability of marble from the Beaver Dam quarries in Maryland for building purposes. A block of the marble was exhibited which was greatly admired. These communications received careful consideration and the secretary was instructed to reply stating that all plans and specifications for material and labor are sent out calling for bids, the decision regarding the lowest, which must be accepted, is left to the architect and supervising committee, subject to the approval of the building committee.

September 12, 1904, members of the building committee were notified that the bids for preparing the auditorium and such parts of the building as would be needed for the accommodation of the Fourteenth Continental Congress were in and not a day could be lost in letting this first contract. The lowest bid came within the limit of the money in the permanent fund. The building committee empowered the supervising committee to let this first contract, \$95,502, leaving a balance in the permanent fund after paying for the foundation of about \$2,000.

At the next meeting, held October, 1904, chairman presiding, General Wilson gave a full and interesting account regarding the excavation and work of preparing for the foundation of the building, which was progressing satisfactorily. The workmen in digging unearthed a portion of the floor of a house said to have been the residence of James Madison. Several Spanish coins were also found. In reply to an inquiry why Vermont instead of Georgia marble was selected, it was stated that the chairman of the supervising committee and the architect in con-

sultation preferred its adoption because of its having better building qualities, and it was a little cheaper. Members of the building committee also considered its coloring more uniform.

The thanks and appreciation of the entire committee were expressed by the president general for the faithful and untiring services of the members of the supervising committee, who had rendered such valuable assistance in this difficult and responsible work.

At a meeting held November 1, 1904, chairman presiding, a letter regarding memorials referred by Continental Hall committee, brought the discussion of several applications for permission to place memorials before the committee, and the secretary was instructed to write a letter which should serve as a reply to *all* such inquiries, stating "That memorials required such careful consideration regarding harmony of color, as well as lines, material, etc., that all applications would be considered hereafter by the building committee in conjunction with the architect.

At a meeting held on December 3, 1904, chairman presiding, chairman of supervising committee again reported work progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. Brick walls rising to second floor, marble steps to main entrance being set, and no reason seemed to exist why auditorium should not be ready for occupancy in April, 1905.

The next regular meeting was held on January 10, 1905, chairman presiding. A letter prepared by the secretary at the request of the president general was read, to be sent to the state regents of the thirteen original states regarding the thirteen memorial columns, their cost, size, etc., was read. A paper was prepared by the architect containing list of suitable and acceptable memorials with approximate cost of each. Referring to memorial windows, he wished it made known that such windows would not accord with the architectural features of the building, therefore suggested others in the list. This list met with the approval of the committee and a thousand copies ordered printed for distribution. Plans and arrangements for making the building comfortable for the delegates were considered at length. Colonel Fleming spoke of the highly satisfac-

tory manner in which the work was progressing. The stone was being well prepared at the quarries and promptly delivered, while the workmen had lost but two days.

At the next regular meeting, held on February 7, 1905, chairman presiding, the chairman of the supervising committee reported that Memorial Continental Hall would be ready for the Fourteenth Continental Congress by April, as the last stone had arrived. The roof would be permanent, galleries ready for use, but all would be in a rough condition.

A special meeting was held on February 27, 1905, chairman presiding. The treasurer of the society, a member of the building committee, stated in reply to an inquiry there was in the permanent fund \$1,899.26 available. A report was made by the supervising committee as to what was necessary to put the building in a comfortable condition. It was decided that much of the work might be made permanent.

On April 4, 1905, a special meeting of the building committee was called to consider how payment should be made for work on Memorial Continental Hall in preparing it for the use of the Fourteenth Continental Congress. A resolution offered and adopted that the National Board be requested to authorize the necessary expenditures for temporary improvements to put the building in a condition to be occupied by the Fourteenth Continental Congress and other congresses. This completes the record of the work of the building committee for two years.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Charles H. Terry) FRANCES A. M. TERRY,
Secretary.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome
Wrought in a sad sincerity;
Himself from God he could not free;
He builded better than he knew;—
The conscious stone to beauty grew.—*Emerson.*

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California) held a large reception August 10th to our oldest member, Mrs. Mary P. Benton, at her home where she has resided for nearly thirty years, it being the anniversary of her ninetieth birthday. It was a complete surprise to Mrs. Benton, who bears her ninety years remarkably well, being quite active and in full possession of all her faculties, and is still a fine landscape and portrait artist. Mrs. Benton was born in Boston in 1815 and came to California in 1855. She has lived a useful and helpful life. A host of friends gathered to present their greetings and congratulations for the occasion.—CATHERINE A. WARD, *Historian*.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter (Mystic, Connecticut).—On December 6th the regent, Mrs. Edith Noyes Morgan, assisted by Miss Margaret Bindloss, gave a tea at Mrs. Morgan's home, the proceeds to swell the fund of Continental Hall. One table was laid in "ye old time" ware of pewter which descended from Sanford Williams, and the illumination was with candles in pewter candlesticks.

A letter was received from Memphis, Tennessee, asking for a doll for the bazar which was to start a fund for the monument to commemorate Dorothea, daughter of Patrick Henry. In response a very beautiful young lady started for Memphis, chaperoned by Adams Express Company.

The regular meeting of the chapter was held with Mrs. B. F. Holmes, who was assisted in the entertaining by Mrs. Charles Dennison, on January 4th.

January 28th an entertainment was given by the chapter, the proceeds again for Continental Hall. The program consisted of recitations by a popular elocutionist, interspersed with musical selections by favorite soloists of the vicinity. This entertainment was through the efforts of Mrs. Lillian Sparks, who as chairman of committee deserved the thanks accorded her by the chapter.

February 19th, by invitation of Rev. Welcome Bates, pastor of the Baptist church, our Daughters again rallied to enjoy a sermon given before us as guests of honor. The service was permeated with the breath of patriotism. The text, Joshua iv, 6, "That this may be a sign among you, that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying—what meaneth these stones?" The subject—the monumental marking of important and historical spots, the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution—that coming generations would know what meaneth these stones.

February 22nd we came to another milestone—the birthday of our immortal Washington. The chapter was entertained by Mrs. Arline Rathbone at her beautiful home. The prominent feature of the occasion was a silver collection, the nucleus of a fund to be called the Margaret fund, in honor of her deceased mother—the object to assist any member of the chapter who might by any freak of fickle fortune find it temporarily difficult to meet expenses of membership. The amount raised was a significant sum. Thirteen dollars exact—the mystic number of the United States—thirteen letters in both mottoes on our great seal. "He has prospered our beginnings."

June 8th, Fanny Ledyard twelve years old. The birthday was celebrated by a banquet at the Crocker House, New London. At the close of the banquet the next two hours were occupied with addresses and papers. The opening and congratulatory remarks were by the regent, Mrs. Edith Morgan. She was followed by Mrs. Eliza Dennison, first regent of the chapter, who told in most pleasing manner of its early existence. Humorous reminiscences of congress were given by vice-regent Mrs. Belle Hoxie. A historical paper was finely rendered by Mrs. Annie McCracken. Miss Mary Burrows, historian, gave an address, the introduction taking the idea of reincarnation of the soul and applying it to the Fanny Ledyard Chapter as reincarnating that heroic Revolutionary woman and carrying it along with the chapter work accomplished. The subject—"The Spirit of American Women."

Quoting the remarks of a public speaker who said "God had always been too busy to create anything grander than an Amer-

ican woman," she asked why is the American woman different from women of other nations. The answer was that her early environments of privations, self-sacrifices and necessary ingenuity to evolve the necessities of life from the barren wilderness developed her self-reliance, sympathies and helpmate qualities, and secondly the ideal for which the country was founded with liberty and justice for all. These developed a woman different from any nation on earth, and making the American woman what she is. She closed with Rip Van Winkle's toast—The Fanny Ledyard Chapter, "Und may she live long and brosbber."

August 2nd, the annual picnic. The day was an ideal one and the drive to Dean's Mills, one of the first settlements of Stonington, all one could wish. In the days of our grandfathers it was a busy hamlet of manufacturing interest, though at this date but few landmarks remain. As a guest of Mrs. Charles Palmer was welcomed by the chapter the former state regent who formed the chapter, Mrs. B. Randolph Keim, who gave a talk on Continental Hall and its grand mission as a memorial to our Revolutionary heroes. "No other building like it in the whole world. Built by women, paid for by women and financed by women."—MARY E. BURROWS, *Historian*.

Sabra Trumbull Chapter (Rockville, Connecticut)—Chapter work, 1902-1905—In the records of a society as in those of a person's life, there are always incidents, the outcome of which we would have different. There are things that might have been done, difficulties that might have been overcome, no doubt, but as we look over the record of Sabra Trumbull Chapter for the last three years, we can only say that at all times we honestly strove to do that which seemed best. Patriotic spirit is very active in the hearts and minds of us all, and anything which promotes the interest of our society and the objects for which we are banded together is sure of this chapter's support.

From the first Sabra Trumbull was favorable to the gift to the Connecticut Daughters of the Ellsworth house in Windsor. Money for repairs upon it and towards the purchasing of a rug for one of the rooms has been taken from our treasury,

while many valuable articles have been contributed as personal gifts from members, and, when the "patriotic pilgrimage" was made to Windsor last September, a goodly number from our chapter were there to mingle with the other Connecticut Daughters and their guests, our joy and approval.

Continental Memorial Hall is very dear to the heart of every one of us, and we feel that no memorial erected by the Daughters could be too fine, or demand from us too great an effort to show our appreciation of the Revolutionary heroes, who in the achievement of American independence, left to themselves so glorious a monument, and to us so priceless a heritage. From our treasury we have given sixty-one dollars (\$61) to the building fund, by contribution our members gave forty dollars (\$40) towards the "Connecticut Column," and last March we were happy to be able to vote one hundred dollars (\$100) for one of the pairs of mahogany doors to be placed in the auditorium.

Here and there throughout Tolland county, Connecticut, in which our chapter is located, are old cemeteries, all of which contain graves of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. Some of these graves are easily found while others are located with the greatest difficulty. Through the untiring efforts of those members who have composed our research committee for the last three years, two hundred and eleven (211) graves have been located and we hope will soon be suitably marked.

In the spring of 1904 Sabra Trumbull Chapter again offered a prize to the Rockville high school. This time ten dollars (\$10) in gold was divided equally between the girl who wrote the best essay on "Woman's Part in the War of the American Revolution," and the boy who wrote the best essay on "What Can the Boys of Our City do to Make it More Attractive?" Much interest was shown and very good essays were read.

Three copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are subscribed for by the chapter—two for circulation among the members, and one placed in the reading room of our public library.

Our monthly meetings are arranged to improve and instruct ourselves, as well as to promote the interests of the cause for

which we are working. Some of these meetings are shared by friends and some by the general public.

Five lecturers have addressed the chapter in the last three years. Mrs. Grace Salisbury, of New Haven, lectured on "Human Nature as Seen in Woman;" Mrs. Kate Upson Clark's subject was, "Good Citizenship;" Miss Anna M. Soule, of Mt. Holyoke College, treated the subject, "The United States as a World Power," in an able and instructive manner. Hon. Charles Phelps, of Rockville, described most interestingly "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition," while Mrs. Clara Corbin Wilson told of "American Women in Music," and illustrated her lecture by piano selections.

At different times members carefully prepare papers on historical subjects that are helpful and interesting.

For a number of years past our ex-regent, Mrs. Belding, on Washington's birthday has entertained the Daughters of Sabra Trumbull Chapter at her beautiful home in a manner worthy of the event commemorated.

We have now fifty-six members. Ten have joined since our last report, while we are sorry to note that two loyal and faithful ones have passed beyond to new fields and new lessons.

This is a brief summary of the condition of and important work accomplished by the chapter in the last three years, and no small part of the success gained has been due to the faithful and gracious services of Mrs. Celia E. Prescott and Mrs. Jessie A. Jackson, who were our regent and vice-regent through the time.

Last May occurred the tenth birthday of this chapter. In that time there has come into our treasury nearly (\$2,900) two thousand nine hundred dollars. Some of it was contributed, but most of it has been earned by the chapter. In a paper recently read before Sabra Trumbull Chapter by one of its charter members, she said, "It has been helpful and responsive to every appeal from every source, and in return has asked and received nothing." When we take up our active duties in the fall under the careful leadership of Mrs. Jessie A. Jackson and Mrs. Lizzie S. Belding, our new regent and vice-regent, respectively, we hope to be able not only to maintain the helpful

and independent stand we have taken, but at home and abroad to be living examples of that spirit of justice and right which inspired our ancestors, that we may be an inspiration for high and noble endeavor to ourselves and to others.—GRACE BALCH WEST, *Historian*.

Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter (Killingly, Connecticut)

—The fourth annual Colonial party of the Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter was held Wednesday evening, February 22, 1905, with a large attendance. The hall was decorated with flags, the national colors, and pictures of Washington and other appropriate subjects.

The reception committee, consisting of the officers of the chapter, and many of the guests were in Colonial costume. The refreshment table was very prettily arranged and was illuminated by candles in candlesticks of antique design. Music and dancing formed the principal entertainment of the evening.

An interesting afternoon in the history of the chapter was the open meeting held February 28, 1905, to hear read the prize essays written in response to an offer made by the Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter to the pupils of the Killingly high school for the two best essays on "The Louisiana Purchase," the prizes to be five dollars and two and one-half dollars in gold, and were awarded to Master Harrison F. Topliff and Miss Caroline H. James.

The meeting was ably conducted by the vice-regent, Mrs. F. T. Preston. The program consisted of the reading of the essays, an address by Mr. Charles T. Stone, principal of the high school, on "The Spirit of School Contests," short addresses on Napoleon and Jefferson by Rev. Scott Kidder and Rev. M. J. Twomey, and "The Louisiana of To-day," by Rev. W. E. Kugler. A paper was read by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, touching on the work of the chapters of Connecticut and the results accomplished. Mrs. Kinney also presented the prizes with a pleasant word of congratulation for each of the happy recipients.

Following the singing of "America" a reception was held in

the parlors of the church in honor of Mrs. Kinney.—ANNIE B. CHASE, *Historian*.

Florida Daughters, May 12.—On the lawn of the Duval high school the Daughters of the American Revolution formally presented to the pupils of the school, and especially to the class of 1905, the historic osage orange tree given to Florida. The presentation was made by the state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.

The exercises began with an invocation by Rev. Dr. E. Lyman Hood, pastor of the Union Congregational Church.

After the invocation, "America" was sung by all present.

Dr. W. E. Knibloe, principal of the Duval high school, then stepped forward. He spoke of the courage and nobility of the woman of Colonial days, of the indomitable spirit of the woman of the sixties, and of her granddaughter and great-great-granddaughter, the girl of to-day, the woman of the future. He said that the public owed a vast debt of gratitude to the woman of the past. He spoke of the splendid work the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing to preserve historic annals and relics, and to foster in the minds of American boys and girls the spirit of patriotism. After complimenting the Daughters in general, Dr. Knibloe said some very pretty and well-deserved things about the local chapter.

In so doing, he stated the reason of the exercises and how honored the high school felt.

Then he introduced to the assemblage Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, who said:

"On the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 17, 1904, the first earth was taken from the land on which the unfinished Memorial Continental Hall now stands, two blocks from the White House; a building of white marble, which is to cost \$500,000.

"Two hundred and eleven years ago, within sight of this ground, in a wooded wilderness on the crest of the hill, Washington had met the Red Man's Court, to lay the cornerstone of the nation's capitol. The gavel he then used was, through an act of courtesy, used by Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, during the ceremonies attending the breaking of ground for Continental

Hall. The first earth was turned by Mrs. Lockwood, and was placed in a large flower vase. The roll of the thirteen original states was then called, and each state regent responded by placing in the urn a seed of osage orange. At the close of the ceremonies the vase was removed to the United States propagating gardens, and other seeds were planted for the forty-five states. This plant will grow from Florida to Massachusetts, and in its wild state reaches a height of sixty feet. It is further proposed that the seeds from each of these plants shall be distributed among the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of the states. Article II, section 2 of the national constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, reads:

"To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens,' and so, when it became my pleasant duty to assign this plant, I found no spot more fitting than the one on which our boys and girls are being developed for performing the duties of American citizens. I take pleasure in placing into the care of the class of 1905, for the Duval high school, this little tree, with the hope that the tree, the school and you, may live long and prosper."

Miss Ida Leonora Aird, to whom had fallen the English honors of the class of 1905, for excellence during the past four years, then stepped forward, and in graceful language, accepted the osage orange tree in behalf of the Duval high school and especially in behalf of the class of 1905, which is to stand sponsor for the historically valuable gift. She said:

"This little child of the vegetable world has a very interesting history. The Osage Indians, from whom it takes its name, used every part of it for some purpose. Under its shades their tepees were built; out of its golden yellow bark their bows were shaped; with the clover-cup flowers they decorated themselves; from the roots they obtained medicine, and in the leaves rich with the brilliant green of health, seldom seen in other species of the orange, is shown the beauty of the forest. Although it is not recorded, I know its long, sharp thorns, so numerous, were sometimes used as school boys use them. The Indians sold the seeds, together with the fruit, which resembles oranges, from one tribe to another, causing the plant to be widely distributed. Its beauty has been spoken of as far back as the time when the great Mississippi Valley, with its thick groves of osage oranges, became ours. It was even carried into the nursery of Bernard McMahon in Philadelphia, where Lord Bagot, at once perceiving its utility as a hedge, introduced it into Eng-

land. In those days the barbwire fence was a thing of the future, but the osage orange could be trimmed and stunted even to the lap of Mother Earth.

"And so we take it, with its history, as our own, and plant it near the walls of our school, confident that its little roots, though strange, will nestle gently in our warm southern soil; that its trunk will grow strong and hardy, nursed by the gentle rains of our sunny clime; that in years to come its spreading branches and glossy foliage will give pleasure and delight to the many, many children who will pause under its grateful shade on their way to these halls of learning."

After the applause which greeted Miss Aird's pretty oration had ended, Miss Alice Corbett, another bright and attractive girl of the class of 1905, stepped forward, and, with a pretty grace and dignity, christened the tree Martha Washington, in these few simple and appropriate words:

"Little child of the forest, Duval's class of 1905 adopts thee as her own, and in her behalf I christen thee Martha Washington, the name borne by the one that helped to make the father of our country first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The pretty christening ceremony ended, Wright Ellis, president of the class of 1905, assisted by Plant Osborne, Burton Barrs and Jonathan Yerkes, of the class, then put in place, at the base of the tree a block of marble bearing the inscription:

"Martha Washington, D. A. R.

"D. H. S.

1905."

Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher calling Miss Aird and Miss Corbett to the wide stone steps where the Daughters of the American Revolution were assembled, presented the two young ladies with large beautiful silk United States flags on Daughters of the American Revolution standards. The handsome souvenirs of the honorable positions they had occupied at the exercises were a pleasant surprise to the recipients.

After the presentation of the flags all present joined in the Doxology, and the exercises were over.

Piedmont Continental Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia).—Of memorable interest were the exercises at Craigie House, on July 4th, when all Atlanta Daughters of the American Revolution united in celebrating Independence day. Following the plan of rotation, the program was this year in charge of Piedmont Continental Chapter, and right well did that chapter, under the direction of its able regent, Mrs. John A. Perdue, acquit itself of the responsibility. On this occasion the chapter house was resplendent in its decorations of flowers, bunting and flags, while the air was vibrant with patriotic music, speeches and cheers throughout the rendition of the program.

The feature of the afternoon was the address of Mrs. W. H. Felton, who said among other things:

"What better work can these noble and patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution find than the training of their descendants in the virtue of patriotism? What endeavor is more lasting or productive of better results as illustrated in the lives of George Washington and General Lee?"

Mrs. Felton gave a brief recital of the history of Mrs. Sarah McIntosh, whose husband was in the Georgia struggle for independence. She told of Sergeant Jasper, who died, in the effort to encourage the southern troops at Fort Moultrie, with the flag in his hand that Mrs. Elliott had made and given him.

The address was very gratifying to the large assemblage collected in Craigie House to do honor to Independence day.

Stirring and patriotic remarks were made by Mrs. Robert Emory Park, vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution from Georgia, and the telegrams of greeting came from Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A brief talk to the four Atlanta chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution was made at Craigie House by Mrs. R. E. Park, vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia:

"Madam Regent: I congratulate the Daughters of the American Revolution upon their observance of the birthday of the American re-

public—not only the greatest day in the annals of our nation, but perhaps the most momentous day in modern history. The United States of America became on that day also the proud mother of many republics. The clanging of the liberty bell in the old state house at Philadelphia went vibrating round the world. France heard, and in a few years, through a Titan struggle of fire and blood and death, echoed the cry of freedom. The South American countries, following their sister of the north, discrowned reigning dynasties and set up republican governments. The great declaration of the equality of man has gone on sounding for over a century, and its clear, high cry has inspired the oppressed with hope in every quarter of the earth. It has penetrated to the heart of darkest Africa; it has sung its hymn of freedom to the islands of the sea; it has pierced the dull, cold ear of autocratic Russia, until to-day her ignorant and down-trodden people are rising with the fury of a blind giant and shaking to its rotten foundations the tottering temple of tyranny. O liberty bell, 'ring out the old, ring in the new.' Ring the declaration of independence for all the oppressed of earth. Ring in the birth of new republics—where freedom and peace and truth shall dwell.

"It is inspiring to think that in our new Continental Memorial Hall, our temple consecrated to every heroic memory of the Revolution, and to the birth of the republic, our sisters, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are celebrating with us to-day this Fourth of July, our anniversary of freedom."

General James Cox Chapter (Kokomo, Ind.) held its first annual picnic at "Forest Avenue," the suburban home of their regent, Mrs. Nannie L. Ross, on July 19th.

The weather was ideal and the members and their families enjoyed a delightful afternoon, the time being spent in different amusements and the discussion of affairs of interest to the chapter.

At 6 o'clock dinner was served in the grove surrounding the house.

Although our chapter is young, we are well organized because of the energy and executive ability of our regent, and are enthusiastic over the historical study and patriotic work planned for the coming winter.—FRANCES WYKES STEPHENS, *Historian*.

Mexico City Chapter (Mexico City, Mexico).—The Daughters of the American Revolution met on July 2d at the home

of Mrs. N. L. Brinker and formally organized the Mexico City Chapter. The chapter was christened the Benjamin Franklin, and is the first ever organized in a foreign country.

There were twenty-eight ladies present, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. R. M. Snead, regent; Mrs. Philip G. Roeder, vice-regent; Miss Mabelle Ord, secretary; Mrs. Thomas Pugh Martin, registrar; Mrs. Joseph Keeler, treasurer; Miss Mary Ford, historian; Mrs. H. P. Hamilton, chaplain; Mrs. N. L. Brinker, pianist.

Again, every woman in Mexico, who is eligible to membership in the order, is cordially invited to unite with it. If one is uncertain how to obtain the necessary data, the regent, vice-regent or secretary will give advice.

If not for your own sake, then for that of your children, unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is something to be able to trace your ancestry back to the brave and gallant few who made it possible for the weak colonies to become one of the grandest nations of the earth, and the greatest republic.

The next meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution will take place at the home of Mrs. Arthur Wheatley, in Popotla.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—It is fitting to mention here that the Daughters of the St. Louis Chapter are deeply indebted to the state regent for her untiring efforts in securing such an interesting and valuable collection of Revolutionary and Colonial relics for our room at the World's Fair. Many weary sight-seers enjoyed the hospitality of this room, and quite a large percentage of them proved to be Daughters from our sister states.

Also nobly done was the work of the hospitality committee with Mrs. J. H. Wear as chairman. The unusual demand on the hospitality of the chapter brought about by our World's Fair, made necessary the appointment of a special committee to look after visiting Daughters during those seven months. Mrs. B. F. Gray, chairman of the committee, realized fully the character of the duties and with her corps of able helpers

was most zealous in calling on and entertaining strangers within our gates, thereby sustaining the reputation St. Louis already had for truest hospitality. The entire expense of these entertainments to visiting Daughters was borne by this reception committee, without recourse to the treasury of the chapter. In May Mrs. J. J. O'Fallon graciously tendered her home to this committee for a reception to Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and it was a delightful occasion.

Flag day, June 14th, was celebrated with most appropriate exercises in the Missouri state building, World's Fair grounds, Mrs. Western Bascome acting as chairman of ceremonies. Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, of Colorado Springs were the interesting speakers on this day. Patriotic speeches were made, patriotic songs were sung, and over, above and around us all waved the stars and stripes, and there was a pardonable pride in the breast of each Daughter present, that in her veins flowed some of the blood of those brave men who gave us the right to make that flag and to add those stars one by one as our broad land gradually resolved its vast proportions into these United States of America.

Only a few short months later the beautiful Missouri building was destroyed by fire, during which for a long time a large American flag hung suspended over the western portico. The flames leaped around it most fiercely and for a time it seemed doomed to certain destruction, when suddenly one tongue of fire burned loose its fastenings and down fluttered Old Glory uninjured, to the delight of the waiting people.

To Mrs. Dennison, chairman of the flag committee must be given the credit of the beautiful decorations with flags, bunting and growing plants, not only on this occasion, but at the reception, October 12th, given at the Kentucky building by the St. Louis Chapter, to members of the National Board and visiting Daughters. Although not set apart by them, yet the Daughters of the American Revolution were interested members of the committee in charge of the celebration of George Rogers Clark day, June 24th, which took place in the Kentucky building. A large statue of the distinguished pioneer stood in the large rotunda under an impressive dome, and was

unveiled by Master George Rogers Clark, great-great-nephew of his famous uncle.

October 11th witnessed the gathering of the clans from far and near, for the Daughters of the American Revolution were now to celebrate what has come to be known as "Founders Day," in honor of the founding of our organization. Our national president, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, presided over the congress, and it was our pleasure to listen to many interesting and witty speeches from some of the most distinguished Daughters. President Francis by request addressed the congress, congratulating it upon its high ideas and patriotic work. After adjournment the entire assembly enjoyed Mrs. Manning's hospitality at a delightful luncheon in the house of the board of lady managers.

The following afternoon the St. Louis Chapter gave a reception to the members of the National Board and to visiting Daughters. Through the kindness of the Kentucky committee, the Kentucky building was the scene of the affair.

Several interesting and instructive papers were written and read by members of our chapter during the early part of the year, notably those of Mrs. Dwight Treadway, on "Historic Sites," and of Mrs. T. D. Kimball, on the "Louisiana Purchase," and how the news was received in St. Louis, and they are well worthy of preservation in the archives of the chapter.

Mrs. W. G. Boyd read a paper in May, on "Women of the Revolution."

As January 17th had been set apart for the Continental Hall tea at the board meeting immediately preceding, Mrs. B. F. Gray invited the ladies present to come to her home on a certain day for luncheon, and to make the little patriotic bags designed to hold the contributions to Continental Hall fund. At luncheon we were served on a cloth made by order of Col. Nicholas Cabell to entertain Gen. George Washington and his cabinet one hundred years ago that day. The cloth is of fine damask, with a unique design in the center of two huge American eagles, each bearing a shield on its back, and each surrounded by thirteen stars. The border composed of baskets of fruit, flowers and horns of plenty. The corner design was

the helmeted head of an English warrior, above one of an American Indian decked with feathers. Coffee was served from an urn owned by Dr. William H. Cabell in England in 1687.

When the little bags were sent out, a request accompanied them, that the contributions be given in the name of the ancestor or ancestors who served in the Revolution. Whether induced by ancestral pride, certain it is that the contributions to Continental Hall were never so large, being \$150.

This reception was at the home of the registrar, Mrs. J. N. Booth, January 17th, the anniversary of the wedding of General and Martha Washington.

For fully five years past it has been a cherished dream of the regent, Mrs. J. V. Booth, to have the remains of those old soldiers buried at Ft. Bellefontaine removed to Jefferson Barracks reinterred with appropriate exercises, and erect to their memory a monument which should stay to testify to coming generations that the Daughters of the American Revolution were mindful of those who fell in our country's cause, and wished to do them honor. After many obstacles, and very many delays the efforts were crowned with success, and the heroes were laid at rest in the military cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, and a huge boulder 7x4 of Missouri granite, containing an appropriate inscription, was placed to mark the spot. The boulder was unveiled in June with appropriate exercises.

Let us give honor to whom honor is due. The Daughters of the St. Louis Chapter will always remember this most praiseworthy achievement of a regent, who in taking thought for the chapter's interest, has never lost sight of the high ideals for which the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was first organized.—MARTHA K. BOYD, *Historian*.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska) closed its year's work with a picnic, June 17th, its charter day, at the home of our honored state regent, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, of Seward. It was a delightful occasion and made doubly so by the presence of the Seward Chapter—"Margaret Homes"—the youngest in the state, whose members assisted the hostess

in making welcome the Lincoln guests. It was an informal affair but the Seward ladies did not forget to prepare a pleasurable program to regale the guests during the disposal of the abundant feast. Such charming informal occasions are a needed relief from the heavier work of the year.

The chapter's nine meetings have been profitable and instructive. The last occurring, this year June 2nd, is the chosen time for the annual award of the gold medal to the successful competitor for the best paper upon an historical subject, chosen by the chapter, written by a senior girl of the high school. There were fifteen competitors and all the essays were of an unusually high order.

The chapter is at last rewarded in the knowledge that there is a genuine interest awakened among the girls of the public schools in American history and in historical subjects as attested by the remarks of the school superintendent to the chapter on the occasion of the presentation.

This year's award gave an increased pleasure to the chapter, since it was the first won by a daughter of a member.

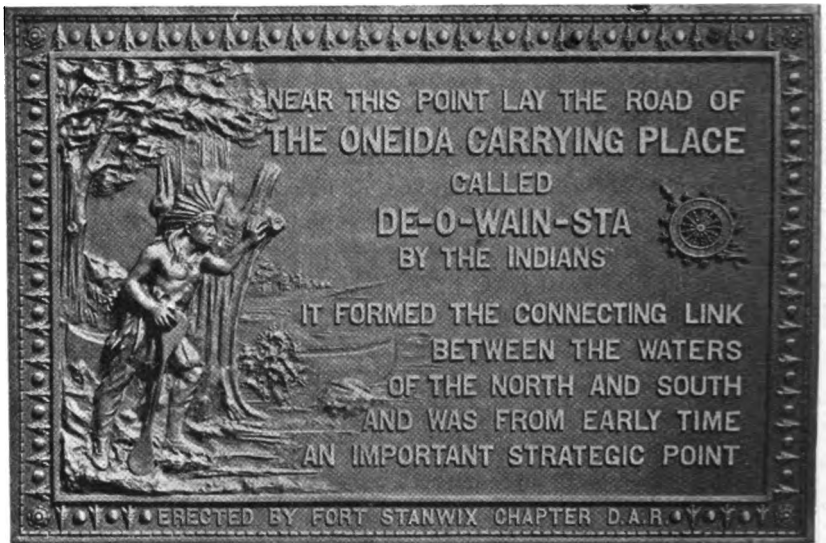
On October 19th-20th the chapter entertained the state association, at which time Mrs. M. J. Waugh threw open her home for the meetings of the assembly and for the social entertainment of delegates and chapter members with their friends.

The chapter has added thirteen new members to its list of 101 last October, but the fell reaper has claimed one of our oldest, most loved and revered members, Mrs. Esther P. Straw Smith.

Two delegates were present at the last congress and with them the chapter sent \$50 for Continental Hall fund.—MARY M. A. STEVENS, *Historian*.

Fort Stanwix Chapter (Rome, New York).—The city of Rome, Oneida county, New York, was the scene of an interesting patriotic event Friday, June 30, 1905, when the handsome bronze tablet commemorating the "Oneida Carrying Place" was unveiled. The celebration was under the auspices of the Fort Stanwix Chapter, assisted by the Gansevoort-Willet Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The tablet,

which is beautiful in workmanship and design, is placed on the northwest corner of the United States government building in Rome. Here in close proximity to old Fort Stanwix, the fort that never surrendered, from whose bastions the stars and stripes were first unfurled in the face of the enemy in a hard battle, was the portage where the boats were carried from the Mohawk river to Wood creek. This portage, called by the Indians De-o-wain-sta, or the Carrying Place, was the only means



of communication between the waters of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers and the great lakes. It was probably used at a very early date by the Indians, and as early as 1705 it is mentioned in British records. For travel and commerce between the east and west it meant almost as much to the colonists as the New York Central Railroad means to the people of to-day.

The tablet marking this place was donated by the Fort Stanwix Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. "The border is composed of Indian arrowheads and wampum. The tablet shows an Indian alert as he watches from behind a tree, his canoe in the stream at his feet. On one side is the insignia of the Daughters, a distaff and spinning wheel."

A line at the bottom reads: "Erected by Fort Stanwix Chapter, D. A. R." The exercises connected with the unveiling of the tablet were carried out in an admirable manner. At 3 o'clock p. m. the Rome city band marched to the Rome Free Academy building, and, placing themselves at the head of a large body of school children, escorted the little ones to the government building. At the government building a platform draped with flags had been erected, on which were seated the Daughters and the speakers; below this were benches occupied by the school children, who were to sing, while all around were gathered a large number of interested spectators. The exercises opened with a selection by the band, followed by the song "America," by the children. The tablet was then unveiled by the regent, Mrs. John C. McMahon, and the vice-regent, Miss Eugenie Stevens, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the people cheered heartily. Charles C. Hopkins, president of the Gansevoort-Willet Society, Sons of the American Revolution, then gave an address containing many interesting fact concerning the Carrying Place. Among other things he said:

"This year 1905 is well selected for the marking of the site of the Carrying Place, for it was in 1705, just two hundred years ago, that the Oriskany Patent was granted, and in that grant it is believed mention is first made of the Oneida Carrying Place. Without doubt the Indians used the portage long before this date in transporting their canoes from the Mohawk river to Wood Creek. It was called the Great Carrying Place by the English, and later the Oneida Carrying Place, the change in name occurring between the years 1700 and 1724.

"That this locality was of great military importance is evident by the number of forts that guarded the route of the carrying road. Just when the first fort was erected here is unknown. In 1724 a petition by New York merchants to the Provincial Assembly mentioned the Carrying Place, and complained of certain advantages possessed by the French traders among the Indians; and there was a tradition that the French had early built here a stockaded fort. If the French had no fort here probably the first ones were Forts Bull and Craven, the latter situated at the eastern end of the carry on the Mohawk. In 1736 the New York assembly was petitioned for a fort here, and Fort Craven is probably the outcome of the petition. There were certainly forts here earlier than 1754, during the French and English war. Fort Williams, named after Captain Williams, existed prior to 1756, and was

destroyed in that year by General Daniel Webb. It was located on the Mohawk river, a short distance above the site of Fort Craven.

"Fort. Newport, on Wood creek, at the western end of the carry, existed in its complete state as early as 1758, for it is shown on the 1758 map in the Documentary History of the State of New York. It is said never to have been garrisoned. It was named after Captain Newport, who was massacred here during the French war. An old map of that portion of the Erie canal near the old United States arsenal and Wood creek, carefully made with great detail, designated on it the position of the grave of an officer killed during the French and Indian war. The grave is on the west side of Wood creek and near the Erie canal. Possibly, yes, probably, this is the grave of Captain Newport.

"The English saw the great importance of this locality and its portage as a military point, and in 1758 constructed Fort Stanwix, one of the largest of the Colonial forts. Its cost was about sixty thousand pounds sterling. Its shape was nearly but not quite rectangular in plan, with bastions projecting from the four corners. Its circumference is compared on a drawing of it in the State Library at Albany, showing the fort 'as erected' with the circumference of Forts Edward and William Henry, and it was larger than either. It was occupied only one year by the English, or until the end of the French war, and it then went into decay, being rebuilt in 1777 under Colonels Gansevoort and Willett. What took place here during the Revolutionary war, what disaster awaited the Mohawk valley had Fort Stanwix fallen into the hands of St. Leger, how well the defense was made here by the fort's garrison and what standard was raised over the fort and carrying place, is local history, too well known to you to need repeating. The armies of Burgoyne and St. Leger did not meet at the junction of the Mohawk and the Hudson, and no line of British forts was ever built from Albany to New York.

"It was through here that General Shirley made his inglorious campaign in 1754 and 1755 to Oswego and return to Albany; here DeLery in 1756 came from Montreal with a force of French and Indians to take the portage. At Fort Bull he found Captain William Bull in command and defeated him, destroyed his fort, and put to death most of the garrison; but Fort Bull, on account of its position was repaired and garrisoned during the Revolutionary war, with daily communication with Fort Stanwix. In 1758 Colonel Bradstreet passed over the road on his way to capture Fort Frontenac. Many treaties were held there. At one time Indians numbering nearly two thousand were said to have remained here during two months agreeing on a treaty. Lafayette, Governor Clinton, Baron Steuben and great Indian chiefs came here to lend their aid in settlement of disputes and in treaty making."

The band played a patriotic medley and the children sang "Hail Columbia." This was followed by an address by Prof. William K. Wickes, of Syracuse, historian general of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the children, and the exercises concluded with "Yankee Doodle" by the band. Among the guests from out of town were several chapter regents, and Mrs. Henry Roberts, of Utica, state vice-regent of the New York State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—S. ANNA DAVIS, *Historian*, Rome, New York.

General William Floyd Chapter (Boonville, New York),—At Otter Lake there was a notable gathering of Daughters of the American Revolution, to meet Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society. The hostesses were Mrs. A. B. Capron and Miss Kate Griffith, of Boonville, and their guests, from several chapters in the Mohawk Valley and in the towns to the north of Utica, numbered over 200.

The day was an interesting one and the rain only served to increase sociability. The morning was spent in getting acquainted and after luncheon, which was served in the pavilion, there was a meeting at which Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Frances Roberts, of Utica, state vice-regent; Mrs. H. Gilbert Hart, regent of Oneida Chapter, and several other regents spoke.

An informal hour passed in which all had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. McLean. Then the Daughters were invited to the pavilion. It is in a wood near the hotel. The interior was decorated with flags, and bunches of water lilies which had been gathered from the lake in the morning were suspended here and there.

At the conclusion of the luncheon Mrs. Capron called the meeting to order and after a few remarks, asked all to sing "America." Then the Lord's prayer was repeated by all standing and Mrs. Capron introduced Mrs. McLean, saying what a great pleasure it was to have with them the newly elected president general of the National Society.

Having some of the water lilies twined about her wrist, Mrs.

McLean stepped to the center of the room and after the applause had subsided began to speak with the cordiality which gains her so many friends.

She said:

"Madame Regent, State Vice-Regent and all Daughters—It is such a pleasure to be here to-day. I came here distinctly and entirely for this occasion and it is a superlative pleasure to meet the members of a chapter with the name Gen. William Floyd, which is very dear to me—the name of one of those men who signed the document which has made and preserved us a nation. It is a great happiness to me that he is connected with my family by marriage and by warm personal friendship.

"I belong to New York State; to-day I belong to you and I want you to take me in and make me one of yourselves. That sentiment of love and friendship which gave me the start as president is the only proper one for this kind of an organization. Men may and do have business methods, etc., but women need womanliness. Womanly women must have love as a cornerstone. It is the only thing which can make us take up the big things of life and carry them to completion.

"This chapter is a remarkable organization, starting only two years ago and having over one hundred members. There is not another like it in the country."

Turning to Mrs. Capron she expressed appreciation for her efforts and continued:

"There is no encouragement as the encouragement of commendation. It has gained success for me all through my career. Let us not seal up our admiration for each other, for life is so much easier when it is expressed.

"I consider this a remarkable gathering in the North Woods, which seems so shut off to New Yorkers. Yet we come here, surrounded by those to whom we can express admiration, around this lovely, gem-like lake and most delightful woods whose shade is so cool and inviting after the glare and sun of New York City. * * * And I shall always associate water lilies, these big, sweet, white, odorous things, so redolent with the purity of the lake and of the sweet welcome I received, and so redolent with that which is lovely in life, a glimpse of which has been given us to-day.

"I want you to help me, I want you to hold up my arms. I came from among you and therein shall my strength be. Many believe that the National Society is at Washington. I want you to get rid of that idea at once. You are all the National Society; I am a member of the National Society. That it is homogenous, that we act always and ever together, depends the success of the work in Washington.

"The other chapters in the Mohawk valley have all done fine work. Every bit of help and encouragement extended to you, you must return and come and help me build Continental Hall. Every hand should help it, just as though it were in Utica or anywhere near you. It belongs to every individual Daughter because you have all helped with it. The main walls are standing and the glass roof is on. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars have been placed there and the architects say that \$275,000 are needed to finish it. We must finish it. We can't start a monument and not complete it. We must do the work, for unfinished it would be worse than never commenced. We must remember that it is a monument to those reverend gentlemen, and, after that, that it will perpetuate our own memories if it is finished in this generation. Let us rise to the mark of our high calling."

She then spoke of the return of John Paul Jones's body.

"It is a thought that touches deep this return of our naval hero's body. General Porter who has always given me his help and support deserves great credit for the fatigue and expense which he has undergone. Fort Stanwix first flung the American flag to the breeze on land, but John Paul Jones was the first one on the seas. He was so often beaten but never conquered. The fact that he was not an American makes him the greater hero. He brought to us those sterling, courageous Scotch qualities and he possessed the romantic idea of forming a government on liberty. It was a wild chimera of the imagination to our forefathers. But John Paul Jones came, gave his services and founded our navy.

"With Admiral Sigsbee I went to the battleship from which the guns which bellowed at Santiago, were protruding; and the flag, which represented us all, was left there and carried away to Paris. It will enshroud John Paul Jones when he comes back to his own; for he gave up his own to be with us.

"Now we women who have sent the flag which is to wrap him as a mother wraps her arms around her home-coming son, have given him that which is greater than all the honor of nations. For nothing is to him as that flag which is still his own as though it had never gone from him. All those brave men are now waiting for the eternal summons. Think what it will mean to us to finish our work, return to them and say: 'We have loved you and served you; we have come back not entirely unworthy of you. Take us into your arms from which we came.'"

"Let us before the end of the program give three cheers for our president," suggested Mrs. Capron, and the "Hip, Hip, Hurrah," was given with a will.

Miss Traffern then rendered a delightful medley of national airs and Mrs. Frances Roberts was introduced. She said:

"Madam President General and Daughters all: This day belongs pre-eminently to the president general. It was a wise thought of your regent that made this our meeting ground of to-day. In those stormy Revolutionary days, the days that made this day possible, Otter Lake looked down into the great military track below into our own Mohawk Valley. In it Otter Lake sat in calm judgment and if in the profound stillness of a century and a quarter ago there came to her ear the boom and clash of Oriskany, she would a story to us unfold if she could. She might tell us how beacon lights and signal fires warned the dwellers in the valley of the oncoming of St. Leger; how there came up in the stillness the sound of the paddle and canoe of the not far away Ontario, and I fancy Otter Lake would be at her best and gleam and laugh and sparkle her merriest as she would tell how triumphantly St. Leger came and how ingloriously he went, and she would point with pride at the gleaming lights that to-day mark the course of our valley. * * *

"To-day as we are assembled here under the protecting folds of Old Glory, under the blue dome of heaven and under the inspiration of these nature influences, it is not difficult to hear from the whispering trees the invitation, 'Daughters come again,' and 'we will, will we not?'

Mrs. Roberts was warmly applauded, and "Star Spangled Banner," suggested by her address, was sung.

Mrs. Capron then called upon the regents of the various chapters to give brief reports of the work they are doing. Mrs. Suter, of the Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, told about the pedestal for which they are working and mentioned other activities. Mrs. Keller congratulated the Boonville Chapter on its progressiveness.

Mrs. McMahon, of Rome, invited the Daughters to call on their city and see the tablet which has been erected on the postoffice. She also told about the grave markings.

Mrs. Rudd, of Ilion, said that they are still grieving over the loss of the members of their chapter who have left to form the Frankfort Chapter, but they rejoice that it will make New York have the largest number of chapters and that Massachusetts will still sit in the rear.

Mrs. H. Gilbert Hart, of Oneida Chapter, Utica, took the opportunity of thanking the newly elected president general for her beautiful thought of placing the flag around the body

of John Paul Jones and of afterwards placing it in Continental Hall. "We should do all we can toward this building, not only as a repository for the flags, but as a monument to enshrine the memories of our ancestors for all time."

Mrs. Broadbent, of Cazenovia, said that they had given \$130 for Continental Hall, and mentioned the finding of lonely unknown graveyards.

Mrs. Watson, of Frankfort, said they were only recently organized, but that the chapter was a vigorous baby and that it would be heard from later.

Melzingah Chapter (Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York) celebrated Chapter day by the unveiling of a tablet on the old mill at Brinckerhoff, New York, which dates from Revolutionary times. It is not known when the original mill was built, but it was burned down early in the Revolution, and rebuilt by order of General Washington.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

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★          STAR MILL
★      Built by Abram Brinckerhoff
★      Burnt about 1777.
★      Rebuilt by order of George Washington
★      while the soldiers were encamped at
★      Fishkill.
★      Placed by Melzingah Chapter, D. A. R.,
★      June 10th, 1905.
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Among the guests was Mrs. Terry, state regent. The Rev. C. F. Mayhew delivered an address on "Keeping Alive Our Traditions." Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, chapter regent, spoke on the events which took place in that neighborhood during the Revolution, and unveiling the tablet, presented it to Mr. Dudley, the owner of the mill, who in accepting it, presented Melzingah Chapter with two cannon balls found in the ground near the mill. After luncheon Mrs. Terry spoke on state work. The old Brinckerhoff house was then visited, it having once been the headquarters of General Lafayette, Melzingah Chap-

ter having placed a commemorative tablet on the grounds of the old house a few years ago. Melzingah Chapter has been successful in marking a number of historic places in this neighborhood so rich in Revolutionary associations.—MARY A. HUSTIS, *Historian*.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, New York).—Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the guest of Quassaick Chapter, July 21st. She was entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and in the afternoon she addressed a gathering of Daughters and their friends on the lawn of the residence of Miss Skeel, at Balmville.

The regent of Quassaick Chapter, Mrs. William Vanamee, presided, and introduced Mrs. McLean. She said: "I feel it an honor to receive Mrs. McLean on this platform. She needs no introduction to this audience or to any audience in New York state. She is equally well known south and west as a brilliant speaker and as president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We are very fortunate to have her with us this afternoon. For her presence here we are indebted to her friends, to her patriotism and to her enthusiastic energy in finishing Continental Hall in Washington. I take great pride," Mrs. Vanamee concluded, "in presenting Mrs. Donald McLean."

Mrs. McLean was received with applause. The Daughters had expected much from their distinguished leader and she fulfilled expectations.

Among other things she said:

There are so many things I could say about the Daughters of the American Revolution that I scarce know where to start to tell; I scarce know which would be the more interesting to you. You know, most of you, the history of the organization as I, your president general. We know we are nearly fifteen years old. We will celebrate our crystal anniversary in October. We have grown, three or four hundred of us, to be fifty thousand. We are located in every state of the Union and many localities outside the country, but not outside the Union. We know no bounds to our power. As far spreading as the govern-

ment is, so is the Daughters. Generously and with a sweet magnanimity we share all our blessings. That is sufficiently general to please everybody whether they believe in keeping the Philippines or not.

The main work of the Daughters is to instill patriotism, whether it is done by rearing monuments, erecting tablets, placing boulders, the teaching of children or education in the public schools—all the channels in which women work to arouse the patriotic spirit.

I am not so narrow as to desire only to build a memorial hall, yet that memorial, the speaker pointed out, was something tangible. Like a wedding ring which binds the wearer in all the betrothal of love, so does that circlet of patriotism find expression in the erection of the memorial which it is proposed to complete in a few years.

Mrs. McLean believed in the chapter work at home. She believed in the local work. She desired to aid it personally or by spoken word.

You in turn will be generous enough to aid me in the great concentrated work which is before us. The Daughters of the American Revolution can leave no unfinished work. It depends on such women as you whether it will be or not. In fourteen years the society has raised \$175,000 and it is all spent. The foundation is there, and four walls and a roof of glass. To finish it will require, the architect says, \$275,000 more.

The hall was up; we have the incentive and no true patriotic American woman would see such a project fail. She knew they would help. It was a memorial to their ancestors. In a narrower view it was a memorial to themselves. It was a tribute to those who made and preserved the nation. She urged the Daughters to rise and shine and do their patriotic duty now. She expected that during the year every chapter would aid in the work.

Mrs. McLean apostrophized Washington. She did not approve of the efforts to bring Washington down from his pedestal even to bring him nearer to us. Better to worship such a nature than to become unduly familiar with it. He possessed the virtues of uprightness and endurance and these compass the earth. Mrs. McLean made passing reference to the other great generals of the Revolution from the Empire state and from the south. If Ohio had been in existence at that time

she would have all the generals in the army. Mrs. McLean made this statement in the light of present knowledge of Ohio. For the sake of the glory of the original thirteen it was probably well that Ohio was not in the Union at that time.

The speaker made reference to the bringing of the body of John Paul Jones to America. Such a daring spirit could well be held up for admiration. Seven times beaten yet he still fought on and declared that he had not yet begun to fight. That is the spirit which should animate Americans in their battling with wrongs of any kind. Wherever the American idea is attacked that should be the spirit of the defenders.

Mrs. McLean said that money was a good thing, but there was something beyond mere sordid, earthly things. The greatest thing in the world, the magnum bonum was love. Love casts out all meaner things, and when love for person is enlarged into love for a nation and the flag, it was a beautiful thing. By invitation of Captain Sigsbee, Mrs. McLean had gone on the *Brooklyn* and had seen the arrangements for the carrying of the body of the hero to America. It was at her suggestion that an American flag was taken on the vessel to be laid by the Daughters on the bier of the hero. Thus in the tender embrace of the Stars and Stripes the great commander was coming back to his own. The remains would be placed in a tomb at Annapolis reserved for naval heroes.

Mrs. McLean touched briefly on the growth of the society. From the handful who had gathered at the first congress there were a thousand at the last meeting.

Mrs. McLean said in conclusion that she was proud of her office. She asked for the aid of all Daughters in holding it up to its high standard. The Daughters everyone on the same level should go forward to that greatest achievement of women—that is, being true representative American women.

The “Star Spangled Banner” was sung and the members of the company were presented to Mrs. McLean. She greeted each cordially.

Tidioute Chapter (Tidioute, Pennsylvania) was delightfully entertained July 5th at the Outing Club by one of the members,

Mrs. George Sill, of Warren, Pennsylvania. The club house was appropriately decorated with bunting and flowers. At 1 o'clock luncheon was served.

As the meeting was more of a social than of a business nature, no regular program was carried out.

Remarks were made by many of the ladies and the afternoon was interspersed with singing.

Massanutton Chapter (Harrisonburg, Virginia).—The Colonial veranda of Mrs. Talfourd Haas was gay with bunting, flags and patriotic emblems in recognition of July 4th, under the auspices of Massanutton Chapter. The meeting was called to order by the regent, using a gaily bedecked little drum and stick for a gavel. It was a noticeable fact that the attendance of Daughters on this patriotic occasion corresponded to the number of colonies whose bold and wonderful act set the new name "America" among the nations of the earth. Preliminary to the day's program, the chapter paid a passing tribute to the memory of that ideal American, the Hon. John Hay, whose mortal remains, at that hour, lay in state at Cleveland, Ohio, guarded by soldiers. The regent then opened the program by reading that marvelous document, "The Declaration of Independence." Mrs. Heneberger followed with several selections from the National Society's statutes, specially that asking for frequent display of the flag, the repeated use of the song "Star Spangled Banner," also the closing of the Daughters of the American Revolution national offices whenever the United States offices are closed for any event. The poem was read and Miss Wilmuth Gary's picture exhibited, representing Rodney's ride as he bore the vote of Delaware to that critical meeting of the Continental Congress, July 1776. There were many interesting things presented by the various readers, describing how the declaration was developed and completed, as well as the claim of the Mecklenburg resolution. The program closed with an enthusiastic rendering of "America." The refreshments carried out the patriotic effects. Little silk flags

decorated each serving, and an attractive little bunch of fire-crackers proved more toothsome than dangerous.—MARY LYNN CONRAD, *Recording Secretary*.

Patrick Henry Chapter (Martinsville, Virginia).—Among the blue hills of Virginia, a new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has begun its mission of patriotic work.

Acting by authority of the National Board, Mrs. Mary Cabell Smith organized the Patrick Henry Chapter on June 15th, at her beautiful home in Martinsville, the county seat of Henry, one of the two contiguous counties jointly named for the orator who once had his home among the ten thousand acres of land which were here owned by him.

Seventeen charter members were enrolled, ten applicants waiting, with others wishing to join later. Mrs. Smith, formerly a member of the Danville Chapter, and belonging to a well-known Virginia family, declined to continue as regent and the following officers were elected:

Mrs. Faith Thomas Parrott, regent; Mrs. Mary C. Smith, first vice-regent; Mrs. Martha Spencer Lee, second vice-regent; Mrs. Alice K. W. Gravely, secretary; Miss Flora Redd Whittle, historian; Mrs. Keziah Drewry Carter, registrar; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Barbour, chaplain; Mrs. Virginia Williams Brown, treasurer.

Beginning under favorable conditions, this little chapter hopes to be a loyal and helpful branch of the state and national work, and to be ready for both the knowledge and inspiration that it may receive at the meeting of the state conference this fall, in the nearby city of Roanoke.—ALICE K. W. GRAVELY, *Secretary*.

“Man is his own star; and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate;
Nothing to him falls early or too late.”

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.



Mary Belle King
Sherman.

Question. Is not an appeal from a ruling made by the Chair always debatable?

Answer. No. When it relates to priority of business, or indecorum in speaking, and when it follows an undebatable motion, it is undebatable. At all other times it may be debated. The foregoing rule, however, does not apply to the presiding officer, as she may give her reasons for her ruling at all times whether the appeal is debatable or not.

To illustrate the case of an appeal following an undebatable motion, let us take the case when an undebatable motion is pending, such as the motion to lay a question on the table, the previous question, the motion to suspend the order of business, etc., when, if a member appeals from the decision of the chair the motion (the appeal) must be voted upon at once with the single exception of the privileges that may be exercised by the chairman. It is a convenient rule to remember that when an undebatable motion is pending there is but one debatable motion that may supersede it, and that is a motion growing out of a question of privilege. It should also be remembered that when the vote is a tie on an appeal from the decision of the chair, the chair is sustained. The governing principle here is

that a majority vote is required to reverse the decision of the chair.

Question. "Is it possible to make any correction in the minutes after they have been approved unless the motion to approve is reconsidered?"

Answer. Yes, minutes may be corrected regardless of the time that has elapsed since they were approved. A reconsideration of the vote on the approval of the minutes is never necessary. The purpose of minutes is to provide an organization with a correct record of the business transacted at its meetings. Therefore, it would not be reasonable to require an affirmative vote on the motion to reconsider before the assembly could consider and arrive at a decision on a proposed correction.

What constitutes an honest correction of the minutes is frequently misunderstood. The correction must be in exact accordance with what took place, or what a majority of the assembly believes took place. Mistakes may have been made, the action taken may have been irregular, but the remedy for such conditions lies in further parliamentary action, and not in a correction of the minutes.

Question. "The by-laws of our chapter requires a member to be either present or to have signified her willingness to serve in case of election to make her eligible to nomination. Is the presiding officer justified in refusing to allow a name to be placed before an assembly to be voted upon if this rule is not complied with?"

Answer. Yes, she is not only justified in such a ruling, but it is her duty to make the necessary inquiries if there is the slightest doubt in the matter.

Question. "Has the recording secretary the right to make motions?"

Answer. Yes. She also has the right to discuss any question that comes before the assembly, but in both cases she should be careful how she exercises the right. It is frequently abused.

Observe how parts with parts unite,
In one harmonious rule of right.—*Blackstone.*

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"I see, I see

Freedom's established reign: cities and men
Numerous as sand upon the ocean shore,
And empires rising where the sun descends."

Philip Freneau.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.



Mrs. Lydia Bolles
Newcomb.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

494. KELLOGG.—Martin Marble^a Kellogg, b. about 1780, married 1st, Nancy Sweet, 2nd, Hester Williams. He was son of Nehemiah⁷, b. Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 14, 1752, resided in Egremont. Moved to Hanover (now Solon), N. Y., where he bought land 1807. He was a private in Capt. Bacon's Co., Lexington Alarm, 1775. He is named on the payroll dated July, 1777. He was son of Lieut. Stephen^a, b. Oct. 12, 1721. Married, Aug. 7, 1746, in Westfield, Mass., Mindwell Belden. He died Aug. 9, 1767, in Egremont, Mass. He served in siege of Louis-

burg—was commissioned Lieut. in the Berkshire Co. militia, 1764. He was son of Ensign Stephen^a, b. Hadley, Feb. 3, 1695. Married May, 1719, Abigail Loomis, b. May 3, 1701 (daughter of Nehemiah and Thankful (Weller) Loomis). He was son of Ensign Stephen^a, b. April 9, 1668. Married May 8, 1694, Lydia Belden (daughter of John and Lydia Belden of Wethersfield, Conn.). He died June 5, 1722. He was son of Lieut. Joseph^a, bapt. in Eng. Ap. 1st, 1626. Married in Eng. Joanna ———. She died in Hadley, Mass., Sept. 14, 1666. He married, 2nd, Abigail Terry, b. in Windsor, Conn., Sept. 21, 1646 (daughter of Stephen Terry, of Wiltshire, Eng.). He died June 27, 1707. She died May 29, 1717. He was Lieut. in Aaron Cook's Co. He was son of Martin^a and Prudence (Bird) Kellogg, bapt. in Great Leighs, Eng., Nov. 5th, 1595, son of Phillippe^a Kellogg.—Mrs. G. A. D. (From "*The Kellogs in the New World.*")

608. LEWIS.—Colonel Charles Lewis, son of Pioneer John Lewis, was born in Virginia in 1736. He died Oct. 10, 1774. He married Sarah Murrey and left the following issue:

1. Elizabeth, born 1762, died unmarried.
2. Margaret, born 1765, married Major Prior.
3. Captain John, born 1766; died 1843; married Rachel Miller.
4. Mary, born 1768, died unmarried.
5. Thomas, born 1771, died unmarried.
6. Col. Andrew, born 1772; married Margaret Stuart in 1802; died 1833, leaving issue.
7. Charles, born 1774; married Jane Dickerson in 1799 and left issue at his death in 1803.

Col. William Lewis, son of Pioneer John, of Augusta Co., Va., was born in Ireland in 1724 and married Ann Montgomery. He died in 1811. They had issue, viz:

1. Margaret, married James McFarland.
2. Major John, who married 1st, Jane S. Thompson; 2nd, Mary Preston; left issue and died in 1823.
3. Major Thomas, born 1761, died 1804.
4. Alexander, born 1763, married and left posterity and died 1804.
5. Col. Wm. I., born 1766; died 1828; married Elizabeth Cabell.
6. Agatha, born 1774; married Oliver Towles; died 1843, leaving issue.
7. Elizabeth M., born 1777; married Col. John Trent; died 1837, leaving issue.

8. Dr. Charles W., born 1780; married Mary B. Irvine; had issue.—S. L. G.

608. LEWIS.—Col. Wm. Lewis married Anne Montgomery, April 8, 1754, and died at the Brick House near Sweet Springs in Augusta Co., Va., 1811. His wife died at the same place, 1808. They had issue:

1. Margaret, born 1756, married James McFarland and went to Pitts-

burg. They had 11 ch.—names unknown except first two, Margaret and James.

2. John, b. 1758, m. first Jane Sophronisba Thomson, 1788; m. second, Mary Preston, 1793; issue 10 ch.

3. Thomas, born 1761, major U. S. A., d. in 1804. No children.

4. Alexander, b. 1763; d. 1797, leaving one son.

5. William I., b. 1766; m. Elizabeth Cabell, of Nelson Co., Va., 1828. No children.

6. Agatha, b. 1774; m. Col. Oliver Towles, of Campbell Co., Va., 1794; d. 1843, leaving 8 ch.

7. Elizabeth Montgomery, b. 1777; m. Col. John Trent, of Cumberland Co., Va.; d. 1837, leaving Eliza, Ann and John.

8. Charles W., b. 1780; M. D.; m. Mary B. Irvine, sister of Gen. Callender Irvine, of Philadelphia; 7 ch.—S. C.

616. NEWCOMB.—Capt. Andrew^s Newcomb, b. in Eng., probably Devonshire. The first mention of him in New Eng. is in Boston records, where he married his second wife Grace, widow of William Ricks. He was a mariner, and, from Boston and New York records, was "master of ye Shope Edmund and Martha." His will is in Suffolk Co., Mass., records. Lieut. Andrew^s his son, b. about 1640, was living, 1666, near Portsmouth, N. H. His first wife, Sarah ———, died about 1674. He removed to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, 1675, and married, 1676, Anna Bayes, b. about 1658. He died between 1704 and 1708. He was one of the proprietors of Edgartown and held civil offices. He was chosen Lieut. about Apr. 13, 1691.

Simon^s, b. 1666, probably at Kittery, York Co., Me., married about 1687, Deborah ———. In 1713 he moved to Lebanon, Conn., where he died Jan., 1745. He was on various committees in town affairs and held several civil offices. His will in Windham Co., Conn., shows a good estate.

Thomas^s, b. 1692 in Edgartown, married at Nantucket, 1712, Eunice Manning. She died 1715. He married, second, 1720, Judith Woodworth, of Lebanon, and moved 1739 to Salisbury, Conn. He was one of the original proprietors of that town. In 1746 he moved to "Little Nine Partners," Dutchess Co., N. Y. The inscription upon his gravestone in Washington Hollow churchyard is "T. N. 1761."

Simon^s, b. in Lebanon, 1736, married 1758, Sarah Mead, and lived in "Nine Partners" till 1781, when he removed to Pittstown, N. Y., and died there 1819.

Thomas^s, b. at "Nine Partners" (now Pleasant Valley), May 7, 1763, married, first, Abigail Harding, of Pittstown, N. Y., who died 1802; second, Mary Stilson, who died at Dayton, N. Y., 1844. He died July 4, 1842.

Thomas^s, b. Nov. 8, 1800, in Argyle, N. Y., married, 1823, Silvia Cooper. She died Jan. 27, 1836. He married, second, Deborah Farnsworth. (From *Newcomb Genealogy*.)—L. B. N.

618. GRANT.—In Boston records are the following: Moses Grant, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Grant, b. Mar. 6, 1744. Samuel Grant and Elizabeth Cookson, married Jan. 1, 1729. Elizabeth Cookson, b. July 31, 1708, daughter of John Cookson and Rachel his wife. John Cookson and Rachel Proctor, married Nov. 2, 1704, by Mr. Cotton Mather. Also, Moses Grant and Elizabeth Brown, married Mar. 31, 1768, by Rev. Andrew Eliot. Moses Grant and Sarah Pierce, married Dec. 2, 1773. Moses Grant and Mary Adams, married May 4, 1777, by Rev. Samuel Stillman.

QUERIES.

636. (1) VAN DYCK.—Wanted the date of birth and the maiden name of the mother of Dr. Cornelis Van Dyck, the son of Hendrick Van Dyck, of New Amsterdam, who was ensign in the service of the West India Company 1639-40. Cornelis was born 1642—was probably baptized in the Dutch church in N. Y. City. He was a physician in Albany and magistrate and commissary. He died 1687.

(2) WHITEAR.—Information of the Whitear (or Whittier) family. John Whitear was living in N. Y. City Dec. 29, 1772, when his daughter Hannah married Rev. Thomas Ustick. She was born Oct. 16, 1750. John Whitear moved to Fairfield Co., Conn., and established there a bell foundry after 1772. He probably was a descendant of the Whitehaire family of Southampton, L. I. The name of his wife is desired.—F. K. D.

637. MIX—HOTCHKISS.—Information is desired of Samuel Mix, of Conn. and his wife Mary Hotchkiss, dates of birth and death, and ancestry of both. They had sons, Amasa Hotchkiss, b. 1783; Titus Freeman, b. at Ridgebury, Conn., 1788, and daughter Esther, who married Alva Hurlburt.

A Samuel Mix was in Rev. service in Conn., 1780. Was he the one whose wife was Mary Hotchkiss?

638. (1) BUCK—NORTON.—Ancestry desired of John Buck and wife Zeriah Norton, who are thought to have lived in Vt. 1758, where a son Peregrine Buck was born, and a daughter who lived in Sandy Hill, N. Y., prior to 1827, when she moved to Ohio. Peregrine Buck served in an Albany Co., N. Y., regiment in Rev. War.

(2) LOVETT—BALLOU.—Also ancestry of Mary Lovett, b. 1696; married, 1716, in Providence, R. I., Nathaniel Ballou.

(3) PECK.—Maiden name of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Peck, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn.; married 1715. He died 1733. She married, second, John Clogston.

(4) SMITH.—Who were the ancestors of Experience Smith, of Norwich, Conn., who married May 24, 1778, Elisha Swan, of Stonington, Conn.?

(5) YOUNG.—Ancestry desired of Dr. Isaac Young, who died in Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1834, aged 81 years; also the maiden name of his

wife Mary, who died 1819, aged 63 years. They had sons James and Samuel—both clergymen.—C. F. C.

639. (1) SPENCER.—The ancestry is desired of Capt. Spear Spencer, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. Spencer Co., Ky., and Spencer Co., Ind., were named for him. Also ancestry of Moses Spencer, who served in Continental Line, Penn., and afterward lived in Ky. and Tenn. He married Jane Brooks.

(2) WILKINS.—Ancestry of John Wilkins, of Romney, W. Vir. Did his father have a Revolutionary record?

(3) DAVIS.—Ancestry of Truett and Eli Davis, who belonged to the Snow Hill, Md., branch, some of whom went to Vir. and then to Ky.—L. W. M.

640. WELLS—SHERBURNE.—The exact date of marriage is desired of John Wells, of Loudon, N. H., and Elizabeth Sherburne (?) about 1770. Was she the daughter of Jethro Sherburne?—I. F. M.

641. HURLBURT—CAMMET.—Ancestry wanted of John Hurlburt, b. in Stanstead, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1792; died Aug. 19, 1857; married Lois Cammet, who died May 4, 1840.—E. J. T.

642. McCUBBIN—DORSEY.—Zechariah McCubbin was captain in a Maryland regiment in Rev. War. His ancestry, the name of his wife and dates are desired. Communication is desired with anyone interested in the family. He was born in Anne Arundel Co., Md., and had a daughter Mary, who married Feb. 23, 1786, Harry Woodward Dorsey, son of Samuel Dorsey.—Mrs. P. A. B.

643. WILLIAMS.—Samuel¹ Williams of Groton, Conn. (Henry², William¹), married, first, whom? Had children—Samuel, b. about 1746; Olivia, b. 1748; Christopher; Lucy and Esther. He married, second, May 28, 1758, Mrs. Margaret (Huntington) Tracy, of Norwich, Conn. The name of the first wife and her ancestry desired—L. W. S.

644. DEAN—WEED.—Lebbins Dean and Ruah Weed, of Stamford, Conn., were married there. They removed 1821 to Columbus, Ohio. Information desired that will connect their ancestors with the Rev. War.—W. D. DEAN.

645. (1) COLE—PIERCE.—Wanted the ancestry of Elizabeth Cole, who married May 6, 1635, Thomas Pierce, of Charlestown, Mass.

(2) LONG.—Who was Robert Long, of Charlestown, Mass., who had daughters Anna (married Lieut. James Converse) and Elizabeth, who married Capt. James Parker?

(3) WHITTEMORE—THOMPSON.—Wanted the ancestry of Frances Whittemore, who married Jonathan Thompson, Jr., of Woburn, Mass.

(4) TAYLOR—GATES.—Ancestry of Mercy Taylor, who married Reuben Gates, b. in Stow, Mass., 1716. They removed to Leominster, Mass., in 1740.

(5) GATES.—The maiden name of wife of Daniel Gates, son of Stephen and Sarah (Woodward) Gates, b. Apr. 23, 1685, at Marlboro, Mass. He lived in Stow, Mass., where, between 1715 and 1724, his

children, Thomas, Reuben, Paul and Silas (twins), Margaret, Anna and Elizabeth, were born.

(6) WOODWARD—HAMMOND.—Parentage of both George Woodward and Elizabeth Hammond, of Watertown, Mass. Their daughter Sarah married Stephen Gates, b. 1640; d. 1706, at Acton, Mass.—G. M. P.

646. (1) PELLET—SMITH.—Abigail Pellet married Sept. 24, 1729, Abiel Smith, of Litchfield, Conn. Can any one give her ancestry? Was she related to the Mass. family of that name?

(2) WRIGHT—TRYON.—Whose daughter was Esther Wright, who married about 1725 John Tryon, son of David Tryon, of Glastonbury, Conn.? He afterward lived in W. Hartford and in Litchfield, where he died. Was Esther the daughter of Samuel Wright, of Northampton and Conn., who married about 1700 ——— Lewis?—C. H. T.

647. TURNER.—Wanted maiden name of the wife of Henry Turner. He was a Revolutionary soldier from Conn., 1780, under Col. Seth Warner.—E. B. J.

648. WILLIAMSON.—The name and residence desired of Master Williamson, who went with Capt. Standish and six musketeers to treat with Massasoit, in 1621. My third grandfather, Robert Williamson went from Vir. to Ga. His son Robert Williamson was in the Revolutionary war and received a land grant of 750 acres. His sons were Benjamin, Robert Mickleberry and George. Were they connected with Master Williamson of the Plymouth Colony? Any colonial record will be appreciated.—K. E. D.

649. (1) COSBY—OVERTON.—David Cosby of Louisa Co., Vir., married Mary Overton. Was she a relative of Col. James Overton of Vir., who married Mary Walker?

(2) MCCALL—COSBY.—The ancestry is desired of Margaret McCall, who married James Overton Cosby in Elbert Co., Ga., in 1797.

(3) RICKETTS—BARRON.—Information of Reuben Ricketts, who married Rebecca Barron. His father was Reason (Rezin) Ricketts; who was his mother? Were either father or son in Rev. war? Who were the parents of Rebecca Barron? Did her father have any Rev. record? Reuben Ricketts moved from Maryland to Ky.

(4) LACY.—Would like to correspond with descendants of Gen. Edward Lacy. When a boy he went from Penn. to S. Car., with the Adairs. He married Miss Harper. What relation was she to Robert Goodloe Harper? Her ancestry is desired.—R. I. W.

Take ye the sum of all the congregation of the children of Israel, after their families, by the house of their fathers, with the number of their names.—*Numbers, 1:2.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1905.

President,

MRS. EDNA WHITHED DUBOIS,
2010 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN-EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies,

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents,

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING, 1406 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.	MRS. E. S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, Alexandria, Va.
MRS. JOSEPH PAUL, Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.	MRS. HENRY L. MANN, The Cecil, Washington, D. C.
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MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE, 1725 P Street, N. W., Washing- ton, D. C.	MRS. HERSEEL B. MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
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	<i>Chaplain,</i>
	MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, 1316 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

TREASURER'S REPORT, APRIL 1ST, 1904, TO APRIL 1ST, 1905.

April 1st, 1904, balance, \$121 11

RECEIPTS.

April 1st, 1904, to April 1st, 1905—		
From fees,	\$418 00	
From badges,	117 00	
From certificates,	12 00	
From charters,	3 00	
		550 00
Interest on investments (\$84.27 , less \$7.50 accumulated inter- est on Nailor notes),	76 77	
Lewis Mortgage note paid in,	1,500 00	
Drawn out of Savings Bank,	500 00	
Gift from Mrs. Hepburn Smith,	3 00	
Total,	\$2,750 88	
Disbursed,	2,605 70	
On hand,		\$145 18

Investments.

Nailor Notes (4½ per cent.),	\$2,000 00	
Interest Savings Bank,	87	
		2,000 87

Continental Hall Fund.

Continental Hall fund, April 1st, 1904,	\$330 00	
From Molly Pitcher Society,	10 00	

From Sergeant Wm. Jasper Society,	25 00	
From Philadelphia Society,	10 00	
Interest,	6 10	
Appropriated (Mrs. H. Smiths' gift),	3 90	
Total,		\$2,531 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bailey, Banks & Biddle (badges),	\$96 80
Bailey, Banks & Biddle (certificates),	25 00
Rent,	129 50
Convention expenses, April, 1904,	175 73
Printing,	13 25
Engrossing certificates,	3 50
Keys for headquarters,	90
Lettering door twice,	2 75
Illustration for Smithsonian Report,	2 50
Copy of Certificate of Incorporation,	1 50
Treasurer (stamps, \$9; stationery, 75 cents),	9 75
Vice-President for Organization (stationery, postage, &c., for programs, notices about "Loving Cup," &c.),	16 41
Recording Secretary (stationery, postage, &c.),	8 05
Recording Secretary, acting Corresponding Secretary (sta- tionery, postage, &c.),	5 00
Registrar (stationery and postage, \$18.49; cab, 30 cents, clerical assistance, \$1; binding records, \$54; box for pa- pers, \$10; book case, \$26.50),	110 29
Transferred to Continental Hall fund (Mrs. Hepburn Smith's gift, \$3.00),	3 90
Invested in Nailor mortgage notes,	2,000 00
Left in Savings Bank,	87
Total disbursed,	\$2,605 70

V. BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1905.

Through the generosity of Mrs. George F. Baird, a national vice-president of the society, the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, is enabled to offer a second silver loving cup as a prize to the Child or society of the Children of the American Revolution which sends before April 19, 1906, the largest sum for the Children's room in the Memorial Continental Hall, to Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETIES.

Rhode Island has seven societies of the "Children," all in healthy condition, and their reports, given in alphabetical order below, are compiled from the records sent to the annual convention of 1904 and of 1905.

Commodore Abraham Whipple Society was organized under the care of the Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 17, 1896, with a membership of fourteen. The members now number seventy-six. April 19th is their charter day.

During the year 1902-3, the society presented a large flag to the Boys' club of Pawtucket, with copies of our pledge of allegiance and the accompanying poem, "Our Flag of Liberty," both beautifully inscribed and framed. A fine facsimile of the Declaration of Independence, the gift of their state director, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, is a cherished possession of this society.

They gave \$3 to the McKinley memorial fund and have set aside \$5 for the proposed room of the "Children" in Memorial Continental Hall.

During the year 1903-4 the subjects of their study were Rhode Island landmarks, and the meetings have thus been made very interesting. A field day is usually observed each year, and the spot last visited was what is known as "Nine Men's Misery." It is marked by a rough stone monument erected to the memory of nine men massacred on the old Waterman farm near Cumberland during the Indian wars. The rendezvous for this outing was the Cathedral Oak, near the home of the great Blackstone, and within a stone's throw of his last resting place. Thus the Children are learning by study and association to venerate "the ancient landmarks which our fathers have set up."

On February 22, 1904, the junior section of the society gave a Washington tea party, which added a neat sum to their treasury and at the annual meeting held at the residence of the state director in November, 1904, this society was awarded the prize banner offered by the Samuel Ward Society of Westerly. Those who have read the sixth report of the Daughters of the American Revolution will remember that this banner must be held for three successive years before it can become the absolute possession of any society. The society's cash balance reported in April, 1905, was \$63.33.

Commodore Silas Talbot Society, of Providence, was organized with nine members on January 30, 1896, in the Gaspee room, at 209 Williams street. This room, a part of the Sabin tavern on South Main street at the time of the Revolution, is the very room where the attack on the *Gaspee* was planned.

Silas Talbot, the society's hero, was enrolled as captain in the navy directly after the battle of Lexington, served through the Revolution, was wounded thirteen times, and spent more than a year on the prison ship *Jersey*. At the end of the war he retired to private life with the

rank of commodore. When the frigate *Constitution* was to be built at Boston, he was engaged to oversee its construction, and in 1799 he commanded this vessel on a West Indian cruise.

In 1899 the society received from its organizer, Mrs. William R. Talbot, a beautiful gavel made from an oak timber taken from the Sabin tavern or Gaspee House. In 1900 the society had thirty-nine members, but eighteen had reached the age limit in 1904, leaving but twenty-one then on the roll. These members are now without a president, and will soon scatter unless a new head can be found. The devoted state director, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, makes an urgent appeal that some one living on the east side of the city of Providence will volunteer for the patriotic service of leading these earnest young people in ways of usefulness. Such an appeal ought not to be made in vain.

General James Mitchell Varnum Society, of Edgewood, Rhode Island, numbered in April, 1905, but seven members with two applications pending. All the Children, with the exception of one lad now on one of the United States school ships, are very small. But they have \$10 in their treasury and hope to accomplish something as they grow older.

Their hero was one of Rhode Island's foremost sons, and they adopted his name because the mother of their organizing president was born in the old house yet standing in East Greenwich, erected by General Varnum. The room is still shown where Lafayette slept and many pieces of the old furniture yet remain in the house.

L'Esperance Society, of Bristol, Rhode Island, organized under the care of Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, now has but ten members, since eight have been "graduated." The society has been several times entertained by the parent chapter and by the sister societies of the state, but illness in the family of the president has prevented much active work during the past year.

Joseph Bucklin Society, of Providence, Rhode Island, was organized December 30, 1895, with thirteen charter members, by a member of Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. During the ten years, sixty-six members have been enrolled, though but one of the original members now remains among the present forty. Visits have been made to several historic places, papers on subjects of patriotic interest have been written by the Children, and they have listened to many eloquent speakers, who have told them about the historic landmarks of the state and the origin of the flag.

A beautiful banner, presented by their first president, is highly prized, and in November, 1903, they were the first to win the other prize banner, costing \$27, which was offered by the Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly.

Their meetings are held on patriotic anniversaries. They have given \$6 for the restoration of Pohick church, \$5 for the General Nathanael Greene statue fund, and \$5 to the Memorial Continental Hall. They had \$20 remaining in their treasury in April, 1905.

Their name commemorates the youth who fired the first shot in the famous attack on the *Gaspee* and wounded Lieutenant Duddington of the English army.

Lucretia Allen Society, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, is under the guidance of General Nathanael Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and had nine members in the spring of 1905, though when organized in March, 1898, it had fifteen charter members. Six have reached their majority and gone on to other fields of work. The remaining members keep up their interest by holding regular meetings and many original papers on subjects of local interest have been read by the members. They have given \$5 to the General Greene statue and had \$5 in their treasury in April.

Their heroine, Lucretia Allen, lived in a house just south of Allen's Harbor. Her father, Judge John Allen, was a strong friend of the colonies and secretly aided them, in every way possible to him, with supplies of provisions. It is supposed that a Tory neighbor with whom he had a difference, informed the British about these supplies, for early on a cold May morning in 1779, when she was nine years old, a party of British soldiers came ashore, seized all Judge Allen's stock, made him prisoner, drove his family from the house and set it on fire. Little Lucretia, with her mother and two other children, fled in their night-clothes to a neighbor's house, but the little ones were so cold that their mother sent the girl back to beg the soldiers for something to cover the children. One of the men threw her a bed quilt, but that was all.

Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, organized in August, 1895, now has sixty-four members. The president is Mrs. John P. Randall, of the Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The first historical work of the society was undertaken in connection with the *William Latham Society*, of Stonington, Connecticut. They placed a simple wooden tablet in the tree in Stonington known as the Whitfield Elm, under whose spreading boughs the Rev. George Whitfield preached on July 19, 1747. A picture of this tree and tablet appears on plate forty-nine of the sixth Daughters of the American Revolution report.

A marker was placed on the grave of Captain John Pendleton, one of the few survivors of the party who left Watch Hill in 1777 to join in General Sullivan's attack on the British in Narragansett Bay, but were overtaken by a storm off Point Judith and wrecked.

The Children have raised money in various ways for their work and have devoted the proceeds to several different objects. For the statue of General Greene they gave \$40. Their contribution of \$10 for Memorial Continental Hall appears on pages 75 and 282 of the fifth Daughters of the American Revolution report. The Prison Ship Martyrs monument fund received \$5 from these young patriots and \$5 were given for the liberty pole and flag placed at Westerly. A copy of Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country" was placed in each

of the two grammar schools of the town and a colored facsimile of the painting of Washington crossing the Delaware was presented to the high school.

For three successive years this society won the prize banner offered by the state director to the society which showed the greatest increase in membership and most activity in patriotic work. The banner thus became in 1903 the property of Samuel Ward Society. To stimulate further activity the society therefore offered of its own accord, the second banner which has now been won, as before mentioned, by the Joseph Bucklin and the Commodore Abraham Whipple Societies, successively.

On September 7, 1904, a handsome bronze tablet was unveiled at Weekapang, five miles from Westerly, to mark the birthplace of Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward, grandfather of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and their chosen hero. A picture of this tablet appears among the illustrations in the seventh Daughters of the American Revolution report, and a history of Samuel Ward himself is given on pages 375, 376 of the sixth report. Mrs. Howe was one of the speakers on the occasion of the unveiling. Though advanced in years, her expressive voice rang sweet and clear as she brought before those present, her honored grandfather, who once trod the fields and breathed the air of that locality. Governor Utter was also present and his earnest, thrilling words reminded the young people of their heritage and of the opportunities opening before them. The cost of the tablet and of the necessary unveiling expenses was \$132 and there were still \$30 remaining in the treasury in April, 1905.

IN MEMORIAM

Sleep is not, death is not;
Who seem to die live.—*Emerson*.

MRS. WILLIAM L. BLANTON (Sarah Elizabeth Allen), charter member of Rebecca Crockett Chapter, Gainesville, Texas, died August 2, 1905. She was an enthusiastic member, the historian of this young chapter, and will be greatly missed.

MRS. FLORENCE McALLISTER STACKHOUSE, charter member, Swamp Fox Chapter, Marion, South Carolina, died suddenly, May 20, 1905. An enthusiastic member, and her earnestness is greatly missed.



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No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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CONTENTS—OCTOBER 1905.

Ann Crooker St. Clair,	<i>Frontispiece</i>	
Ann Crooker St. Clair,	<i>Mary Crooker Lloyd.</i>	685 ✓
Congressional Proceedings,		686
Ancestry of Catharine Van Rensselaer Schuyler,		697
A Tribute,	<i>Herbert Randall.</i>	702
Revolutionary Records,		704
Real Daughters,		711
The Work of the Chapters:		
Oakland Chapter, Oakland, California,		716
Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, Connecticut,		718
Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois,		720
John Paul Chapter, Madison, Indiana,		721
Paul Jones Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts,		722
New Jersey Conference,		724
New York State Conference,		726
General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville, New York,		727
Ontario Chapter, Pulaski, New York,		728
Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pennsylvania,		729
William Ellery Chapter, Newport, Rhode Island,		730
Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, Washington,		730
Parliamentary Law Talks,	<i>Mary Belle King Sherman.</i>	732
Genealogical Notes and Queries,		734
Children of the American Revolution,		741
In Memoriam,		745
Official:		
List of National Officers,		746
How to Become a Member,		749
Minutes of the Board of Management,		750

No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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ANN CROOKER ST. CLAIR.

Patron Saint of Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Effingham, Illinois.

American Monthly Magazine

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ANN CROOKER ST. CLAIR.

✕ ✕

Her Ancestors and Descendants.

"Crockker. Cressy and Copplestone
 When the Conqueror came, were at home."

This old provincial distich empales the name of the ancient Saxon family from which Ann Crooker is descended. *Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, published in 1701, says: There is a well founded tradition that these three eminent families were seated in Devon before the Conquest.

The earliest authentic record bears date of 1307, in the first year of the reign of Edward II, in which mention is made of William Crockker, of Crockker's Heale or Hill, in the Parish of Meath, County Devon, four miles from Hatherleigh on the northern side of Dartmoor. Crockker's Heale continued to be the seat of the family for several generations until they acquired the estate of Lineham in the south of Devon, through the marriage of Sir John Crockker with Agnes, daughter and heiress of †Sir Giles Churchill, and the family is mentioned ever after in old records as the Crockkers of Lineham. In the twelfth century there was a Welsh branch of the family seated at Old Radnor, Radnorshire, South Wales. Mention is made of them by Gerald De Barri [Giraldus Cambrensis] a histor-

* John Prince, son of Bernard and Mary Crooker Prince, was born 1643 at Newnham Abbey, Axminster; he became Vicar of Pomeroy and was a historian of considerable note; was contemporary with Pole, Risdon and other Devonshire historians.

† This Sir Giles Churchill [name in old records spelled Courcill] was of the eldest branch of the Dukes of Marlborough and their coat of arms is quartered on the original shield of the Crockkers.

ian of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, in his *Itinerarium Cambriae*, translated and published in 1806 by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. The name was spelled Cruker. The coat of arms in possession of the writer, and borne by the family for many hundreds of years has, at its base, two Welsh leeks, crossed, on which the shield rests. The motto, *C' Addarn Ar Cyrfwys*, is in the Welsh language and translated—reads, “Strong and Subtle.” Powes-Alowarch-Ep-Brau, founder of the Royal Tribes of North Wales, had part of this same coat of arms.

The family were distinguished in arms before the Conquest, and all along down the annals of warfare, during these six hundred intervening years, old English, Irish and American records have but added lustre to the name.

A Sir John Crockker was with Henry V at the battle of Agincourt, October 25, 1415, and was knighted by him, for skill and bravery on the field.

Another Sir John was knighted by Edward IV. Of him Prince says:

“What brought him into prominence at court; whether courage and skill or readiness of address I do not find; but he became so gracious with the king that he was admitted his sworn attendant in the honorable office of first cup and standard bearer, and in commemoration of his devoted services, was granted the use, as crest for his coat of arms, a drinking Cup—Or, charged in the centre with a Rose—Gules.”

This honor was still further augmented with three fleur-de-lis, conferred by Louis XI, of France, while Sir John was in attendance on his royal master, on the memorable occasion of the invasion of France by Edward IV in 1475, which was a comedy full of amusements whereby the king and his courtiers were feasted, flattered and cajoled by the wily Louis, to their final dishonor. While the historian's doubt casts the ban of impeachment on the name of this old English ancestor of Ann Crookers—let us “give him the advantage of the doubt” and believe that he truly merited the honor of knighthood; his “readiness of address” and graciousness of manner being an endowment from his Saxon ancestors, and, as an investment, bringing him rich results. He married Elizabeth, daughter

and heiress of Sir Richard Fortescue, of Punsbourne, County Devon.

There were eleven Sir Johns in succession, but I shall mention but one other. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, of Girleston, County Devon; she was the widow of Sir Hugh Trevanyan, knight and baronet of Caerhayes. This Sir John of Crockkers of Lineham was a Papist of unquestionable loyalty, as in his will, dated January 16, 1520, he says: "To Sir John Hunt, my priest, I give. £6 every year for five years to pray for me, and if he be prevented, then to the priest, his successor; and if it fortune my dear wife Elizabeth, to be abiding at Lineham, that at any convenient time, it shall please her, to command said priest to say mass at Lineham; that he is so to do—especially remembering to pray for my soul, and for my father and mother. To Sir Lewis Pollard, my father-in-law, standing cup of silver and gilt, if he will be at my burying and pray for my soul. To Cousin Thomas Copplestone a black silk gown and five marcs, under similar circumstances; and to Cousin John Copplestone a black gown." There were many other minor bequests, given in the quaint phraseology of that period. The will closes with the request that he be buried in Our Lady's Chapel, in the little church at Yealumpton, where my father, Sir John Crockker, knight, and other of my ancestors are buried.

Evidently *this* Sir John had been something of a transgressor and hoped that by the liberal distribution of pounds and gowns to ensure propitiation and absolution.

With Courtney Crockker, M. P. for Plympton, 1699, the main male line ceased, and by the marriage of daughter and heiress Mary to James Bulteel, the estate of Lineham passed to the Bulteels of Fleete, County Devon.

Tabitha Crockker, daughter of George Crockker of the family of Lineham, married Francis Fox, eldest son of Francis Fox of St. Germans, Cornwall; branch of the Flemming family—who were kinsman to William, Prince of Normandy. Junior branches of the family were seated at Ugsburrough, Exeter and elsewhere in Devon. The last of these are now represented by the Crokers of Ireland, whose ancestors emi-

grated thither in the time and service of Cromwell and acquired estates in the counties of Limerick, Cork and Waterford.

Thomas Crockker, of St. Agnes, County Cornwall, married Margery, daughter of John Gill, of Tavistock. He was the second son of the eighth Sir John, of Lineham, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Strode, of Neunham, County Devon. He went into Ireland before 1600 and established the Irish branch. The orthography of the name was changed to Croker and Crewker, adapting it to the provincial dialects.

The founder of the Limerick line, Edward Croker, was killed in the Irish Rebellion, 1641. He resided at Rawleighston, County Limerick, which continued to be the seat of his descendents until Ballynagarde Castle was acquired by marriage of his son John Croker with daughter and heiress of Sir John Dawney, of County Waterford, from whom it has devolved in regular succession to the present. John Monch Croker may now be regarded as the head of the Ballynagarde line.

Two Captains Croker distinguished themselves at Waterford in 1650. [See Smith's History of Waterford, page 147.] One, after long service, settled at Ballyanker and from him, seven generations, is descended the Right Honorable John Wilson Croker, M. P., sometime secretary to admiralty. He was born 1780, died 1857. He married Rosamond, daughter of Sir William Penwell, Her British Majesty's Consul General to Brazil. It is said of Croker in the discussion on the English Reform Bill, which was moved by Lord John Russell, July 4, 1831, that night after night there were debates on every clause of disfranchisement. The leader of this mode of opposition was Croker, whose power of mastering the most obscure details, whether in politics or literature, was, perhaps, unrivaled. His mind was formed by nature and habit for controversy; his acuteness and energy were supported by his determined will, and his passionate resolve to see but "one side of the shield." He was a master of sarcasm, which, however, was not unaccompanied by a kindly spirit. Guizot assigns to him: "A man of vigorous, clear, precise and practical mind, the real leadership in the opposition to the Reform Bill of that date."

The writer has in mind some members of the family of *this* day and generation who manifest some of these same characteristics, especially the determined will and unyielding opinion as to the color of the shield.

Ann Croker, only child of Sir Thomas Croker, married Sir Edward Crofton, M. P., of Mote, Roscommon county. She was created a baroness, in her own right, 1798. Thomas Crofton Croker, author, born in Buckingham Square, Cork, married Marianna, daughter of Francis Nicholson. His *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*, the first edition of which appeared 1825, remains the standard work on the "Fairy Lore" of the author's country. Sir Walter Scott in his *Demonology*, and in a note to *Rob Roy*, speaks of it in the highest admiration.

The genealogical link between the Crockers of Lineham, County Devon, and the American descendants is one Hugh Crockker mayor of Exeter. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Colleton, sheriff of Exeter, and Ursula [Hull] Colleton, daughter of Henry Hull.

Hugh Crockker's three sons, Hugh, William and Francis, left England and emigrated to America in 1643, in the reign of Charles I, during the Civil war. On the voyage Hugh sickened and died, and was buried at sea. William and Francis landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. William married Ann Gregory, and located first in the historic town of Wethersfield, Connecticut, from whence he moved to Stratford. He died at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in the year 1662, leaving a son who married Hannah Hauxhurst, from whom the Crookers of Long Island are descendants. The orthography of the name differs in the various branches of the family, but all are descended from the emigrants, William and Francis. Francis married Mary Gaunt, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1647, and settled in Marshfield. Many of his descendants are now living in the state of Maine. Prominent among them is Mrs. Emma D. Crooker Sewall, widow of Arthur J. Sewall, Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1896, and her sister, Mrs. Adelaide L. Delano, vice-regent of the Bath Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Bath, Maine. To Mrs.

Delano the writer is indebted for many interesting facts contained in this article. Zenas Stetson Crooker, No. 50, 126th street, New York, N. Y., at present engaged in compiling a genealogy of the family, is also descended from Francis, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. From William, second son of Hugh Crooker, mayor of Exeter, six generations removed, Ann Crooker is descended. Born in 1810, after the terrible struggles of the Colonists for freedom had ceased and Independence been declared; yet, was she by inheritance, a Daughter of the American Revolution. Had she been born several decades earlier and lived in those stirring times, the true spirit of patriotism would have inspired her to do and dare anything for the cause of freedom. Had she lived in the age of chivalry, "when knighthood was in flower;" of superior intellectual endowments and great personal charm, the "most princely knight" of the "Round Table" might have felt honored to wear her favors. Many of the American ancestors of Ann Crooker served in the war of the Revolution. Her grandfather, William Crooker, [married Ann Hudson] was born on Long Island, February 2, 1731, died at Cairo, New York, 1815; lived at Rye until after the war of the Revolution. While he did not personally serve, a petition is on record bearing his signature showing that he sympathized with the American cause. Her great-grandfather, Robert Crooker, born at Wheatly about 1690; married Dianna Rhodes, 1715; died at Rye, New York, 1773. Robert and his two brothers, Sampson and William, served in the provincial troops, also in the French and Indian wars, 1755. Josiah Crooker, an officer in the Revolutionary war, prior to that period owned a tavern in Taunton, Massachusetts, and his house was headquarters of third regiment of Bristol and Sharon. The house was still standing in 1817. John Crooker, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, was on a list of three who took the oath of fidelity prior to 1668. Francis Crooker was a soldier in the Narraganset expedition. Thomas Crooker married second daughter of George Chappell, died 1715, 83 years of age. He lived fifty years in New London, Connecticut, had descendents who served in war of Revolution. William Crooker, a resolute, partisan officer of Taunton,

Massachusetts, was styled "Captain of the Scouts." Seth Crooker was a member of the convention in Connecticut in 1788 to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and voted affirmatively. In an extract from a letter written by Noah Crooker in 1844, then in his 84th year, he says:

"I am an old man, but I hope to live to see our Government returned to the principles which I fought to sustain—and I expect to—for it will be but a few short months to that event, which will take place on the 4th of March next, when Henry Clay will take the Presidential chair; which event I mean to celebrate, not as I did the first celebration of our Independence—on Castle William in Boston Harbor, in the rear of thirteen pieces of Artillery—but in giving as many cheers on the hills in Vermont, whose tops are always green."

Noah Crooker had the honor of having voted for George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, William Wirt and Henry Clay for presidents of the United States. His letter defines *true* democracy, the democracy of 1776. Ann Crooker's great-grandfather, maternal, was Ezekiel Lane, who died in Buffalo, New York, in 1847, at the advanced aged of 102 years. He and his father-in-law built one of the first houses in Buffalo. Ezekiel Lane served during the entire war of the Revolution, with distinguished ability. Ephraim Lane, another of the ancestors of Ann Crooker, was lieutenant colonel in Col. John Daggett's regiment, called out by "Lexington Alarm;" captain of the Norton artillery company, 1776; lieutenant colonel in Thomas Carpenter's regiment, Rhode Island service, 1778. He was born in Norton, Massachusetts, 1739; married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah [Allens] Copeland; granddaughter of William and Mary [Bass] Copeland. Mary Bass was daughter of John Bass and Ruth [Alden] Bass and granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Molines. Ephraim Lane had seven sons who served in the war of the Revolution. Ann Crooker is the seventh generation from Peter Lane, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, 1697, who married Welthea Bradford, daughter of Samuel and Hannah [Rogers] Bradford, of Duxbury, Mass., granddaughter of William and Alice [Richards] Bradford,

and great-granddaughter of Governor William and Dorothy [May] Bradford, second governor of the Mayflower colony. Capt. Ebenezer Lane, born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, 1747, married his third wife, Marian [Griswold] Chandler, widow; daughter of Matthew Griswold, governor of Connecti-



John St. Clair, Grandson of Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

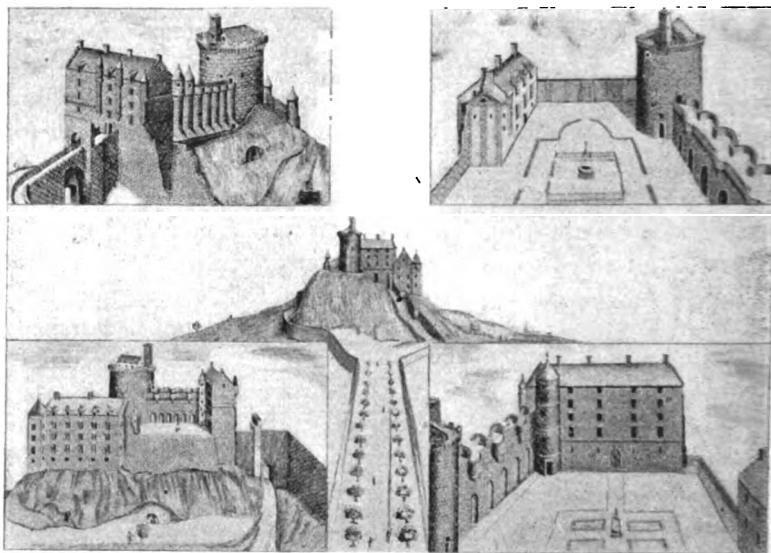
cut, and descended from Mathew and Ursula [Wolcott] Griswold,* of Lyme, Connecticut. The wife of Frederick Smyth, governor of New Hampshire, 1865, was Emma Lane, daughter of Esq. John Lane and Nabby [Emmerson] Lane. The Lane family, during one hundred and fifty years of its early history, furnished deacons for the Congregational churches of New

Hampshire. The English ancestors of Ann Crooker married with the representative families of Counties Devon and Cornwall.

Ann Crooker was the daughter of Jacob and Tamar Matilda [Lane] Crooker; her birthplace, one of the many quaint old homesteads in Delaware county, New York, built upon the banks of a branch of the Susquehanna river, two miles from the village of Unadilla. Her father was a prosperous manufacturer and farmer; she was the eldest of four children, and she, with her sister Amanda, had the best advantages for education and accomplishments the locality and period afforded. When but sixteen years of age her mother's brother, the Hon. Amos Lane, visited New York, and she returned with him to his home in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and it was there that she met John St. Clair. Her cousin, Mary Lane, was at that time the wife of Arthur St. Clair, elder brother of John and grandsons of Major General Arthur St. Clair. On arrival at the Lane home her uncle placed her under tutelage and prescribed a course of reading; but ere the year of her stay had waned Ann Crooker and John St. Clair were lovers and in due course of time she returned to her New York home to prepare for the happy event that was to follow. The marriage was solemnized in the quaint Episcopalian church in Unadilla, August 26, 1827, by Norman A. Adams, rector. John St. Clair took his bride west again, traveling quite in state in their own private carriage to the "St. Clair Mansion" as it was then called in Cincinnati, Ohio; occupied at that time by his father, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., third and youngest son of the general. In this historic house Ann Crooker St. Clair passed the first years of her wifehood, and here her son was born, now Dr. William H. St. Clair, of Effingham, who survives her at the age of 77 years. The Methodist book concern now occupies the site on Fourth street where the "St. Clair Mansion" once stood. Mrs. St. Clair also had a daughter who died when just blooming into beautiful womanhood.

In the spring of 1834 John St. Clair with his young family emigrated to the locality of Peoria, Illinois, and purchased large tracts of land; but in October of the same year he sick-

ened and died, and his widow with her two children returned to her father's house in New York. Contracting a second marriage, she came to Effingham county, Illinois, where, living in comparative obscurity, she remained until her death, which occurred in 1876. Her son, Doctor St. Clair, is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Pennsylvania, in succession to and in right of his great-grandfather, Major General Arthur St. Clair, who was one of the original members. He



Rosslyn Castle, the Chief Home of the St. Clair Family, Eight Miles from Edinburgh, Scotland.

has in his possession also, an autograph letter of General George Washington's, written to General St. Clair when the latter was governor of the "Northwest Territory." The family have several volumes of the St. Clair Papers, also a gilt-framed mirror, silver spoons and other souvenirs of the old St. Clair Mansion. Dr. St. Clair, in the troubled times of the Civil war, while addressing an audience, paid the following beautiful tribute to our flag:

"When I see the old flag that we all love so dearly, I feel like saying, 'A thing of beauty, is a joy forever.' It may come out of this conflict

stained with smoke, and rent with balls, but I believe all the *stars* will be there. And now, as long as our mountains cast their shadows—as long as our rivers flow into the ocean, may every American cherish the name of country and liberty, of which this floating triune of colors is the emblem.”

Four daughters of Dr. St. Clair are charter members of the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which bears their grandmother's name. The accompanying half-tone plates of Ann Crooker St. Clair and of her husband, John St. Clair, are copied from oil paintings done by a pupil of the famous artist, West, soon after their marriage, and are now in the home of Dr. St. Clair. The object in giving this article is that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution may know something of the ancestry, life and descendants of a woman for which one of its small western chapters is named, but we must confess to great trepidation of spirit while asking for the required space for its publication.

It is the highest of earthly honors to be descended from the great and good. They alone cry out against a noble ancestry who have none of their own.—*Ben Jonson*.

The fine view plate of the ancestral home of the Scotch St. Clairs will, no doubt, be of historical interest to the readers of this magazine.

Rosslyn Castle, near Edinburgh, the chief home of the St. Clairs in Scotland, stands on a peninsular rock, sloping westward toward the river Esk, and takes its name from Ross, a rocky eminence and Lyn, from the river near the castle, flowing over a rocky bed and broken channel; hence, the name Rosslyn. The foundation was laid in 1100, by William St. Clair. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1447; was rebuilt by the founder of Rosslyn Chapel, another William St. Clair. In 1554 it was burned by the English and again rebuilt and destroyed by Cromwell in 1688, and again rebuilt. Its length is 202 feet, its breadth 86 feet, its walls are nine feet thick. It is still owned by the St. Clair family, its owner in 1893 being James Francis Harry St. Clair Erskine, a descendant of the Hon. Barbara St. Clair. He is the fifth Earl of Rosslyn. Prior

to 1801 they were barons and not earls. The branch to which the American general, Arthur St. Clair belonged, are descended from James, an elder son of "John the Master of Caithness." His tomb and monument are in the "St. Clair Aisle" in the churchyard at Wick.

MARY CROOKER LLOYD.

Effingham, Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

On page 502, August number of the present volume, is a statement that requires explanation. It reads:

Mrs. DRAPER. * * * Madam President, I would move that the credentials of the state regent and vice-state regent of Montana be referred to the National Board of Management for investigation.

Mrs. GERALD. I second the motion.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I second the motion.

(No action taken.) Written on back of motion "Carried."

That is exactly as it came to the editor, who believing that it is a dangerous thing to allow the editor to make changes in the stenographic record, felt that she had no option but to print it as it stood. However, there is absolutely no doubt that the record was wrong. The motion was carried. The evidence that it was carried is uncontrovertible and beyond all question. The editor makes this statement in justice to all concerned.

The following are exact copies of the messages which passed between the Paul Jones Chapter and Ambassador Porter with regard to the remains of John Paul Jones:

Cablegram sent Ambassador Porter, April 15.

"Paul Jones Chapter congratulates you. We are deeply grateful."

Cablegram received from him, April 18.

"Glad to receive message from a chapter so loyal to Paul Jones."

Through some mistake the messages were not given correctly on page 524 of the Proceedings in the August number.—
Editor.

xx

ANCESTRY OF CATHARINE VAN RENSSELAER SCHUYLER,
A DAME OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the early days of the colonies, Virginia depended upon her tobacco for her prosperity and New England upon her fisheries, but the welfare of New York was bound up in her trade in furs. In September, 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman, but flying the Dutch flag, had sailed the *Half Moon* up the "River of Mountains," hoping to find far Cathay, fame for himself and profit for Holland. He left his name upon the waters and opened the way for colonization and commerce with the red man. The land did not possess gold or silver and the East India Company, in whose pay he had sailed, made no effort to hold the great country. Traders came to the Hudson, with their beads and trinkets and returned to Holland with beaver and otter skins. Treaties were made with the natives, but, for many years, not a family settled upon the banks of the beautiful river.

Meantime, in Holland, religion, politics, commerce and personal ambition became inextricably mixed. John of Barneveldt, the staunch, courageous, honest advocate, the founder of the Dutch republic, desired peace with Spain, favored the Arminians, who were striving to release Holland from the shackles of an established clergy, and assisted the East India Company which had founded a magnificent trade in the east and brought renown and gold to the Dutch. Maurice, Prince of Orange, who longed to erect a throne on the ruins of the republic, disappointed and ambitious, advocated Calvinism, though he frankly said that he knew nothing about predestination, "whether it be blue or whether it be green," urged continued war with Spain and the formation of a gigantic war company of private adventurers whose mission should be to fight their long time enemy and oppressor upon the high seas and capture her galleons laden with the spoils wrested from the hapless inhabitants of Mexico and Peru.

Barneveldt, the great patriot, fell, and out of the chaos which

accompanied his fall, arose the Dutch West India Company, a mercantile monopoly whose powers were enormous and which ruled supreme in its western territory. It could make treaties and form alliances, build forts and conquer provinces, appoint officers and administer the laws which it made, hold all things for its own and call no home government master. It could fight the Spaniard upon the land or the sea and was expected to colonize the country upon the Hudson. The governing board was a college of nineteen. Its success was wonderful; its captains spoiled the Spaniards and its stockholders grew rich beyond all dreams. It planted a colony at the mouth of the Hudson that was not self-supporting and established a form of government that was contrary to all ideas of republicanism as understood in Holland. With the end of war the company turned its attention to the arts of peace and sought to induce settlers to enter in and occupy the rich lands in their unprofitable and mismanaged colony on the Hudson. As a great incentive, a "Charter of Freedom and Exemptions" was devised. Any member of the company who would transport a colony of fifty settlers to the new territory, furnish them with the necessities of husbandry on their arrival, buy the land fairly from the Indians, should become a great lord with the title of patron. He should be invested with full property rights "together with the produce, minerals, rivers and fountains thereof with high, low and middle jurisdiction, hunting, fishing fowling and milling," have the power to appoint his own civil, military and judiciary officers, administer the laws and rule his tenants as did the feudal barons in days of old. The company was bound to "supply the colonists with as many blacks as they conveniently can," and to protect him against "all inlandish and outlandish war and powers," but it reserved for itself all rights in the fur trade.

Kilian Van Rensselaer was of an old and noble line, of the manor of Rennsselaer in Gelderland, whence the family took its name. In the early part of the seventeenth century the seat of the race was Crailo, a rich estate on the land-locked Zuyder Zee not far from Amsterdam. The arms, "a silver cross molines on a red shield" found on the old house-fronts and crum-

bling tombstones of many a neighboring village attest the strength of the family.

Kilian Van Rensselaer was one of the most influential of the directors of the Dutch West India Company and an important factor in all its projects. His name appears on the rolls as "lord director" and "principal partner director," titles which show his power and influence. Though he probably never crossed the Atlantic, his name has been handed down through the generations that followed in the new world and is woven in all the history of the great state of New York. Kilian Van Rensselaer was alert to take advantage of the "Charter of Freedom and Exemptions" and soon three of his good ships were speeding before the wind, bearing agents with instructions to choose the most desirable spot for manorial grants. Three tracts were obtained, one on the South river called Swaandael, the Valley of the Swans, whence has grown the state of Delaware; one in New Jersey which they named Pavonia or the land of the Peacocks, and one on the Hudson known as Rensselaerswyck, the retreat of the Rensselaers. The changes and buffetings of the turbulent times made a quick ending of the first two grants. With strange sagacity Rensselaer was located at the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, that wonderful strategic point of the whole continent. With the addition of subsequent grants it covered a territory forty-eight by twenty-four miles on both sides of both rivers and contained 700,000 acres of tillable land.

Many cities, towns and villages now dot the ancient manor. "The town of Albany lyes within the Ranslaers colony," wrote the colonial governor in 1684, adding that they had been persuaded to release it. Here was the ancient "place of treaty" where the painted brave from the St. Lawrence met the red warrior from the Mississippi to smoke the pipe of peace. An easy portage separated it from Lake Champlain, "the lake which is the gate to the country." All down the line of wars the little stockaded fort held the key to the continent. Here Burgoyne from the north hoped to meet Howe from the south and cut off New England from her sister colonies. With such a setting, Rensselaerswyck flourished apace, houses were built,

land was tilled, schools and churches were established, friendly relations were maintained with the Indians. While the rest of the Dutch settlements were engaged in bloody wars with the savages and fleeing in terror from the scalping knives of the Indians, peace and security reigned at Rensselaerswyck. With prosperity came collision. The patroons meddled with the fur trade and would not be controlled. The company would fane withdraw the privileges that had been granted. The resolute Van Rensselaers and their equally resolute agents had no mind to give up any of their feudal rights and, on the whole, held their own against the armed hostility of the company.

Kilian Van Rensselaer had five sons by two wives. The eldest, Johannes, became patroons, but his brother Jeremias finally took charge of his affairs in America, administered justice with an even hand, and kept the faith with the Indians, maintained the rights of the family and made a fine executive officer. He left three sons, of whom Hendrick received as his portion of his grandfather's estate, the Claverick patent of 62,000 acres and fifteen hundred acres opposite the city of Albany. He was alderman, representative, commissioner and increased his fortunes by his wise purchases of real estate. The city of Hudson occupies the landing place of Claverick and four miles away is the old family seat with its church and its graves. The wife of Hendrick was the granddaughter of the well known Anneke Jans, some of whose descendants have laid claim to the great Trinity Church property. John Van Rensselaer, the heir of the Claverick patent, inherited trouble and perplexity. People from the Bay colony carrying out their policy "to keep crowding the Dutch," came and settled on his land and much time was spent in ejecting them. His tenants were turbulent. They had caught the free spirit of the west and were determined to own the land they tilled. "Inn keepers were aspiring" and the Indians were restless.

The Van Rensselaers had married and intermarried with the Livingstons, the Schuylers, the Van Cortlandts and other families of marked ability, high standing and great power. They were leaders among leaders and a part of whatever of importance was doing in the colony. So when Catharine, the

daughter of Colonel John Van Rensselaer and Engeltke Livingston, his wife, was born at Claverick, November the twentieth, 1734, she entered at once into all that was best in the land.

She had the education and training of the typical high-bred Dutch maiden. "Reading and the arts for the improvement of the mind" may have been neglected and Greek and Latin were indeed dead languages, but the easy speech which comes of early use was hers not only in the Dutch but in the English and French languages. While not intellectually ambitious, she was well taught in all the wide requirements of the household. It was the era of homespun industries; the days of websters, shapesters, litsters, brewsters, baxters and spinsters, the weaving, cutting, dyeing, brewing, baking and spinning falling naturally into woman's hands and necessitating terms showing that there were feminine duties. In fact, it was thought that a woman of that time could make any thing from her bonnet up to her destiny. As the occupations slipped from her and with the march of time were relegated to the factory, the indicative names vanished from the speech of men, only one that of spinster, having survived the wreck of homespun words. So well did these fireside factories succeed that long before Catharine Van Rensselaer's time the home government had forbidden the exportation from the colonies of wools, wool-fils, shortlings, moslings, woolflocks, worsteds, bays, serges, says, frizes, and shalloons, but these home industries were to prove a firm rock for the foundation of liberty.

On John Van Rensselaer's broad lands and in his ample home were many slaves and dependents and his daughter Catharine early learned to plan well and execute wisely and to be prepared for all the emergencies of life. She did not study physiology or psychology but she knew all the intricacies of collaring and potting, of salting and sousing, of powdering and pickling, of drying and preserving, of soap making and candle making, of knitting and netting and hooking and of the glorious art of needlework with all its skilful and ingenious satten, quince, tent and cross stitches. She probably could not analyze a flower or a sentence but she was learned in the

virtues of indigo, madder, logwood, sassafras, sorel, pokeberry, golden rod and the various plants of field and wood fit to furnish brilliant or delicate hues to dye in the wool the yard wide goods. We know her garden abounded with the lilac and the rose and the sweet homely flowers of long ago which the maid herself tended and loved. Her reading was confined to the Bible and the few devotional books that found their way across the water and she was brought up in the strict Calvinistic creed of the Dutch Reformed Church, which strengthened her life while it did not detract from its sweetness. She acquired the polish of well-bred society by frequent visits to the capital, but the true courtesy which ever considers others was born with her and not acquired in court or city. At Albany she was known as "The Morning Star," a name bright with the promise of her life. Thus she grew to young womanhood, ready when the time came to take up the duties of her husband's home as sacred household rites.

Catharine Van Rensselaer married Philip Schuyler. She is the patron saint of the chapter at Belmont, Allegany county, New York.

A TRIBUTE.

A song to the brave of ye olden time,
Who rest where the night hangs low,
Where never a breeze of the morning stirs,
And only the death-lamps glow.

Where ever and ever, a-side by side,
The prince and the pauper dwell,
While the summer blooms and the autumn fades
And the winter weaves its spell.

Through the leafless boughs, and the snow descends,
And wraps them all as one,
And the stars adore, and the still moon waits,
While the hurrying world moves on.

A song to the man of a courtly mien,
With his buckles, and wig, and frill,
And a song to the man with a horny palm,
And the grip of an iron will,

Who planted these fields with their living green,
With the plough, and the hoe and pick;
Who lighted his way by the Psalmist's lay,
And the glow of a tallowed wick.

A song to the maid of the minuet,
With a blush as of autumn fruit,
Whose wheel was rife with such magic strains
As the strings of a lover's lute,

Who caught with her shuttle the firelight glim,
As she worked at her cloth of gold,
And took up her task at the early dawn
With the skillet and candle mould.

A song to the dame with her green calash,
Her curls and her pensive grace,
Who gladdened the days with her homespun ways,
And the charm of her tranquil face.

A song to the woman who made the Home,
Who hovered about the nest
With the sheltering wings of a mother's prayers,
And the warmth of a mother's breast.

To *her* be the chaplet of stars we bring!
To *her* be our gifts of myrrh!
For heaven is heaven and God is God,
For the goodness we found in *her*.

Swing out ye bells from your signal towers!
Swing out with your tongues of gold!
And mingle your strain, O ye fields of grain,
With a tenderness yet untold,

Till it reach the throngs on those peaks of light
Where the hosts of the holy stand,
And their voices wake for the old love's sake—
For the loves of life's yester-land.

HERBERT RANDALL.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

List of 145 names of soldiers of the American Revolution accredited to Keene, New Hampshire, and appearing on a bronze tablet erected to their memory by Ashuelot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Keene:

Lieut. Col. Isaac Wyman.

Benjamin Archer.

Benjamin Balch, Caleb Balch, Cyrus Balch, John Balch, John Balch, Jr., Samuel Bassett, Naboth Bettison, Ebenezer Billings, Asahel Blake, Elijah Blake, John P. Blake, Joseph Blake, Nathan Blake, Jr., Obadiah Blake, Jr., Royal Blake, William Bradley, Asa Brittain, Nathaniel Briggs, Joseph Brown.

Arthur Carey, Sergeant Ebenezer Carpenter, Cephas Clark, Isaac Clark, Simeon Clark, Reuben Colleston, Sergeant Ebenezer Cook, Noah Cooke, Timothy Crossfield, John Curtis.

John Daniels, Jesse Dassance, Daniel Day, Ebenezer Day, Jr., John Day, Stephen Day, John Dixon, Thomas Douglass, Joshua Durant, Jonathan Dwinnell, Thomas Dwinnell.

James Eddy, Capt. Benjamin Ellis, Caleb Ellis, Gideon Ellis, Henry Ellis, Joseph Ellis, Joshua Ellis, Simeon Ellis, Maj. Timothy Ellis, Timothy Ellis, Jr., Capt. William Ellis.

William Farley, Thomas Field, Caleb Fitch, David Foster, Silas French, Dr. Thomas Frink.

Aaron Gray, Hugh Gray, Joseph Gray, William Gray, John Green, Capt. John Gregg, Abraham Griffin, Sergt. Isaac Griswold, Lieut. Stephen Griswold, Levi Goodenough.

Abjah Hall, Benjamin Hall, 2nd, Hannaniah Hall, James Hall, Jesse Hall, Samuel Hall, Ziba Hall, William Hardwick, David Harris, Jonathan Heaton, Samuel Heaton, John Hill, Aden Holbrook, Israel Houghton, Capt. John Houghton, Tilly How, Moses N. Howe, Capt. Davis Howlett.

Lieut. Daniel Kingsbury, Nathaniel Kingsbury.

Stephen Larrabee, John Lebourveau, Zenas Lebourveau.

Sergt. Ezra Metcalf, Jotham Metcalf, Corp. Luke Metcalf, Lieut. Michael Metcalf, John Morehouse, Thomas Morse.

William Nelson, William Nelson, Jr., Ebenezer Newton, Sergt. Asahel Nims, Eliakim Nims, Zadoc Nims, Benjamin Nourse.

Oliver Osgood, Samuel Osgood.

Amos Partridge, Reuben Partridge, Silas Porter.

Charles Rice, Peter Rice, Lieut. Josiah Richardson.

Daniel Snow, Jr., Robert Spencer, Michael Sprout, William Stanwood, Capt. Jeremiah Stiles, Daniel Stone, John Swan.

Archelaus Temple, Benjamin Thatcher, Joseph Thatcher, Sergt. Benjamin Tiffany, Jacob Towne, Nehemiah Towne, Lemuel Tucker, Ezra Turner.

Abraham Wheeler, Barzillai Wheeler, Jesse Wheeler, Jonathan Wheeler, Walter Wheeler, Zadoc Wheeler, Sergt. Samuel White, Peter Wilder, Thomas Wilder, Elisha Willis, Aaron Wilson, Daniel Wilson, David Wilson, Ephriam Witherell, Samuel Woods, William Woods, Robert Worseley.

Four other men whose names cannot yet be surely learned are known to belong to Keene.

This list does not attempt to cover the names of all the men who fought with the Keene companies, but only of those who gave their residence as Keene when enlisting.

CAPTAIN SETH CLARK, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, was born in 1737. June 6, 1781, he was appointed commander of the brigantine, *Congress*, (privateer), was taken prisoner by the British and confined on the prison-ship *Dartmouth*.

When the frigate *America*, which was built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, under supervision of John Paul Jones, was sent to France, as a present, in consideration of the assistance given by that country during the Revolutionary war, Captain Clark went with her. While on the prison-ship, he contracted consumption, and died of that disease, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, February 23, 1787.

The folowing is the orders drawn on the Colector for groton for each mans bounty that should inlist into the Continental servis voted by sd town as follows

17 1778	thomas gallop	6	Nathan faning	6
august	prentis gallop	6	Robert allyn	6
	Rufus holdridge ...	6	Cato Robson	6
	Solomon williams .	6	John Burnam	6
	Robert williams	6	Richard Dolon	6
	Thomas williams ..	6	Samuel Colver	6
	David faning	6	1 thomas matson	6
	Elisha faning	6	Constant avery	6

	David wiger	6		and miner Allyn	12
	8 Ebenezer pelton and			14 henery britman	6
	james pelton	12	Novem	9 Robert Stanton	6
	Danil Stodder	6		Cyrus killum	6
	Isral brown	6		Jonathan Russ	6
	Jesse yeariton	6		John pompey	6
	Nathan Stodder	6		James parks	6
	Danil Nikson	6		and fredelks parks	12
	Nathan williams ...	6		13 John Dibal	6
	andrew new	6		17 william davis	6
	thomas faning	6	decem	1 bildad edwards	6
Sept	28 Nathan Sholls	6		7 John danils	6
	andrew wiger	6		Samuel pompey	6
	asa baley	6		Joseph starkes	6
	Eliger gray	6		Daniel Davis	6
	Dianky Elderkin ...	6		Elisha avery	6
	Robert Swift	6		John pembedton	6
Oct	1 Simeon Comstock ..	6		Jacob williams	6
	asa Lamb	6		abram favow	6
	6 andrew balor (?)			12 gorg avery	6

The above list of Continental soldiers from the town of Groton, Connecticut, is copied from the original document which is in the possession of Mrs. R. Maria Allyn, Gales Ferry, Connecticut. Her ancestor was one of the officers of the town at that time. The 6 means number of pounds paid.

The Revolutionary data given below is furnished by Mrs. Robert B. Claytor, regent of the Peaks of Otter Chapter, Bedford City, Virginia. It was copied from the original document in her possession. Records of this kind are of much value to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

COUNCIL CHAMBER. Oct. 20, 1785.

Gentlemen,

The act of assembly passed last session for further continuing the act concerning Pensioners, directs the Courts of the several counties within this commonwealth to make, to the Executive, returns respecting the bodily abilities of all persons receiving annual pensions from the public, distinguishing those who are proper objects to be continued on the list. Conceiving it possible that there are many on the list unknown to the several Courts, and seeing the obstacles in consequence thereof to a strict and efficacious inquiry into their respective conditions, I have

caused an accurate list of them to be struck off, and do herewith forward one to you, that thereby you may see in what proportion they add to the burthen of taxes, and by having their names your inquiries may be facilitated. I need not undertake to prove the good that will result from a strict examination into the condition of the Pensioners, and making proper and punctual returns thereof to the Executive, nothing being more evident than the advantage of lessening the public debt. I could wish to have a return as soon as possible after the receipt hereof, and that afterwards you may make returns punctually in the months of April and May annually, as directed by the act of October, 1782, concerning Pensioners. In these returns it will be well to specify who are dead, and the intermarriage of widows.

I am,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
P. HENRY.

BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1785.

A List of Pensioners.

Askew, James,	Barret, William, Capt.,
Andrews, William,	Belvin, Lewis,
Adkinson, William,	Birchett, Robert,
Amox, Matthew	Blair, William,
Alford, Jacob,	Banks, John,
Angel, John,	Bremegem, Patrick,
Aken, John,	Burk, Matthew,
Branam, Thomas,	Brandon, William,
Brown, George,	Barret, Amey, widow,
Bradley, William,	Barnes, Delia,
Bradford, Elizabeth,	Bennet, Charles,
Beekham, Robert,	Burtain, Alexander,
Bedelph, widow,	Cahey, Catherine,
Burton, John,	Chiles, Edward,
Baker, Thomas,	Chew, Larkin,
- Brown, Thomas,	Criddle, William,
Blackburn, Benjamine,	Cumpton, Archibald,
Burns, Jane,	Crox, Barclay,
Broughton, William,	Consolver, John,
Barber, William,	Chambers, James,
Black, George,	Crawley, Elizabeth,
Bawney, Alexander,	Church, Robert,
Barbee, Benjamin,	Campbell, James, Lt.,
Baker, Rowland,	Corbett, John,
Birchett, Edward,	Caldwell, John,

Cook, Mary,
 Combs, Francis,
 Chew, John, Lt.,
 Cardiff, Miles,
 Cunningham, James,
 Clarke, Thomas,
 Cusick, John,
 Commock, William,
 Cureton, James,
 Campbell, Rebecca,
 Carr, Elizabeth,
 Collins, Peter,
 Cook, Elizabeth,
 Conner, Lawrence,
 Clendenen, Robert,
 Clarke, Eve,
 Camron, Catherine,
 Davenport, James,
 Davis, Ann,
 Dent, Arthur,
 Dickinson, John, Capt.,
 Duncan, Mary,
 Davis, Martha,
 Danally, Elizabeth,
 Duncanson, James, Lt.,
 Dudley, Banks,
 Dickenson, William,
 Davis, Thomas,
 Durham, James,
 Davis, Abraham,
 Duncan, Mary,
 Edmonson, P. James,
 Ford, James,
 Ferrill, Dennis,
 Fender, Frederick,
 Foster, Cosby,
 Fisher, Frederick,
 Fenn, Thomas, Lt.,
 Field, Abraham,
 Fry, Benjamine,
 Groom, John,
 Griffith, Griffin,
 Gerrard, Elias,
 Gray, Francis,
 Green, Andrew,
 Green, John, Col.,

Groggotty, Bridgett,
 Griffith, Martin,
 Garner, Joseph,
 Goode, Archibald,
 Goodwin, Edward,
 Gordon, Albon,
 Gilmer, Samuel,
 Glasgow, Patrick,
 Gest, Thomas,
 Haines, Sarah,
 Hunt, Samuel,
 Hines, William,
 Helpenstone, Catherine,
 Hightower, Thomas,
 Hughes, John,
 Hill, William,
 Hogan, William,
 Holmes, Benjamine, Capt.,
 Hume, William,
 Hays, Anne,
 *Hawkins, William,
 *Hawkins, Moses,
 *Hawkins, Sarah,
 *Hawkins, Lucy,
 Pensions expired.
 Harfield, Agnus, dead,
 Hite, George, Lt.,
 Halfpeny, John,
 Hoy, Catharine,
 Irwine, Peggy,
 Joyce, Richard,
 Jones, William,
 Jones, Alexander,
 Jones, Elizabeth,
 Jameson, John,
 Jordon, Thomas,
 Jolliff, Mary,
 Jones, Harrison,
 Kinson, Michael,
 Kirkpatrick, Samuel,
 Keeling, James,
 King, John,
 Lewis, Edward,
 Lovell, Elizabeth,
 Linton, Michael,
 Levi, Judah,

Leach, Andrew,
 Leagh, Richard,
 Long, Robert,
 Lucas, Elizabeth,
 McCleneham, Katey
 Morris, John,
 McCarty, Dennis
 McKenny, John,
 Mathews, Anne,
 Murphy, James,
 Miller, Jacob,
 McCue, William,
 Morgan, John,
 Mason, Peter,
 McGovern, Eliener,
 Morgan, Fances,
 McGuire, William, Lt.,
 Mase, Joseph,
 Murdock, Martha,
 McClenen, John,
 Mercer, William,
 son of Genl.,
 Macrill, James,
 Martin, Alexander,
 McCarty, Mary,
 Moore, William,
 Miles, Joseph,
 McGovern, William,
 Miller, Judith,
 Murphey, Martin,
 Moody, Blanks,
 McDaniel, Lucy,
 Murry, Richard,
 Moseley, Elizabeth,
 Meacham, Rebeckah,
 Maddox, Matthew,
 Moseley, Martha,
 Mahone, Flawrence,
 Nettle, Abraham,
 O'Neal, John,
 Owen, Anne,
 Pitman, George,
 Penticost, Williaim,
 Parmer, William,
 Poe, Samuel,
 Petit, George,

Painter, Anne,
 Price, Jacob,
 Parchment, Peter,
 Quilon, Robert,
 Ready, Robert,
 Riddle, Richard,
 Reynolds, Arthur,
 Rice, Hannah,
 Rowland, Susannah,
 Ryan, John,
 Rowland, Nathan,
 Rose, Pattie,
 Stephens, Smith,
 Stacey, Sarah,
 Stevenson, Nancy,
 Shackelford, John,
 Skipwath, Elizabeth,
 Stadner, John,
 Seemster, John,
 Smith, John,
 Shepherd, William,
 Simmons, William,
 Swene, William,
 Shields, Charles,
 Spencer, Susannah,
 Scott, Joseph, Sen.. Capt.,
 Smith, James,
 Smith, John,
 Selden, Samuel,
 Salmon, Jesse,
 Trent, Thomas,
 Terry, Thomas,
 Terry, Stephen,
 Taylor, James,
 Tapp, William,
 Turvey, William,
 Tripp, Mary,
 Taylor, Richard, Captain Navy,
 Thorp, John,
 Toomey, Elizabeth,
 White, Robert, Lt.,
 Witt, Jesse,
 Wair, John,
 Wilson, Archer,
 Wine, Jacob,
 Williams, James,

Wilkins, Nathaniel,
Welch, John,
Wyatt, Thomas,
Wallace, Hugh,

Woodford, Mary,
Watkins, Joseph,
Wilburn, William,
Wilkinson, Sarah,
Yeager, John,

There is a twofold liberty—natural (I mean as our nature is now corrupt) and civil or federal. The first is common to man with beasts and other creatures. By this, man, as he stands in relation to man simply, hath liberty to do what he lists: it is a liberty to evil as well as to good. This liberty is incompatible and inconsistent with authority, and cannot endure the least restraint of the most just authority. The exercise and maintaining of this liberty makes men grow more evil, and, in time, to be worse than brute beasts. This is that great enemy of truth and peace, that wild beast, which all the ordinances of God are bent against, to restrain and subdue it. The other kind of liberty, I call civil or federal; it may also be termed moral, in reference to the covenant between God and man in the moral law, and the political covenants and constitutions amongst men themselves. This liberty is the proper end and object of authority, and cannot subsist without it; and it is a liberty to that only which is good, just and honest. This liberty you are to stand for, with the hazard not only of your goods, but of your lives, if need be.—*John Winthrop, 1635.*

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

Jackson-Madison Chapter, Jackson, Tennessee, Mrs. B. A. Enloe, regent. Subject—Women of the Colonial and Revolutionary Times.

The Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska, Mrs. Grove E. Barber, regent. Subject—Political and Social Conditions.

Be just at home; then write your scroll
Of honor o'er the sea,
And bid the broad Atlantic roll,
A ferry of the free.—*Emerson.*

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. HARRIET A. HILLS.

Mrs. Harriet A. Hills, of Berkeley, California, is the daughter of John and Lydia (Cooper) Heal. She was born in Lincolnville, Maine, October 16, 1823. When she joined the Oakland Chapter, she and her husband were living happily in their



Mrs. Harriet A. Hills.

little home in Berkeley, but a few weeks ago he went on ahead, leaving her greatly bereaved, though she bears her sorrow bravely, saying, "It is only for a little while."

John Heal, Mrs. Hill's father, was born in 1760 and died in 1825. She was the fifteenth and youngest child of the family, her mother being the second wife.

John Heal served as a corporal in a company of General

Pulaski's Legion of Continental troops. His name appears on a pay roll dated at Yorktown, March 19, 1779, which bears the remark: "Commencement of pay April 17—. Time of service, 10 mo., 29 days. By authority of the Sec. of War, Wash. Sept. 26, '96. F. C. Ainsworth."

It is said that John Heal's father, Peter Heal, was in the Revolutionary war, but we have not yet taken the steps to have it proved.—MRS. S. R. OSGOOD, *Oakland Chapter*.

MRS. ANNIS HINMAN MUNROE.

Mrs. Annis Hinman Munroe was born December 10, 1815, at Utica, New York, the only daughter of Benjamin and Anna Keyser Hinman. Her father was of Revolutionary fame, having served his country as an officer under the distinguished General Greene. She joined the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 26, 1898, and her own sentiment is expressed in the beautiful lines of Goethe:

"Happy he who with bright regard looks back
Upon his father's fathers, who with joy recounts their deeds of grace,
And in himself values the latest link in the fair chain of noble
sequences."

At an early age she was placed in a private French school in Utica, her native city.

At the age of nine, her brother, being mayor of Utica, she had the honor of receiving an introduction to General Lafayette, and conversed with him in his own language.

At the age of seventeen she came with her family to Illinois. She was married, October 5, 1841, to Dr. Thomas Munroe. In the early sixties he was a surgeon in the United States army. Four sons survive her, and a daughter, Miss Mary Munroe, who is a Daughter of the American Revolution.

She peacefully passed out to her rich and well-earned reward at her home in Rushville, Illinois, February 6, 1905.—HELEN ALEXANDER CHADSEY ROACH.

MRS. SUSAN EDICK PADDOCK.

Mrs. Susan Edick Paddock, the only "Real Daughter" in Oneida county, is a member of the General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville, New York.

Mrs. Susan Edick Paddock, wife of James Paddock, was born in Columbia, Herkimer county, New York, March 31, 1809. Her father, Jacob Edick, or Ittig, was in the Revolu-



Mrs. Susan Edick Paddock.

tionary war, and was born June 30, 1764, at German Flats, New York, and died October 12, 1844. He was thrice married, his second wife, Susan Woolaber, being the mother of Mrs. Paddock. She was born in 1771 and died December 22, 1820, aged forty-nine years. Both the father and mother are buried at Spinnerville, Herkimer county, New York. Jacob Edick was a Revolutionary soldier and fired the first gun from

Fort Herkimer that killed an Indian. He was always stationed at Fort Herkimer, and was in skirmish with Indians near Fort Dayton.

Mr. Edick was also in the war of 1812. Mrs. Paddock remembers how her mother sat up all night knitting a pair of mittens for her father on the eve of his departure.

Last November a committee from this chapter made a pilgrimage to her home in North Steuben and presented her with the gold souvenir spoon which the National Society bestows upon its "Real Daughters."

May her declining days be free from shadow and may she treasure the memory of her place among us as one of her choicest and sweetest possessions.—FLORA COLE JACKSON, *Historian*.

MRS. HARRIET ELIZABETH NOLLEY GILBERT.

Deborah Champion Chapter (Adams, New York), is proud to announce that another "Real Daughter's" name is added to its chapter roll, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Nolley Gilbert. Through the historian of the chapter, Mrs. Gilbert's eligibility was made known. Mrs. Gilbert was born in Dorset, Vermont, November 2, 1814. She was the daughter of Justus Nolley and Elizabeth Field Nolley. Justus Nolley was the son of Jonathan Nolley and Martha Betts Nolley. Both Jonathan and his son Justus served in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Gilbert's father, Justus, enlisted at the age of nineteen as a fife. Upon his going into his first battle he asked his captain for a gun, saying "it is a more effective instrument to serve my country than a fife," but Captain Robinson preferred the powerful effect of the young man's fife. After the war Mr. Nolley settled in Dorset, where he died in 1849, at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Gilbert lives with a daughter, Miss Harriet E. Gilbert, in Dorset, and has passed a very happy life there. She was ninety years old, November 2, 1904, and received her gold spoon from the National Society, and used it for the first time that day. Mrs. Gilbert is in full possession of all her

faculties. She is much interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution. While Mrs. Gilbert may never meet



Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Nolley Gilbert.

with us, we are very happy to have her a member of this chapter.—ELIZABETH WHITCOMB INGRAHAM, *Historian*.

No more this hand, since happier days succeed,
Waves the bright blade, or reigns the fiery steed.
No more for martial fame this bosom burns;
Now white-robed Peace to bless a world returns;
Now fostering Freedom all her bliss bestows;
Unnumbered blessings for unnumbered woes.—*David Humphreys*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, California) held its first meeting of the year at the home of Mrs. Gowell, September 12, 1904. After the business session three of its members reported their visits made to the World's fair at St. Louis, each giving interesting accounts of the exhibits and entertainments held at the Daughters' building within the fair grounds. October 10th, at Mrs. Maxwell's residence, Mrs. Frances Gray, chairman of the committee, submitted the program for the year. November fifth Mrs. G. W. Percy, chairman, a loan exhibit at Mrs. Kellog's, where each member who possessed an heirloom was requested to bring it and tell its history. Numerous and varied was the collection, consisting of silver, pewter, china, candlesticks, books, pictures, linens, fans, each bringing an imprisoned history charmingly released by its happy possessor. A hand-embroidered linen bridal gown and an infant's dress 100 years old revealed quaint styles in dress. A story of the wedding and a picture of the bride completed the fascinating program.

January 9th, Miss Babson, chairman, at Mrs. Flint's. "The Navy" was the subject of several interesting papers. Isaac Hopkins and John Paul Jones were given due credit for many heroic deeds. The privateers, with their preference for the Pine Tree and Rattlesnake flags, proved equally entertaining subjects.

February 13th, Mrs. Waterhouse, chairman, at Mrs. Carmen's. George Washington's life was reviewed, as a boy, a son, a husband, a father, a soldier, a statesman, and our first president, followed by his pedigree and coat-of-arms.

March 13th, Miss Babson, chairman. "The Navy During the War of 1812" and "The Presidency of James Madison." One paper was devoted to the causes, another to the ship *Constitution*, a third to the ship *Constellation*, was followed by Mrs. Giles H. Gray's reading of a letter written by her grand-

father in Dartmoor prison, Devonshire, England, May, 1814, while a prisoner of war. Mrs. Gray also read a poem by Major Sherman, dedicated to the California chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution.

April 10, 1905. The crowning event of the year was reserved for the meeting with Mrs. Beach, where we received our first "Real Daughter," Mrs. Harriet Amelia Heal Hills. Mrs. Beach formally presented her with the national spoon, and Mrs. Gray, in behalf of the chapter, a bouquet of carnations and ferns. Mrs. Hills gracefully accepted, tendering her thanks to the national and local chapters. Mrs. Hills presented the chapter its first life member in the person of her eldest granddaughter, Miss E. M. Hills. Two of Mrs. Hills' daughters and three grand children were happy witnesses of the interesting ceremonies. Mrs. Frances Gray then introduced her father, who gave us a graphic account of the battle of Lexington, stating that himself and wife had just visited all of the historic places described, and exhibited photos of the same. These charming programs were each interspersed with vocal and instrumental music given by talented musicians with appropriate selections, and closed by all rising and singing "America," refreshments and a social half hour following.

May 8, 1905. The annual meeting was held at the Piedmont club house. At the conclusion of the business session, forty-three Daughters preceded by Mrs. Gibson, retiring regent, and the guest of honor, Mrs. John F. Swift, vice-president general National Society, marched to the elaborately decorated banquet room, forming around the table, recited the Lord's prayer standing, then justice to the many course breakfast added inspiration to the following toasts, Mrs. G. W. Percy, toast-mistress:

Fourteenth Continental Congress—Mrs. I. H. Swift gave us a charming account of it and of the dedication of Memorial Hall.

Our Retiring Board—Mrs. Gibson pleasingly responded, then the Daughters, standing, gave her the Chautauqua salute.

Our New Board—Mrs. Keller.

Our Chapter—Mrs. Fish.

Our Country—Miss Benton.

Our Flag—Mrs. Black.

Each was responded to in a very interesting manner.

Colonial Homes—Mrs. Wheeler concluded her response by stating that the chimes of old Christ's church, Philadelphia, has rung 150 years.

Muskets—Mrs. Maxwell completed the varied program by firing a genuine war salute from her grandfather's treasured old musket, which had silently guarded the "open door" during the breakfast.

During the year the chapter has donated \$25.00 to Memorial Hall, \$21.50 to the Sloat monument at Monterey, California; \$25.00 to the Sailors' club house at Vallejo, California. We have sixteen subscribers to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and a good bank account.—MRS. S. R. OSGOOD, *Historian*.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Connecticut).—On July 4, 1901, Faith Trumbull Chapter, in the old burying ground at Norwich Town, unveiled the boulder and bronze tablet which mark the graves of the French soldiers who gave their lives to the cause of American Independence, who died and were buried within these grounds in 1778. Two years later, July 4, 1903, was celebrated the unveiling of the Hubbard gates as a memorial to our American Revolutionary soldiers who were buried in this sacred spot. (Within this old burying ground at Norwich Town there are 1,300 old headstones still standing. The first record of burial was "December 16, 1661.") The gates were purchased of the last owner of the Hubbard property, which was on East Main street, Norwich, but recently sold to the United States government for a postoffice site. Portions of the mansion formed a part of the Connecticut building at the St. Louis exposition. Of the history of these gates except as connected with history of Hubbard mansion it is impossible to get any authentic trace. Even the oldest inhabitant of Norwich cannot tell where they were made. It is, however, safe to assert, and defy proof to the contrary, that the iron from which they were made came from the famous Salisbury mines, which during the Revolution furnished cannon, balls, camp-kettles and the chains which barred the progress of the British fleet up the Hudson, and in later days furnished the anchor for the old frigate *Constitution*.

The gates that were placed at the "Graveyard Lane" entrance to the old burying ground where are buried the French Revolutionary soldiers were the gates to the eastern entrance to the Hubbard grounds. The main gates, at the Town street entrance are very handsome, and swing from two massive posts of granite and masonry, each post being surmounted by an iron urn of great size. On the left hand post is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

In Honor Of The
Revolutionary Soldiers
Buried
Within These Grounds.
These Memorial Gates
Were Placed
July 4, 1903.
By
Faith Trumbull Chapter,
D. A. R.

On the right hand post is a bronze tablet of the same size, bearing the names of the fifty-nine American Revolutionary soldiers buried within these grounds.

And there these gates will stand for generations to come, silently teaching our children and our children's children to honor the founders and patriots and their descendants who sleep in the hallowed old burying ground at Norwich Town.

I quote from Mrs. Bishop's address accepting her new position as regent. She spoke of the great work of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a link between the past and future:

"Faith Trumbull Chapter has done her share in preserving the traditions of the past and verifying their truth. They have found the remains of the French Revolutionary soldiers and have rescued their graves and their deeds, if not their names, from oblivion. Again, there were fifty-nine American Revolutionary soldiers buried in the same grounds. We have placed their names upon enduring bronze at the entrance to the old burying ground, set in the substantial iron and granite gates, with which we have replaced the ancient entrance gates."

Mrs. B. P. Bishop was chairman of gates committee.—
AMORET McL. ROBINSON, *Norwich Town, Connecticut.*

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—An informal reception was tendered our new regent, Mrs. F. W. Becker, and the members of the board of management, on Flag day, June 14th, followed by an interesting lecture by Prof. E. E. Sparks upon "The Making of an American Citizen."

This coming year the chapter will take up with renewed en-



Mrs. F. W. Becker, Regent.

thusiasm the work of old Fort Massac, our regent leading with a donation of \$25 toward this project.

The historical landmarks of Chicago will also receive their share of attention, markers being placed wherever practicable upon the various buildings by the committee having that in charge.

The public school art committee will continue their work by the giving of statuettes of "The Minute Men" to those schools whose children are largely of foreign parentage, hoping thereby to awaken a love for both country and art in their hearts.

Our literature committee is new and untried, but we look to it for much good along educational and patriotic lines among the children of our city whose homes and lives need the care and attention of just such an organization as ours to awaken a veneration in the occupants of those abiding places for our country and make it a *home* in the future in fact as well as in name.

As the Chicago Chapter has been honored by having three of its members appointed upon the Continental Hall committee, the interest in our great national work this coming year will, I trust be even greater than in the past.—MARY WOLCOTT MACGREW, *Historian*.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Indiana).—Flag day, 1905, was a memorable day with the chapter. A flagstaff was erected in our beautiful John Paul park, that our chapter maintains. A large audience was present. An interesting program was rendered.

The children's salute to the flag was a beautiful and pleasing feature. In the evening the regular meeting of the chapter was held at the suburban home of Miss Cravens. The verandas, halls and parlors were decorated in the national colors, and glowing masses of scarlet geraniums—the chapter flower. At roll call each member responded with a quotation of "lines to Old Glory," the regent reading Egerton's noble tribute to the same. Miss Blankinship rendered vocal solos. Mrs. Guthrie gave an interesting resumé of the history of our flag. Miss Mulford, a resident of Sag Harbor, New York, contributed an able paper on historical Sag Harbor. Miss Blankinship honored the memory of her Revolutionary ancestor, Aaron Darnell, by a sketch of his life and services. After the program refreshments were served, in which the flag idea and color scheme were carried out, thus forming a fitting close to a delightful and interesting meeting.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—Since last report to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the chapter has met regularly and held several open meetings, celebrating Flag day June 14, the 127th anniversary of the first salute to the American flag on February 14, 1905, when the regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier, presented a program in honor of France, which nation gave the salute. The "Marseilles" was sung by M. Fernand Giraudet, son of the famous teacher of the *Paris Conservatoire*. The vice-president general, Mrs. Greenleaf W. Simpson, the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, the chapter chaplain, Rev. E. A. Horton, and other guests of honor spoke briefly. The greatest achievement in the chapter life was the naming of a handsome new schoolhouse "Paul Jones" and placing upon its walls a bronze tablet with this inscription:

"This schoolhouse is named for Commodore Paul Jones, founder of the American navy. Inscribed under the auspices of Paul Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, MCMIV."

In this work the chapter was assisted by the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, the Massachusetts Society United States Daughters of 1812 (an incorporated body), and by the following chapters and individuals: Reprisal Chapter, Newport, New Hampshire; Old South, Paul Revere, John Adams chapters, Boston; Admiral Dewey, Secretary Moody, the Army and Navy Journal, Rev. E. A. Horton, Mr. Charles K. Miller, of Chicago, and Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks; their names being etched in brass and sealed beneath the tablet. Lieutenant Governor Guild, whose ancestor was a surgeon on Paul Jones' fleet, was orator of the day at the unveiling, and presented the tablet to the city of Boston, Mr. John E. Brett, chairman of the school committee, accepting it. The Massachusetts naval brigade turned out and did guard duty at the building and acted as escort to Governor Guild. The exercises were arranged entirely by Miss Brazier, whose ancestor also served with Paul Jones, and whose pen for many years has been active in creating a sentiment to do him honor, and who in Paris long ago

penned articles tending toward an effort to recover his remains.

Within a few months the chapter, through its regent, drafted a petition to a flag manufacturer in New York city, asking that a thirteen-starred flag at a reasonable price suitable to decorate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers be put upon the market. The four societies, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, and the Sons, signed, each as a body and many other societies and individuals signed so that the petition represented some 12,000 persons and was successful, as the flags are now obtainable.

The chapter is especially grateful to General Horace Porter for his wonderful discovery and feels now that its great desire is gratified, and that Massachusetts has a fine memorial to Paul Jones, that it can now turn its attention to Memorial Continental Hall. A large oil painting has been pledged and Mr. Walter Gilman Page, painter of the Boston massacre and an eminent member of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, will be given the commission. Miss Brazier contributed to the flag sent across by Rear Admiral Sigsbee to cover the remains of Paul Jones, and she was unanimously elected to represent the state Daughters of the American Revolution at the final interment at Annapolis. She is about to issue an illustrated booklet on Paul Jones and it will embody the chapter history, by-laws, names of members and ancestors' names. Miss Brazier has been presented with one of the original bronze medals cast from the one presented Paul Jones by congress. The chapter has marked the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers in the state of Maine and will assist at a third recently brought to light at Mansett, Maine. There are twenty-seven active members and five honorary, including Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, also two "Real Daughters," one of whom is the daughter of a "man behind the gun" on the *Bon Homme Richard*. The active membership is small, but there are nearly as many associate members who are members of other chapters who pay an annual fee of \$1.00 and attend the meetings.

New Jersey Conference.—In the mountain solitude of far away Colorado, with the roar of the waterfall rushing in mad torrents down precipitous slopes, over rocks and stones, to lose itself at last in the narrow stream which runs swiftly onward past my cabin door, it is a far cry to little New Jersey to chronicle the doings of women and men; but New Jersey gives her inspirations too, for what she lacks in size she more than equals in culture and elegance. If Washington said the New Jersey troops were the flower of his army, a voice in these days may



Miss Ellen Mecum, State Regent, New Jersey.

assert with equal truth that the New Jersey society represents a few of the choicest blossoms on the topmost branch of the National Society.

The annual spring meeting took place at Elizabeth, June 8th, at the Elizabeth Town and Country club, and was of a social and instructive character, as no business session was held.

The society was entertained by Boudinot Chapter, of Elizabeth, the guest of honor, Miss Ellen Mecum, standing with its officers, and receiving hearty congratulations on her recent election as state regent of New Jersey.

After luncheon the program of the day began.

The auditorium of the club was handsomely decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and its platform made beautiful with palms and ferns, forming a fitting background for the distinguished company seated thereon, of whom, first was our honored president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, who arrived during the progress of the meeting and was received with much enthusiasm, the entire assemblage rising to greet her. Beside Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, vice-president general, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Ellen Mecum, state regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, state vice regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Charles Edward Brown, regent of Boudinot Chapter; Mrs. A. F. Jamieson, president of the Colonial Dames, of New Jersey; Miss Gail Treat, governor general of the Society of Colonial Governors; Miss M. Antoinette Quinby, president of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, there were many other notable guests.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Putnam, who introduced Miss Mecum, and with a few appropriate words, placed her in the chair which she then officially relinquished as retired state regent.

After the invocation by Rev. Dr. Glazebrook, chaplain of Boudinot Chapter, and the singing of America, the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Bedle gave the greeting, and with her sweet voice and gentle manner captivated everybody.

Mrs. McLean upheld her reputation as a brilliant and magnetic speaker, carrying all before her with force and esprit.

Hon. William H. Corbin, president of Elizabeth Society, Sons of the American Revolution, delivered a fine oration on the battle of Elizabeth Towne, 125 years ago, in commemoration of which the meeting was held.

A patriotic recitative "Barbara Freitchie" was sung with feeling by Miss Elizabeth Dwight Hooker.

The most important feature of the occasion was the subject of patriotic education, introduced by Miss Mecum, who spoke briefly as follows:

Our hearts have been fired to-day with the noble deeds of our forefathers, and while we would not diminish one whit, in reverence to their memory and our glorious past, yet many of us have come to feel that we owe a duty to the citizens who are to make the country of the future. A large proportion of these are of foreign birth, and by reason of their ignorance of our language, can never hope to learn what we would have them, of our glorious country, of its institutions and privileges, of the liberty which does not mean license; so it has come to the mind of many Daughters that if we could give these people some simple teaching in their native languages in the first principles of American citizenship, we should be doing our little part in building up our country. As long ago as eight years, the Buffalo Chapter, of New York, began this beneficent work, and we are so fortunate as to have with us to-day, a member of Boudinot Chapter, but then a member of Buffalo Chapter, one very active in placing this work on a good basis. It therefore gives me pleasure to present Mrs. Henry Elliott Mott.

Mrs. Mott then spoke ably and feelingly on the same subject.

Mrs. Kearfott, regent of Eagle Rock Chapter, gave an interesting account of good work done along the same lines at Montclair.

All united in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" with patriotic fervor, and this most memorable meeting closed.—
MARY R. C. CLAYTON, *State Secretary*.

New York Daughters.—The state conference of the New York Daughters was held at Syracuse, September 27th and 28th. A report of their work will appear later.

The State Fair Association invited the New York state Daughters of the American Revolution to present a program for the morning of "Patriotic Day," Thursday, September 14th, in the Women's building on the fair grounds at Syracuse.

The state regent accepted and invited the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean; the New York state vice-president general, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen; state vice-regent, Mrs. Henry Roberts; the regents of Onandaga, Buffalo, Amsterdam, Patterson, Gouverneur Morris, Willwyck and White Plains Chapters, also Mrs. Teal, of Syracuse; Mrs. Williams, of Kanisteo Valley Chapter; Mrs. Lindsley, of Oneida Chapter; Mrs. Campbell, of Tuscarora Chapter, and Mrs. Powell, of White Plains Chapter, to speak on the occasion.

General William Floyd Chapter (Boonville, New York).—The members of the chapter through the courtesy of their regent, Mrs. B. A. Capron, were afforded a rare treat, when on the morning of July 29th, more than half a hundred enthusiastic Daughters assembled at the railroad station, where a special car had been secured to transport them to Otter Lake, where they were to be the guests of the regent, Mrs. B. A. Capron, and Miss Kate Griffith, and at the same time have the privilege of meeting and greeting our new president general, Mrs. Donald McLean.

The ladies were received in the parlors of the hotel by Mrs. Capron and Mrs. McLean, and the company was soon more than doubled by members of other chapters of Central New York and the Mohawk Valley.

Immediately following the luncheon, Madam Regent called the meeting to order, holding in her hand a rustic gavel, tied with the national colors, which had been presented to her for use on this occasion.

Miss Frances Traffarn presided at the piano. "America" was sung with a spirit that made the woods ring. The Lord's prayer was repeated in concert. Then Mrs. Capron had the pleasure of introducing President General Mrs. McLean, at the same time assuring her of our appreciation of the honor she had conferred upon us by lending her presence at this time. Mrs. McLean's address was full of interest and true patriotism. State Vice Regent Mrs. Roberts, of Utica, was next called upon for an address. No introduction was needed, as she has many friends and admirers in our chapter. She held the closest attention. Mrs. Capron then called upon regents of other chapters for reports of the work they were doing and much inspiration was thus gained in hearing from them.

Words of commendation and love for our president general were heard on every hand. It is commendable in Mrs. Capron to originate such a "Daughter's Day," where the members of so many chapters could meet, exchange ideas and become better acquainted. Very many present expressed a wish that such a "day" could be observed each summer at some historic spot.—FLORA COLE JACKSON, *Historian*.

Ontario Chapter (Pulaski, New York).—At the last report our chapter had eighteen members. It now has twenty-two. It has the honor of being the first chapter formed in Oswego county, but several others have been formed since. At the September meeting, 1904, a committee was appointed to investigate and report what should be done toward caring for and beautifying Spy island, a historic spot where Silas Towne, a Revolutionary spy, lost his life and was buried. The island is in Mexico bay, a part of Lake Ontario, near Pulaski. Some years ago a monument was erected there to his memory.

During the year there have been papers and talks by members of the chapter on subjects of historic interest, Concord, Lexington, battle of Saratoga, the Pilgrims, George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette and others. Mrs. James Douglas gave a interesting talk on the career of Lafayette in France, and at a later meeting spoke to us on the tenth anniversary of Saratoga Springs Chapter, at which she was a guest.

In October the chapter was entertained by our past regent, Mrs. J. Herbert Brown.

At the November meeting the chapter was entertained by Mrs. George A. Davis, in Mexico. Mrs. Davis was a member of this chapter until she withdrew to form the Silas Towne Chapter in Mexico, of which she is regent. The subject, Count Pulaski, was of special interest, as our village, which was named for him, is the home of this chapter.

Fifteen dollars has been sent to the Continental Hall fund.

The program at the May meeting consisted of a historical trip from Oswego to Johnstown. At the June meeting Mrs. Ruth Clark, our oldest member, read a paper left by her grandfather and which was published before the revolution.

July 4th was observed with a luncheon given by the chapter at the home of the regent, Mrs. Henry B. Clark, the guests of honor being the members of Silas Towne Chapter, of Mexico. The house was decorated with the American flag. As a memento of the occasion the Silas Towne Chapter presented our popular regent with a souvenir spoon.

July 14th we adjourned for the summer vacation, having

had a pleasant and profitable year.—SARAH E. WOODS, *Historian*.

Tioga Chapter (Athens, Pennsylvania) celebrated Flag day by holding a Colonial reception in the Spalding Museum library. The public generally had been invited, a fact which seemed to be appreciated, as the building and grounds were filled. There was a profuse display of flags and bunting. Mrs. C. S. Maurice, the regent, richly attired in an ancient brocade, and assisted by the officers of the chapter, received the guests. The chapter members were all attired in Colonial costume. The evening was opened by singing the "Star Spangled Banner." This was followed by a flag drill by ten young girls from the school at Milan, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Nora Mahaney. A delightful patriotic solo was given by Mrs. Gamble. Mrs. Wilson rendered a beautiful vocal solo. Miss Grace Stimson in an effective Colonial costume gave the charming song, "The Rose's Fable."

Tents had been placed upon the lawn and tables were scattered about under the trees, where ice cream, cake and strawberries were served. The proceeds from this will go towards a fund for giving prizes in the high schools of Athens, Sayre and Waverly.

The members of Tioga Chapter were gratified to observe the interest taken by the citizens as evidenced in the flags and bunting displayed upon this patriotic occasion.—ANNA S. WEST, *Secretary*.

William Ellery Chapter (Newport, Rhode Island) now numbers seventy-four, all enthusiastic and loyal workers for the objects of our society. For the last year our own chief aims have been to give our share in the funds for the flags to be presented to the battleship *Rhode Island* by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the state, and the Rhode Island column for Continental Hall, and we are glad to report that both these objects have been achieved, and our money has been paid to the proper officials. To increase our finances we gave a Colonial whist party, a parlor lecture on Jamaica, a cake and

candy sale, and an afternoon whist. A very delightful musicale was given in June, much of the talent being furnished by members of other Rhode Island chapters.

Our regular monthly meetings are spent in the study of the history of our country, and particularly of our state and city, and patriotic anniversaries are always appropriately observed. On Washington's birthday a little play was given, just among ourselves, as we like to keep that one day for the pleasure of our members.

Last winter we gave framed copies of the Declaration of Independence to several schools, public and parochial, and when one of the latter celebrated the 22nd of February, we were invited to attend the exercises, which were interesting and well-conducted.

The annual state conference of Rhode Island Daughters in February was well attended by Newporters, and it is with joy and pride that we record the election of one of our own chapter, Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, to the state regency of Rhode Island. In July her chapter gave a reception to the state and chapter officers of Rhode Island in her honor.

Greetings to our sister chapters from William Ellery Chapter.—EDITH MAY TILLEY, *Historian*.

Mary Ball Chapter (Tacoma, Washington).—The season of 1904-05 has been one of pleasure and profit to the members of Mary Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under the regency of Mrs. George W. Dryer.

In June, 1904, the chapter had the honor of entertaining the state assembly at the Tacoma Hotel. At the monthly meetings interesting papers have been read on various subjects, mainly historical. We and our friends have heard two excellent musical programs by which the treasury was materially assisted. The Colonial concert arranged by Miss Bosworth needs special mention. It was instructive, and a revelation of old time music to those who were fortunate enough to hear it. Flag day was fittingly observed. Mrs. H. H. Holt, chairman of the day, gave an interesting picture history of the American flag. During the year we responded to a request

for a contribution to a bazar, held by Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, by sending a prettily dressed doll, the money raised to aid in building a monument to Dorothea Henry Winston, daughter of Patrick Henry. There is a movement to raise money toward placing a bust of George Washington in the Continental Hall at Washington, District of Columbia. The chapter has been particularly fortunate in adding to its membership, five new members having been received while several applications are under consideration.—ELLEN BOLTON FOSTER, *Historian*.

When the Muses nine
With the Virtues meet,
Find to their design
An Atlantic seat,
By green orchard boughs
Fended from the heat,
Where the statesman ploughs
Furrow for the wheat,—
When the Church is social worth,
When the state-house is the hearth,
Then the perfect State is come,
The republican at home.—*Emerson*.

Nor kind nor coinage buys
Aught above its rate.
Fear, Craft, and Avarice
Cannot rear a State.—*Emerson*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.



Mary Belle King
Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the **AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE** the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the every-day needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Privileged motions: Of all the motions used in a deliberative body for the transaction of business there is one group that supersedes all others. This group is designated as privileged and is given preference over ordinary main motions and subsidiary motions, in the consideration of business. The purpose of these motions is to furnish the means by which matters which are imperative may supersede a pending question, and secure immediate attention. They are as follows:

1. To fix the time or place to which to adjourn.
2. To adjourn.
3. To take a recess.
4. Questions of privilege.
5. Call for orders of the day.

The foregoing motions rank in the order named. For example: If the motion to adjourn were pending it would be in order to move to fix the time or place to which to adjourn. An affirmative vote on this latter motion would not, however, have the effect of adjourning the meeting, but action on the separate motion to adjourn would be resumed exactly where it was interrupted and temporarily set aside for the one of higher grade. We will consider these motions according to their rank.

To fix the time or place to which to adjourn: The purpose of this motion is to set the time for holding an adjourned meeting, to prevent adjournment dissolving the assembly, and to provide for a future meeting when it is urgent. It is undebatable but it may be amended, and the vote required is a majority. This motion may also be used when there is no business pending, in which case it possesses no privilege whatever, but ranks as an ordinary main motion and may be debated.

To adjourn: The purpose of this motion is to close the meeting. If the motion prevails the organization is incompetent to transact business until the next regular meeting or a special meeting regularly called. It is undebatable and unamendable and requires a majority vote. The old saying that the motion to adjourn is always in order is a mistake, for it may not be made when a member is speaking or during the taking of a vote, or the verification of a vote. This is also true of the motion to fix the time or place to which to adjourn. When it is qualified it loses all privilege and is classed as an ordinary main motion. It is therefore out of order when any business is before the assembly. If the motion to adjourn is lost, it may be renewed after debate or any intervening business. It should always be remembered that simply taking the vote on the motion to adjourn does not constitute complete adjournment. The vote must be declared by the chair, and until this is done the members should remain seated. Illustration:

To adjourn:

Member—Madam President, I move to adjourn.

(Qualified.) I move to adjourn to meet January 19, at 10 a. m. (In order only when there is no business pending.)

To fix the time or place to which to adjourn:

Member—I move that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet May 14, at 10 a. m., in Assembly Hall, Fine Arts building.

“He made a law for the rain; He gave His decree to the sea.”

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"I see, I see

Freedom's established reign: cities and men
Numerous as sand upon the ocean shore,
And empires rising where the sun descends."

Philip Freneau.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:



Mrs. Lydia Bolles
Newcomb.

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

605. FISK.—Lieut. William Fisk—(Daniel, Samuel, William, John, William, Robert, Simon, Simon, William Symond, d. Feb. 9, 1464) was born in Wenham, Mass., April 14, 1733; married 1757, Jemima Adams. On the gravestone of Lieut. William Fisk is inscribed "In memory of Lieut. William Fisk, who died March 9, 1818, aged 85 years." He died in Upton, Mass.—C. H. M. (From *Fiske and Fisk Family*, by Frederick Clifton Pierce.)

425. (3) HULL.—There have been errors in the answers regarding

the mother of Dr. Benjamin Hull, who married first about 1661 Maria (or Mary) Merwin, daughter of Miles Merwin, of Milford, and his wife Elizabeth (Baldwin) Canfield (widow of Thomas).

Children were John, b. 1662; Mary, b. 1666 (married John Prindle); Capt. Joseph, b. 1668; Dr. Benjamin, b. Apr. 10, 1672 (married Elizabeth Andrews). His mother died soon after his birth. Dr. John Hull married 2nd Oct., 1672, Mary Jones. Children—Richard, b. 1674; Ebenezer, b. 1678; Dr. Jeremiah, b. 1679; Andrew. He married third, 1699, Rebecca Turner.—C. M. B.

604. MAWNEY.—Peter Mawney (possibly colonel) married Mercy Tillinghast, b. 1706. Their daughters mentioned in the will of Pardon Tillinghast, who died 1743, were Lydia, Mary, Sarah, Amey. (*R. I. Dictionary*, p. 203.)

610. BAKER—WHITTEMORE.—Sarah Baker, wife of Aaron Whittemore (son of Jeremiah Whittemore) was the daughter of Simeon Baker and his wife Elizabeth, widow of James Ingell. (*Taunton Records*.) Simeon Baker was a Rev. soldier and son of Thomas Baker.—W. H. G.

271. SELDEN—OLCOTT—POMEROY.—Ebenezer Selden, of West Springfield, Mass., m. Jan. 3, 1769, Mary Olcott (Hartford First Church records). She was bap. April 8, 1733, dau. of Jonathan and Sarah (Collyer) Olcott.—M. O. L. B.

NOTE.—Correspondence is earnestly desired with all descendants of Thomas Selden, of Hartford, 1637. Address Mrs. M. M. Le Brun, Montclair, N. J.

QUERIES.

650. (1) POTTER—OSBORN.—I am seeking the date of birth and ancestry of Moses Potter, who married about 1790, in Essex Co., N. J., Rhoda Osborn. They moved to Ohio before 1797, and he died in 1801. Rev. record of his father desired.

(2) OSBORN.—Also the date of birth and ancestry of Rhoda Osborn.

(3) SUTPHEN.—The dates of birth and death of Abram Sutphen, of Monmouth Co., N. J. He was a Rev. soldier. He was buried in Monmouth Co., where some of his descendants still live.—B. S. P.

651. PRATT—LEWIS.—Can any one give the ancestry of James Pratt, b. Sept. 8, 1790, either in Conn. or Mass.? He lived in Middletown Springs, Vt., died June 27, 1868, in E. Poultney, Vt. Married Dec. 24, 1820, Tamasine Lewis, daughter of Abishai and Deborah (Wilder) Lewis. He had brothers Samuel, Shubael, who moved to Texas, Aurelius of Elmira, N. Y., Harvey of Chittenden, Vt., John, William, and George, who went to Saratoga, N. Y., sisters Prudence, Adelia, Sarah and Louisa.—K. A. H.

652. PARKE.—I should like to learn something of my great-grandmother, Prudence Parke, who married (1st) Stephen Gridley of Farmington, Conn. He died 1790. She married (2nd) a Mr. Hart. Who were her parents and where did she live?—F. N. T.

NOTE.—Frank S. Parks, 2104 H St., Washington, D. C., is writing a history of the Park—Parke—Parks family.—Mrs. E. M. A.

653. HEMMENWAY.—Information desired of my g-g-grandfather, Ebenezer Hemmenway. It is said that honorable mention is made of Ebenezer Hemmenway in Frothingham's "Siege of Boston," but that is all I can learn. Can any one help me to find the "mention" alluded to?—F. W. R.

654. (1) REEVES.—My g-g-grandfather, Joseph J. Reeves, is said to have been in Rev. service from Pemberton, N. J., one of the "Home Guard." Can any one give me any proof of this service?

(2) MITCHELL.—William Mitchell lived at Valley Forge, and died there. His wife was Phebe (Southard) Mitchell, and after her husband's death, family tradition says, some of Washington's staff boarded with her. Among the family relics are cups and saucers valued because Washington and his staff had used them. Information of this Mitchell family is desired.

(3) EWEN.—Was John Ewen of Pemberton or New Mills, N. J., in the Rev. war? William Ewen, son of John, married Rebeckah Scroggy, daughter of Thomas Scroggy. Was he in Rev. war from N. J.?—M. B. R.

655. WOOD.—Was it Dea. John Wood or his son John who was corporal in Capt. John Fassett's Co., Bennington, Vt.? The father joined the first company formed in Bennington 1764, and either father or son was corporal in the company that served in Rev. war.—J. W. C.

656. BIGELOW.—Dates of birth, death and marriage are desired of Timothy Bigelow who was one of the "Sons of Liberty" 1774 in Boston, and who served in Rev. war.—R. B. S.

657. McNAIR.—James McNair came to America 1732. He settled at Bristol, Bucks Co., Penn., from there moved to Upper Makefield and there the family lived for five generations. They were members of the Newton Presbyterian Church. My inquiry is whether John McNair, younger son of James McNair, was in Rev. service. One Col. McNair was with Washington when Cornwallis surrendered. What was his given name?—Z. M.

658. BURTON—HAMILTON.—Proof of the Rev. service of my ancestor, Jacob Burton, who is said to have served seven years in the war. He lived near Broad River, now Madison Co., Ga. His wife's name was Nancy Hamilton. They left Ga. in 1818 and went to St. Helena Parish, La., where they lived the remainder of their lives.—P. S.

659. (1) WYATT.—Information desired of the Wyatt family of N. Car., especially of John Wyatt, father of Capt. John Wyatt of Rev. service.

(2) JACKSON.—Also information of Willis Jackson—or where a history of the Jackson family can be found.—S. G.

660. RICE.—My great grandfather's name was Thomas Rice, of Wil-

lington, Tolland Co., Conn. He was in Rev. army, as he was paid in Continental money and family tradition says he helped to build the fort at Lake George, but recorded proof is lacking. Can any of the readers help in finding this proof?—M. N. H.

661. (1) WHITE—BASSETT.—The wife of Peregrine* (William¹) was Sarah Bassett, daughter of William Bassett. Her mother is said to have been Elizabeth Tilden. Is there any proof of this?

(2) WHITE—RANDALL.—Cornelius⁴ White (David², Peregrine² William¹) married 1706 Hannah Randall of Scituate. Was she the daughter of Joseph Randall or of his younger brother William? Cornelius White was b. at Marshfield, Mass., 1682. (See *Marshfield Records*.) Hannah Randall was born in Scituate, 1677. William Randall had also a daughter Hannah. Which one was the wife of Cornelius White?

(3) RANDALL.—William Randall, the settler, according to Savage, once lived in R. I. He is also said to have lived in Marshfield 1637 before going to Scituate. His wife was Elizabeth (who?). Their eldest daughter Sarah was born in Scituate 1640. In Watertown records a legacy is left by ——— Barstow to the wife of William Randall. The record of William Randall of R. I. is desired.

(4) PRATT—ROGERS.—Samuel² Pratt (Matthew¹) of Weymouth, Mass., married July 19, 1660, Hannah, daughter of Dea. John Rogers and his wife Judith ———. What is known of the ancestry of this John Rogers and his wife?

(5) PRATT—TURNER.—Capt. Benjamin⁴ Pratt, grandson of Samuel² Pratt, was born 1705; died 1785 at Marshfield, Mass.; married Jan. 22, 1729, Mary Turner. Her ancestry is desired.

(6) GARDNER—FINCH.—Wanted, the ancestry of John Gardner and his wife Christiana Finch. Tradition says that John went from L. I. to Conn., thence to Orange Co., N. Y., where he died 1789. His wife died 1798. Their children were Capt. John in Rev., James, Benjamin, Samuel, Jesse, Hannah (wife of Col. Christian Schultz of Orange Co.), Kizzie (Loder) and Phebe (Hall). James, Jesse and their parents went from Orange Co. to Wyoming, Pa., but later returned to Orange Co. The lineage of John and his wife Christiana desired, and date and place of marriage.—M. F. H.

662. CONWAY.—Can any one give me the ancestry of Col. Edwin Conway of Vir. who married Anne Ball, half sister to Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington. The names of their children, dates of birth and any Rev. service are desired.—J. C. D.

663. THOMPSON—COLEMAN.—The full name of Mr. Thompson who married Elizabeth Coleman is desired. They had a daughter who married Lt. Col. Nathaniel Cooke of Rev. service. Elizabeth Coleman was the sixth child of Col. Daniel Coleman and his first wife, ——— Childs. Her full name desired. Is there any Rev. record of Col. Daniel Coleman or Mr. ——— Thompson?—M. M. D. B.

664. DORMAN—BALL.—Ancestry desired of Benjamin Dorman who married Sept. 20, 1759, Mary Ball, daughter of Caleb Ball of New Haven, Conn. Was he the son of Benjamin Dorman who married Jan. 10, 1722, Sarah Tuttle of New Haven? Had he a Revolutionary war record—E. P. S.

665. (1) SHEPARD.—In "Hatch Genealogy" in speaking of Sarah (Walker) Shepherd married Apr., 1800, it is said "her ancestors were among the leading patriots of the Revolution." Who were these ancestors?

(2) BOIES.—Capt. David Boies of Blandford, Mass., was in the Rev. war. Can any one give authority and dates?—E. H. C.

666. (1) BEECHER—TOMLINSON.—David Beecher, b. between 1770 and 1780 went from Conn. to Vt. 1800. His wife was Mary Tomlinson and had brothers Philo and Silas Tomlinson. Wanted—the parentage of Mary Tomlinson. David Beecher was son of Isaac Beecher of Conn. Was Isaac Beecher in Rev. army and what was his ancestry, and the name of his wife?

(2) CUTTS—BASCOM—ALLEN.—Lucy Bascom was wife of Thomas Cutts, b. 1778. The mother of Lucy (Bascom) Cutts was an Allen, a relative of Ethan Allen. Can I learn through the Gen. Dept. the ancestry of this — Allen? A Revolutionary record of any of the foregoing is desired.—M. B. M.

667. NORVELL—RUKARD.—Ancestry desired of Aquilla Norvell who served three years in Vir. regiment. He married Annie Rukard, daughter of James Rukard of Md. They had three children—Peyton, Thomas and a daughter who married William Davis. Thomas Norvell married Margaret Coombes. They had two sons b. in Colchester, Vir.—N. N. J.

668. WHITMORE.—Information is greatly desired of the following by the writer who is compiling a Whitmore Genealogy.

(1) John Whitmore b. Apr. 1698, son of Francis and Hannah (Harris) Whitmore of Middletown, Conn.

(2) Francis Whitmore b. Sept. 9, 1686, of Lexington, Mass., son of Samuel and Rebecca (Gardner) Whitmore.

(3) Seth Whitmore b. Apr. 29, 1717, and his brother Samuel b. Jan. 10, 1723, sons of Joseph and Mary Whitmore of Middletown, Conn.

(4) William Whitmore b. May 5, 1715; John b. Jan. 18, 1719; Solomon b. Jan. 23, 1725; Joseph b. Feb. 10, 1730; Jedediah b. Oct. 29, 1731, sons of William and Rebecca (Bassett) Whitmore.

(5) Daniel Whitmore b. Feb. 15, 1725, son of Samuel and Bethiah (Page) Whitmore of Lexington, Mass.

(6) John Whitmore b. Dec. 30, 1730, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lee) Whitmore of Killingly.

(7) Elias Whitmore, b. June 18, 1732(?), son of Francis and Elizabeth (Bassett) Whitmore, of Killingly; also brothers—Asa, b. (?) and John, b. June 14, 1730.

(8) Samuel Whitmore b. Dec. 13, 1723, son of Samuel and Peternale (Winchell) Whitmore and of his brother Edwin b. Aug. 20, 1728.

(9) John b. June 11, 1758; Elisha b. Feb. 17, 1763; Isaac Whitmore—sons of John and Beulah Whitmore of Newton, Mass. Also maiden name of Beulah.

(10) Enoch Whitmore, son of Joseph and Susan (Church) Whitmore of Newton.

(11) John Whitmore b. 169—, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Gardner) Whitmore. The wife of John was who?—J. P. P.

669. BREWSTER.—I would like the ancestry of Nathan Brewster of Hampton, Mass., who went from Conn. to Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa., about 1807. His wife was the only daughter of Joseph Rainsford. Did his ancestors have Revolutionary service? Betsey Brewster, sister of Nathan, married Simeon Tyler and went to Penn. 1807—E. A. H.

670. (1) BAKER.—The early family of my ancestor Simeon Baker, son of Thomas and Abigail Baker, b. at Raynham, Mass., Nov. 24, 1735.

(2) COLE.—PARKER.—Ancestry of Catherine Cole who married Oct. 18, 1724, George Parker in S. Kingston, R. I.

(3) BURLISON.—PARKER.—Ancestry of Sarah Burlison who married George Parker May 5, 1761, in W. Greenwich, R. I.—W. H. G.

671. (1) DUNCAN.—John Duncan with his family were taken prisoners at Martin's Station, Ky., in 1780 by Col. Bird. They were marched to Montreal. Here one of the Duncan sons (Joe probably) made his escape by swimming the St. Lawrence, and made his way to Virginia. For this John Duncan and his wife were placed in close confinement and kept prisoners until the close of the war. Proof of the above is desired.

(2) LAIRD.—Also proof of the service of John Laird, an Irishman who settled near Richmond, Vir., moved 1776 to Abingdon, Vir. and March, 1780 with Col. Campbell's regiment, as color bearer to Kings Mountain, where he was killed 1780, Oct. 7.

(3) MADDY.—William Maddy was an artilleryman in Rev. war. Would like to know where he lived at the time he enlisted. He afterwards lived in Philadelphia, Tenn.—N. D. B.

672. LADD.—James Ladd was b. Aug. 7, 1769. Betsey his wife was b. March 5, 1770, in Vt. They lived in Plainfield and Chelsea. Ancestry of both is desired with date of marriage.—E. H. M.

673. VEAZEY.—Information is desired of Capt. Jeremiah Veazey from probably the state of New York. Did he serve in Rev. war?—R. J. W.

674. MERRIMAN.—Eliasaph Merriman b. 1695, married Abigail Hull. Whose daughter was she? Titus Merriman, son of Eliasaph, was born 1727 and married 1748 or 49 Dinah Andrews, b. March 23, 1729. Joel, their son, was b. May 10, 1760. Were either Titus or Joel Merriman in Rev. war?—H. N. G.

675. (1) WILLIS.—SHORT.—Parentage of John Willis of Georgetown,

Del. whose wife was a Miss Short. He died about 1817 at an advanced age.

(2) CARTER.—Parentage of Jesse Carter of Caswell Co., N. C., who died in 1815. Also name of his first wife, mother of his children.

(3) WILLIAMSON—BROWN.—Parentage of Lucy Williamson who married Jethro Brown in Caswell Co., Md., May 28, 1788.

(4) FINLEY.—Parentage of John and Richard Finley, brothers. John was the first white man to explore Kentucky, and a friend of Daniel Boone.

(5) LANE—RICH.—Parentage of Miss Lane who married Peter Nixon Rich about 1780, and lived in Dorchester Co., or Kent Co., Md.—C. H. W.

676. (1) BEALL—DICKSON.—Who were the ancestors of James Dickson, Josiah Beall and Samuel Beall, whose names are on the tablet lately erected in Frederick, Md.?

(2) McKISSICK—WILSON.—Who were the ancestors of Capt. Daniel McKissick who was wounded at the battle of Ransom's Mills, and also of his wife Jane Wilson?

(3) DICKSON.—Ancestry of Col. Joseph Dickson who was in the battle of Kings' Mountain.

(4) HENDERSON.—Ancestry of Col. James Henderson, killed in 1815 at battle of New Orleans.—C. P.

677. JONES.—Rees Jones served as private in Capt. Farmer's Co. Penn. He married Charity Britton. They had a large family of children. Sarah, my grandmother, and David are the only names I know. I am desirous of learning the parentage of Rees Jones and of Charity Britton.—T. R.

NOTES.

639. (September issue). Moses Spencer served in the Virginia Continental line.—L. W. M.

And my God put into my heart to gather the nobles, and the rulers, and the people, that they might be reckoned by genealogy; and I found a register of the genealogy of them which came up at the first, and found written therein,

These are the children of the province, that went up out of the captivity.—*Nehemiah vii: 5, 6.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1905.

President,

MRS. EDNA WHITHED DUBOIS,
2010 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN-EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies,

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents,

<p>MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING, <i>1406 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.</i></p> <p>MRS. JOSEPH PAUL, <i>Oak Lawn, Washington, D. C.</i></p> <p>MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER, <i>1401 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.</i></p> <p>MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE, <i>1725 P Street, N. W., Washing- ton, D. C.</i></p> <p>MRS. GEORGE W. BAIRD, <i>1505 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.</i></p>	<p>MRS. E. S. WASHINGTON HOWARD, <i>Alexandria, Va.</i></p> <p>MRS. HENRY L. MANN, <i>The Cecil, Washington, D. C.</i></p> <p>MRS. GEORGE MARSH, <i>916 Twenty-third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.</i></p> <p>MRS. HERSHEL B. MAIN, <i>2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.</i></p> <p>MRS. WALTER H. WERD, <i>1730 Columbia Road, Washing- ton, D. C.</i></p>
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PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETIES.

Conrad Weiser Society, of Reading, Pennsylvania, is undergoing a process of reorganization, under the leadership of Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, regent of Berks County Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by Miss Rachel Owen. But eight of the original members now remain on the roll, the others having been "graduated."

Delaware County Society, of Wallingford, Pennsylvania, is also reorganizing under its new president, Mrs. L. Foster Jack. With the few remaining original members as a nucleus, she hopes to organize a strong society of new members.

Flying Camp Society, of Milton, Pennsylvania, has disbanded because of the pitiful lack of support from the Daughters of the American Revolution in the neighborhood. How could they bear to let it die? The president, Mrs. James A. Osborn, reports that the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers have, however, been marked by one of the members. These graves are as follows:

JACOB BARNITZ, born in York, Pa., April 16, 1758, served as ensign in Capt. Drift's Co. in the Flying Camp of York in 1776; he died in York, April 16, 1828, on his birthday, and is buried in the old Lutheran graveyard. His service is further recorded in Egle's history of Pennsylvania, page 1174.

ARCHIBALD McCLEAN, a Scotchman, born October 26, 1736, was a member of the first Committee of Safety of York county. He loaned his fortune to the patriot government and was never repaid; he died broken-hearted and was buried in the old Marsh Creek burying ground.

CHRISTIAN MARKLE, born in Moselem Springs, Berks Co., Pa., March 18, 1758; died in Milton, March 28, 1836.

General Muhlenberg Society, of Philadelphia, working under the fostering care of Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revo-

lution, has ninety-three members and is in a most flourishing condition. The young people take pleasure in preparing for the monthly meetings various papers on assigned historical subjects, and during the spring and fall excursions are made to historic places in or near Philadelphia. On one of these excursions a boy member took that picture of William Penn's house which appears as plate 47 in the sixth report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Plate 48 of the same report shows a view of the maypole dance given by the children during one of these outings near Benedict Arnold's old house. Some may remember that a view of the old church at the Trappe, where the father of General Muhlenberg preached, appeared as plate 91 in the fifth report. Every one of the children has a copy of this picture, as a treasured souvenir of this hero's life.

A library of fifty volumes, in a case, was given to the Civic Club of Philadelphia, for use in the homes of poor families, and contributions of \$5 each are given every year to the three main objects of the society's interest, namely: Memorial Continental Hall, Soldiers' club house at Manila, and the fund for the permanent home of Quaker City Chapter.

Independence Hall Society, of Philadelphia, fifty members, was partially organized in 1898 under the Independence Hall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and received its charter April 19, 1899. Its first work was the sending of supplies valued at \$60 to the sick soldiers in Manila. Later, two prizes were offered in the public schools for the best essay on some event of Colonial or Revolutionary history. At the Daughters of the American Revolutionary congress of 1900 a generous contribution of \$70 was made by these young people to Memorial Continental Hall, as is shown on page 234 of the third Daughters of the American Revolution report. In 1902, \$60 were given for this purpose and in 1903, \$45 were added, as is shown by page 102 of the sixth report. Many of the members are now growing up and thus out of the society, but their president, Mrs. David S. Stetson, hopes to replace these graduates by new young members who will carry on the work.

John Hart Society, of Allegheny, under its newly re-appointed president, Mrs. Christian I. McKee, is considering the adoption of a flag of its own.

Following out the plans mentioned on page 315 of the Fifth Daughters of the American Revolution report, the society was expecting in April, 1905, to mark the grave of another Revolutionary soldier, Benjamin Powers, in Greenwood cemetery. The service of this soldier is recorded in volume XIII of the Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book.

Martha Williams Society, of West Philadelphia, organized in February, 1898, under Merion Chapter. The heroine whose name they bear,

was a young girl of Chester county Pennsylvania, who planted the crops, cared for the stock and managed the farm while the men of her household were fighting for their country's liberty in the Revolutionary army.

The children who emulated her steady purpose, made bandages for the soldiers brought during the Spanish war to the Medico Chirurgical Hospital in Philadelphia. Also, they sent a box of articles to the fair given by the Women's Health Protective Union at Horticultural Hall, to raise funds for the needy families of soldiers. In April, 1901, the children sold tickets and acted as ushers at the musicale given by Merion Chapter in the aid of the Soldiers' Club House at Manila. In June, 1901, the members collected clothing for the fire sufferers at Jacksonville, Florida. Frequent pilgrimages are made to points of historic interest in and around Philadelphia and on each occasion of this kind, a paper describing the interesting associations connected with the place visited, is prepared by the historian of the society. Prizes have been offered for the best papers on subjects of historic interest, and each year the graves of Revolutionary soldiers are decorated. The president is Mrs. Dora Harvey Develin.

Those who had the pleasure of attending the receptions given by the National Board of Management during the annual conventions of 1904 and 1905 will not soon forget the dainty, bird-like whistling of Miss Gertrude Whilldin, a member of this society.

Moconogua Society, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, was organized under the auspices of Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Many of the older members have, however, now grown up and out of the society. But applications were made by fifteen new members, and the president, Mrs. H. H. Harvey, hopes to effect a reorganization.

Philadelphia Society has a new president, Mrs. Henry Boehner, appointed January 9, 1905, who reports that there are sixty members enrolled and that meetings are held each month. A contribution of \$10 for Memorial Continental Hall fund was forwarded in March, 1905, to the national treasurer of the "Children," and reports of the treasurers general, Daughters of the American Revolution, have chronicled other contributions for that fund made by members of this society.

At the meeting of the National Board of Management held on June 8, 1905, Mrs. Willie G. DuBois, of DuBois, Pennsylvania, was elected as the organizing president of a society in that town, and all papers she presented for members were accepted at the same time. As she wrote on June 27th, "now nothing is left but to call a meeting and organize and then *work*." We do not yet know what will be the chosen name of this new society.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Walker was appointed on February 9, 1905, to organize a society at York, Pennsylvania, and we look for happy results in that locality.

IN MEMORIAM

"No mystic charm, no mortal art,
Can bid our loved companions stay;
The bands that clasp them to our heart
Snap in death's frost and fall apart;
Like shadows fading with the day,
They pass away."—*Holmes.*

MRS. GEORGIETTA A. FIELD, Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, died at Charlotte, Vermont, July 7, 1905. The chapter deeply regrets her loss.

MRS. SUSAN MOREY ROBLEE, Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, died August 2, 1905, greatly mourned.

MRS. LUCY JONES WHELOCK, General William Floyd Chapter, Boonville, New York, died August 7, 1905, aged 93 years and 5 months. She was the widow of the late Colonel Wheelock. The chapter passed resolutions of respect and sympathy.

MRS. MARY L. BRADFORD, charter member of Marshalltown Chapter, Marshalltown, Iowa, died June 5, 1905. She was a descendant of Major General Jabez Huntington, of Vermont.

MISS ELIZA ANNA PHELPS HENSHAW, charter member of Col. William Henshaw Chapter, Leicester, Mass., died June 13, 1904, in her 71st year. This chapter was named for her ancestor, Col. William Henshaw, of Leicester.

MISS IDA FRANCES WARREN, charter member of Col. William Henshaw Chapter, Leicester, Mass., died June 12, 1904, aged 51 years. She was accomplished and executive, and a character of mark.

MRS. ANNE ELIZABETH FORMAN DISMUKES, organizer of George Walton Chapter, Columbus, Georgia, died August 2, 1905, at Nashville, Tennessee. She was a charter member of the first free kindergarten association in the state of Georgia; charter member of Oglethorpe Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; member of the Colonial Dames; of the United States Daughters of 1812, and of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and respect.

MRS. JENNIE BARDWELL KRAM, Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, died at her home in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1905. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow for the loss of a loyal and much loved member.

MRS. ELIZABETH BILLINGS ALLEN, charter member Ottauquechee Chapter, Woodstock, Vermont, died August 8, 1905. She was a gifted and enthusiastic worker and will be greatly missed.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1905.

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Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to

"Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

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NOVEMBER, 1905

INDEXED

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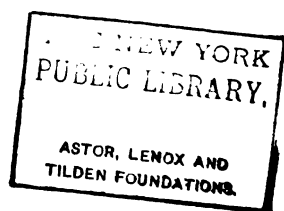
CONTENTS—NOVEMBER 1905.

Catherine Schuyler,	<i>Frontispiece</i>	
Catherine Schuyler,		751 ✓
To the Trailing Arbutus,	<i>Sarah E. Dibble.</i>	764
Selden Homestead,	<i>Marie Olivia Le Brun.</i>	766
Old South Chapter at Portsmouth, New Hampshire,	<i>Laura Wentworth Fowler.</i>	769
Continental Hall,		778
Revolutionary Records,		781
James Search,	<i>Emily Search Miller.</i>	785
Greeting from the President General,		786
Real Daughters,		787
The Work of the Chapters:		
Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Connecticut,		791
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, East Haddam, Connecticut,		792
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan,		793
Olean Chapter, Olean, New York,		795
Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Athens, Ohio,		797
Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,		798
Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania,		800
Tunkhannock Chapter, Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania,		801
Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle, Washington,		802
Parliamentary Law Talks,	<i>Mary Belle King Sherman.</i>	803
Genealogical Notes and Queries,		805
Children of the American Revolution,		810
Official:		
List of National Officers,		813
How to Become a Member,		816
Minutes of the Board of Management,		817

No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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Catherine Schuyler,
A Matron of the Revolution.

American Monthly Magazine

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CATHERINE SCHUYLER.

In the golden September of 1753, Philip Schuyler had written to his friend Abraham Ten Broek, sending "love to sweet Kitty V. R.," and in 1755 he reached his majority and prepared for his wedding day with the maiden. This Philip Schuyler was descended from the spirited and high-minded ~~Peter~~ ^{Philip} Pettersen Schuyler, who seeking fortune in the western world, had found his way to New Amsterdam and, December 12, 1650, had married Margaret, daughter of the resolute and unyielding resident director of the Van Rensselaers, Brant Arentse Van Schlichtenhorst. Naturally, he espoused their quarrels, which were many. He took part in the discussions between the representative of the patroon and the governor, "Peter the Headstrong," and these often waxed furious. He is first seen drawing his sword in defense of his brother-in-law in a street fracas between the two forces. He flourished apace, amassed much goods and lands, and dying left eight children to the care of his dauntless widow, who survived him for more than a quarter of a century. Margaret Schuyler's wealth and executive ability gave her a controlling influence in Albany. Her voice was always on the side of law and order, and her ample purse was always open for the defense of the settlement. When Leisler, the violent, arrogant fanatic, seized the government at New York, he sent his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne, to Albany. He had orders to relieve Peter Schuyler, mayor of the town and commandant of the fort, of all authority. The pugnacious widow Schuyler seems to have resorted to the logic of physical force and to have had the best of the argument, for Leisler wrote in May, 1690, that he had heard

"that ye widow Schuyler beat Capt. Milborne and that ye all three were forced to fly out of ye town." The blood of brave men flowed in that woman's veins and she had no mind to submit to the tyrannical authority of the "Lord of Misrule." She was to transmit that same dauntless spirit to future generations. Through many years she administered her husband's ample estate so that she was able to write shortly before her death that "it had not been lessened by fire or war or other losses." Many sons and daughters were born to Peter and Margaret Schuyler, and in the father's hand is recorded:

"1668 the 5 April is born our sixth son name Johannes Schuyler may the Lord God let him grow up in virtue to salvation Amen."

He grew up a brave, athletic, honorable, Christian gentleman, full of military aspirations. He went on various expeditions against the French, was Indian commissioner and representative from Albany.

His son John married his cousin, Cornelia Van Cortlandt, of an aristocratic and opulent Dutch family, and lived a more quiet life than his forebears. He died young, leaving five small children to the mother's care, of whom Philip, born November 20, 1733, was the eldest.

Nine days after the battle of Lake George, Catherine Van Rensselaer was married to Philip Schuyler, fresh from the victories of the battlefield. With his own hand, Philip Schuyler recorded in the family Bible:

"In the Year 1755, on the 17th of September, was I, Philip John Schuyler, married (in the 21st year, 9th Month and 17th Day of his Age) to Catherine Van Rensselaer, aged 20 Years, 9 Months and 27 Days. May we live in Peace and to the Glory of God."

The marriage of these two young people was undoubtedly a great event, but a week was all that was allotted by the stern decree of war for the honeymoon. The bride went to her new home with the mother of her husband and Philip Schuyler hastened back to the building of bridges and bateaux and the long waiting of an inglorious campaign. In the midst of the wedding preparations he had executed the commission of his gen-

eral and made arrangements for the reception of the wounded Dieskau and the captive officers. Baron Dieskau had been brought to Albany by litter and bateaux and he experienced the most gracious consideration from the young wife of Philip Schuyler, who was anxious to do all in her power to alleviate the sufferings of a fallen foe. Bernier, the aide-de-camp of the wounded general, wrote to Philip Schuyler :

"One can add nothing to the politeness of Madam your mother and Madam your wife. Every day there comes from them to the Baron fruits and other rare sweets, which are of great service to him. He orders me on this subject to express to you all he owes to the attentions of these ladies. If it were permitted to me to go out I should have already been often to present to them his respects and mine."

Catherine Schuyler was often separated from her husband during the early years of their married life. Returning from the performance of duties well done at Fort Edward, he had gone with Bradstreet on the perilous and difficult expedition to Oswego and had returned to his wife and baby daughter with added honors. Civil and military affairs were in an unsettled condition. Albany at times was filled with British officers who were dining and wining when they should have been marching and fighting, and at times with refugees fleeing from the deadly tomahawk.

One of the most notable women of her day was Madam Schuyler, the wife of Colonel Peter Schuyler, of "The Flatts," the uncle of Philip Schuyler of the Pasture. Her word was law in the social world and her advice was sought by warrior and statesman alike. The estate, "The Flatts," was four miles from Albany on the wooded Hudson, along whose banks, in front of the house wound the road over which the troops marched from Fort Orange when they went into the northern wilderness. The big barn was a historic structure. Beyond the orchard with its spreading branches was a great meadow called Indian Field. Here the red allies of the Dutch frequently camped and frequently it glistened with the bayonets of the British troops. After the death of Colonel Schuyler in 1757, Philip and his wife spent much of their time at "The Flatts," and here August 9, 1757, was born Elizabeth, the

second child. "Lord do with her according to they will," is the quaint entry in the family Bible.

When Montcalm turned his red friends into the beautiful Mohawk Valley, the peaceful settlers who escaped the massacre fled to Albany. The men encamped on Indian Field; Madam Schuyler opened the great barn for the refuge of the women and children and Catherine Schuyler tenderly ministered to their wants. After the disastrous battle of Ticonderoga, Philip Schuyler brought Lord Howe's body to "The Flatts" for burial. Here came Charles Lee, wounded and grateful, whose doings in the Revolutionary war were to furnish discussion for many an historian. The big barn again opened wide its ample doors, transformed by Madam Schuyler into a hospital, and Catherine Schuyler again put aside her babies for the more heroic duty of dressing the wounds of the living and shrouding the dead for the grave.

Again was Catherine Schuyler left while her husband went with Bradstreet "on wings" to Frontenac. He returned in triumph to "The Flatts" just in time to welcome his third child, Margaret. Thus passed the troublous years away. In 1760, a longer separation came as full of peril as an Indian campaign. Philip Schuyler went to England on business for Bradstreet and left his wife in charge at home. Many were his adventures by land and sea, and great was the anxiety of his wife. During his absence, the family took possession of their new mansion in Albany. It stood on high land and commanded an extensive view. Its ample grounds adorned with stately forest trees sloped gently toward the river. The timbers of the great house were hand wrought, firmly held in place by wooden pegs and its strong walls were of yellow brick. The halls were spacious, the drawing rooms handsome, and the noble dining room became historic because of forty years of generous hospitality. There was a nursery for the numerous children and a library with a secret chamber and a subterranean passage which led to safety in case of an Indian raid. Above was the upper hall "where the merry and gay young Schuyler girls used to dance with the uniformed gallants in the intervals of the Revolutionary war." Around this were many chambers,

one containing a four poster with a gilt wreath "beneath which Washington, Lafayette and other great ones of earth slipped their dignities with their clothes and slept like natural men." Here Mrs. Schuyler welcomed Gates, though she knew that he was using all his arts against his noble host. Here she received the fallen Burgoyne with such kindness that he was astonished and distressed. Here she gave refuge to Lady Ackland and Baroness Riedesel and their helpless children after the defeat of the British host at Saratoga. Here she entertained Franklin and Carroll, Baron Steuben and Rochambeau, and here came Aaron Burr to partake of the hospitality of the family whose happiness he should do so much to destroy. A retinue of slaves was ready at Mrs. Schuyler's call. She administered the household, cared for the dependents, raised the children and left her husband free for the civil and military affairs of the colony or the larger matters of his estate.

For several years after Philip Schuyler returned from his perilous voyage, life flowed on in easy current. "There was no longer fear of the midnight Indian or the midday French." Thirty miles above Albany were mineral springs already growing to a more than local fame and to the efficacy of whose waters the Indians had long borne testimony. Not far from them, Philip Schuyler came into a vast estate stretching three fertile miles along the Hudson. Here he built a roomy mansion, ample for the needs of his happy, growing family. Within were many apartments and great fireplaces from whose cavernous depths the hickory logs sent forth the cheerful blaze. Across the broad front stretched a piazza whose great columns lifted themselves to the very roof. The house stood upon a gentle slope below which the Fish Kill wound its singing way with many a skip and tumble to the more sedate Hudson. Over all towered the lofty forest trees while in the distance cloud-topped hills melted into the blue of heaven. Here Philip Schuyler entered upon his duties as grand old country gentleman, the central figure of a prosperous colony. The harvest was plentiful and the laborers were well paid. The stately trees crashed to the ground before the woodman's sturdy stroke and floating down the river found a profitable market, perhaps

in far West Indies. The river bountifully gave of the fish within her bosom and the trading vessels of the proprietor made quick and golden trips, exchanging the products of the forest for the luxuries of Europe.

Mrs. Schuyler graciously performed all the duties which fell to her as lady of the manor.

The tenant families came to her for help and consolation. She "overlooked the preservation of the fruits, the gathering in and storing of the winter vegetables, the putting away of the meats and all those matters that looked toward the comfort of the family and dependents and making ready for that exercise of hospitality which then and thereafter knew no bounds." Though visits to New York were many, we have but one mention of Mrs. Schuyler's traveling far afield. She was what would be called in these days a domestic body.

The quiet of Saratoga was often broken by visits from the governor, Sir Henry Moore and his charming wife, from other high officials and from red-coated officers. In winter the town house in Albany was gay with dining and dancing. Here were received the dignified and distinguished Catawba chiefs, fine in their wampum belts, their laced mantles, their befeathered top knots and their impressive silence. Catharine Schuyler was equally gracious to royal governor or Indian chief, but her aristocratic training emphasized the difference between her station and those she deemed of low degree. The principles of the Declaration of Independence had not yet been crystallized into words, but the new idea was abroad in the land and crowded upon Catherine Schuyler in rather an unpleasant manner. Tenant riots were frequent on her father's estate, and settlers were belligerent in the Hampshire "Grants," a debatable territory claimed by New Hampshire and New York, and which afterward became Vermont. Great was the strife between the opposing clans. They destroyed each other's records broke up each other's meetings and raised general havoc. The Yorkers carried off a Hampshire man, one Benjamin Carpenter, to his great "damnifying," but he lived many years after and on his tombstone was recorded: "Height six feet, weight 200. Death hath no terrors." The Hampshire men looked upon

all the land between the Green Mountains and the Hudson as their heritage, and resolved with strong arm to redeem their own. Philip Schuyler was made colonel of a regiment of New York militia raised to keep peace upon the border, and from that moment New England scanned all his actions with distorted vision. For this reason well-won honors were later taken from him and Gates was to reap what Schuyler had sown. Now, for the first time, Catherine Schuyler left the shores of the familiar Hudson and over the old Bay Path accompanied her husband on a diplomatic mission to Boston on matters relating to the disturbed "Grants."

Much as Mrs. Schuyler loved country life, public calls drew Philip Schuyler into public life and the family were much in New York, where the daughters were the gayest of the gay. In the lively court circles where the wife of the governor and the wife of the commander contended for precedence and thus set the example to wives of lesser lights, Catherine Schuyler, serenely secure, quiet and unobtrusive, went her pleasant way. What were to her the contentions of the strangers within the gates.

Great events were now hastening to a consummation. The colony had iron, but the manufactured article must come from English mills; wool, but the finished product must be of English make; vessels, but they could only trade at English ports, at English prices. So homespun became the fashionable material and Mrs. Schuyler's wheels were humming the livelong day. Because of the hated duties, when they "put the kettle on" and all took tea, sage and sassafras furnished forth the cheerful drink. The young women agreed to wed only with the men brave enough to fight the tax on marriage licenses.

Nurseries of the arts for the encouragement of home industries were established and Philip Schuyler received a medal for the erection of a flax mill. The Schuylers, in spite of their aristocratic tendencies, stood for the rights of the colonists against the king.

Throughout this pregnant period, independence was advocated by none. The colonists were Britains struggling for a Britain's right. At length came the battle of Lexington, April

19, 1775, and a nation was born. On the Sunday following, a horseman dashed furiously down Broadway and drew reins at the door of the "committee of safety." The messenger of fate had sped the signal forth through the Massachusetts and Connecticut towns which had each endorsed the summons which he bore. The New York committee added their names at 4 o'clock and hurried the tidings on. Behind him, as at the waving of a magician's wand, the towns and hamlets sprang to arms. Over the roads of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the New England troops marched to Boston and their delegates hastened to Philadelphia to the continental congress. Among those delegates went Philip Schuyler. A month later, three men rode up from the south. Washington with Charles Lee for Cambridge and Schuyler to take command of the army of the north. We catch glimpses of Mrs. Schuyler, now at Albany and now at Saratoga, surrounded by her boys and girls. There were bonfires, processions and addresses, and the letters of the times speak enthusiastically of her open-handed hospitality. Her young people were enjoying life in spite of war and war's alarms.

Meantime, the General was at St. Johns, battling with the vexations of the camp. He had "no arms, no powder, no blankets," his officers no commissions and his treasury no money. The Connecticut privates were all generals and the freeborn Yankee had no mind to submit to the discipline of the army. With the falling of the leaves, Philip Schuyler fell sick amid the swamps of St. Johns and was carried to Ti which had recently submitted to Ethan Allen in the name of the Great Jehovah and the continental congress. Mrs. Schuyler, with a true wife's devotion hastened to his bedside. With a single attendant she left her comfortable home in an open wagon, crossed the Hudson in a flat boat and drove to Fort Miller, where Bloody Run leaps in sparkling cascades to the Hudson. At Fort Miller, they took bateaux for Fort Edward, only seven miles away but the difficult and dangerous passage through the rapids consumed four hours. At this point they plunged into a dense woods over a road cut by artillery into deep and dangerous ruts, though where it crossed the swamp

young trees had been felled making a rough and perilous way. Over this road they crept at the rate of a mile an hour. They struggled past the rock where Ephraim Williams fell when Dieskau's troops came down from the north, they passed the lily-padded lake which bears the name of Bloody Pond, the sepulchre of many a brave redcoated soldier taken by surprise the fatal day when the young and gallant Howe lost his life; they crept through bloody defile where Montcalm's savages had fallen upon the defenceless British troops after their surrender. At last she reached Fort George, where she embarked in a bateau and in the chill October, with an awning for the only shelter and a blanket for a sail, she crossed the lake and reached Ticonderoga and her husband, and nursed him back to temporary health.

In December, Schuyler was so sick that he sought his home and his wife's care and congress asked for prayers for his recovery.

In April, Franklin, Chase and Carroll, the commissioners to Canada, arrived in Albany and were sumptuously entertained by General and Mrs. Schuyler. On the 9th, they set out for Saratoga in company of Mrs. Schuyler and her daughters in a large open wagon, attended by General Schuyler on horseback. The way was long and the roads were rough and muddy and Franklin who was seventy years old reached the country home of his hosts in such a pitiable state of weariness that he wrote to Josiah Quincy that he feared that the journey would be his last. The nursing of Mrs. Schuyler, "whose presence was like a ray of sunshine to those around her," the lively behavior of the Schuyler girls, and the happy week of rest made the philosopher himself again.

Schuyler as general of the northern army was spending and being spent in the best service of his country. In spite of his heroic endeavors, certain members of congress were dissatisfied because victory did not perch upon his banners. In the spring of 1777, Schuyler communicated to his family the probability of his being superseded. The immediate and cheerful answer must have fallen like balm upon the soul of the weary and harassed patriot. "All well here and in good spirits" writes

the private secretary, speaking for the family and "nothing wanting except your presence as Philip Schuyler, Esquire, to make them happy."

When Gates flushed with the expectation of being commander-in-chief of the northern army, obeyed the order of President Hancock to report at Ticonderoga, he hastened thither by way of Albany. He was most courteously greeted by Mrs. Schuyler, who with that nobility of mind which was her characteristic, invited him to her home. However, Schuyler was not yet displaced but went on steadily preparing the way for the grand victory of which Gates was to have the benefit. While Burgoyne was painfully making his way south over tortuous roads and through obstructed defiles, consoling himself with the hope "of more room at Albany" came the tragic end of the beautiful young girl, Jane McCrea, whose mournful story has been the theme of "history, romance, art and song" for more than a hundred years. A thousand men rushed to arms to avenge the deed and the unprotected, outlying families fled to Albany for protection. Mrs. Schuyler was safe in her city home, but in a carriage, attended but by a single man on horseback she turned her face to the enemy and with the unobtrusive determination which was part of her nature set out for Saratoga which lay in the direct path of the enemy. As the terrified fugitives flying before Burgoyne's savage Indians met her they urged her return. "The general's wife must know no fear," she calmly answered and passed on unfalteringly. She reached Saratoga in safety. The ripening harvest lay smiling in the sun on the rich flats of the Schuyler estate. It might be a source of aid and comfort to her country's foes, so with her own hands she fired the waving fields of grain and blotted out the wealth and work of months. Then gathering the choicest of her household treasures she retraced her way.

Other trials were pressing hard upon the brave woman. Soon after the Battle of Bennington, when Schuyler was about to strike for victory and reap the reward of his weeks of anxious and patriotic toil, General Gates arrived to take command of the northern army. With wonderful self-abnegation,

Schuyler placed all his knowledge at the disposal of the incoming general. He saw Burgoyne's retreating army cross the Fish Kill leaving a mass of blackened ruins where had stood his fair manor house with its useful setting of barns, mills and storehouses. Yet with love of country rising above all thought of private loss, he congratulated Gates on the surrender of the British host. Madam Riedesel, the wife of a Hessian general in Burgoyne's army, had followed the fortunes of war with her two children and now knew not where to look for shelter. With the tender heart of a husband and father Schuyler asked her to become the guest of Mrs. Schuyler at Albany. He remained at Saratoga to prepare for the immediate rebuilding of his house but he sent the Baroness and her children to Albany in his own carriage while Burgoyne and his generals, also the guests of Schuyler, journeyed there on horseback. Mrs. Schuyler received them in her elegant home "with every demonstration of hospitality" as Burgoyne notes in surprise. The Baroness Riedesel had hoped to enter Albany under far different conditions and her little daughter impressed with the elegance of her surroundings inquired anxiously, "Mother, mother, is this the palace father was to have when we came to America?" Although Mrs. Schuyler was quite aware of the disappointed expectations of her guests she abated not a whit of her cordiality. The Baroness wrote feelingly that Mrs. Schuyler treated them "not as enemies but as kind friends" and extended the same politeness to General Burgoyne although he had "caused their beautifully finished house to be burned. In fact they all behaved like persons of exalted minds who determined to bury all recollection of their own injuries in the contemplation of our misfortunes."

The whole burden of this freehanded hospitality fell upon the mistress of the mansion. She opened wide her gates to the desolate and the vanquished, yet a few weeks before she had burned the fields of grain that these same men might not eat. The twenty British officers made her no end of trouble. "Rascals milked the cows" before she could secure a supply for the table; the potatoes were held "by precarious tenure," being subject to inroads from the troops encamped near by. All the

petty bothers of the housekeeper were hers but she bore them like a philosopher.

Philip Schuyler's military career ended when Gates took command of the northern army, but he continued to serve his country as private citizen, commissioner of Indian affairs and member of the continental congress. He was Washington's trusted advisor and at Morristown where his family moved gayly in the lively camp circle, Elizabeth, the second daughter, became the betrothed of Alexander Hamilton. The daughter's happy choice gave Mrs. Schuyler great satisfaction. Peace had not yet come and marauding troops frequently rolled the tide of war even to Albany. In 1781, a band of Tories, Canadians and Indians suddenly surrounded Schuyler's house. The family gathered in an upper room when the babe Catherine was missed. Mrs. Schuyler attempted to go for her but while Schuyler stopped her, Margaret, the third daughter, slipped by and felt her way in the darkness to the cradle on the first floor. Returning with the child an Indian perceived her on the broad stairway and threw a tomahawk which cut her dress and buried itself in the railing. The Schuyler girls had the presence of mind and heroic virtues of their mother—a rare heritage. The marauders were frightened away but bore off the family plate which perchance may still grace an alien table.

The girls of the Revolution like their elders breathed the spirit of liberty and like their elders applied its principles to their own lives. "The girl with whom we are acquainted is a prosaic creature compared with the young women we know as ancestors," says a charming author. "Clarissa Harlowe was their conception of a heroine; a post chaise and moonlight the ideal setting of a wedding." When New York was one great military camp and freedom in the air, elopements took the form of an epidemic and the Schuyler girls caught the contagion. While Schuyler was assisting in determining the destinies of a nation his daughters took their destinies into their own hands, but the rash girls chose not amiss and "their example rises to confound the prudent."

"Carter and my eldest daughter ran off and were married on

the twenty-third of July," writes Schuyler in 1777. "Unacquainted with his family connections and situation in life the matter was exceedingly disagreeable to me and I signified it to them." Young Carter had fled from his native land on account of a duel but he now assumed his own name and position, amassed much wealth and "the wayward couple" became prominent in the polite circles of both worlds. He achieved political distinction, became a member of the English parliament and their elegant home was always open to Americans. The family greatly rejoiced at the marriage of Elizabeth, the second daughter, to Alexander Hamilton. He was the foremost in his country's councils and Tallyrand wrote of him, "I have seen one of the wonders of the world. I have seen the man who made the fortunes of the nation laboring all night to support his family." Margaret, the third daughter, ran off with the young patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer. They were speedily forgiven and the gay young couple were brilliant figures in the early days of the republic. Cornelia made haste to follow such notable examples. Washington Morton had gained distinction by walking, on a wager, from New York to Philadelphia attended by the young bloods of the day on horseback. He was a delightful associate where the wine cup passed gayly and he was foremost in the song and dance. However, such qualities might endear him to Cornelia they did not commend him to Philip Schuyler or his wife. A moonlight flitting was the result and Washington Morton added himself to the stable and respectable members of society and made for himself a good place at the New York bar. Mrs. Schuyler was happy in the sons her hasty daughters had given her.

Schuyler and his family were closely allied to Washington's first administration. Hamilton was secretary of the treasury, the patroon, Van Rensselaer, later became lieutenant governor, Schuyler was a member of the senate, Mrs. Church had returned from abroad and became one of the most popular young matrons of New York. Mrs. Schuyler and her daughters were prominent in the social circles which surrounded the president.

The closing decade of the century was one of fierce political

strife which rocked the young republic to its foundations. Schuyler's health became so precarious that he was obliged to withdraw from public life and "after the perils and fatigues of war, after the storm and strife of political life." Mrs. Schuyler welcomed the quiet of her home.

Suddenly in 1803, Mrs. Schuyler died. She had borne many children, she had performed all the duties of a mother, she had been the trusted companion of her husband. Apt in an emergency, patriotic to the last degree, she had shown a wide hospitality to the vanquished foes of her country. Purely domestic in her life, the center of a happy home group, she stands forth as a grand type of a woman of the Revolution and a mother of the young republic. She sleeps in the cemetery at Albany, "her husband by her side, and under the shadow of his name."

The record in the family Bible had been carried out, they "had lived in peace and to the glory of God."

Philip Schuyler, b. Nov. 22, 1733, Albany, son of Johannes and Cornelia (Van Courtlandt) Schuyler; m. September 17, 1755, Catherine Van Rensselaer, daughter of John and Engeltke (Livingston) Van Rensselaer of Claverick. She was born Nov. 20, 1734, and died in 1803. Philip Schuyler died Nov. 18, 1804.

Children.

Angelica, b. Feb. 22, 1756, Albany; m. John Barker Church.

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1757, Albany; m. Alexander Hamilton.

Margaret, b. Sept. 24, 1758, Albany; m. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Cornelia, b. Aug. 1, 1761, died young.

John Bradstreet, b. Oct. 8, 1763, Albany; died young.

John Bradstreet, b. July 23, 1765, Albany; m. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, sister of Stephen.

Philip Jeremiah, b. Jan. 20, 1768; m. Sarah Rutsen, (2) Mary A. Sawyer.

Rensselaer, b. Jan. 29, 1773; m. Elizabeth Ten Broeck, dau. Gen. Abraham Ten Brock.

Cornelia, b. Dec. 22, 1776; m. Washington Morton.

Cortlandt, b. May 15, 1778; died young.

Catherine Van Rensselaer, b. Feb. 20, 1781; m. Samuel Malcom, (2) James Cochrane.

TO THE TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Dedicated to the Ann Arbor Chapter, D. A. R.

Ye children of the forest!
We wonder how ye grow,
Cradled in your bed of leaves,
With coverlet of snow.

E're the birds have left the southland,
Or willows one pussy have shown,
In the chill and dark of the woods,
Your buds, and your blossoms have grown.

These dainty waxen beauties!
Of sea-shell's faintest pink,
With fragrance not of earth,
But the breath of heaven we think.

Are ye the angel's darlings?
Ye seem their kith and kin,
How left ye heaven's portals?
And earth, how entered in?

When our fathers crossed the ocean,
Had they divine foreknowing,
That on these barren shores, for them,
Your fairest buds were growing?

Did ye greet our pilgrim mothers,
(Sweetest blossoms God could send,)
As they walked the woodland brown,
At that first sad winter's end?

By your pure and saintly beauty,
Did ye in their sorrow tell,
That where earth's grief is deepest,
Is where ye love to dwell?

And silent, Puritan lover!
Did you lure *his* questing feet,
To the fragrant woods, with her:
To hold communion sweet?

Did ye, silent and alone,
But close to nature's heart,
Learn "to speak love's speech,"
With grace, the dream of art?

Did your sweet souls fashion for him,
Thoughts too pure and high, for speech,
Did ye tell love's story to her?
Story *words* could never teach.

Then low, the blossoms whispered,
"The truth ye rightly guess,
We *are* of angel nature,
We live to serve and bless.

"Trailing along heaven's paths,
In childish play, we strayed
One day, outside the gate,
And did not feel afraid.

"We knocked at God's first temple,
Which op'd and shut us in,
And since, in glen and forest,
Our home has ever been.

'Not for the city street,
Not in exchange for gold,
Who would care for kisses,
Could they be bought and sold?

"But still in God's own garden,
Untouched by hand or spade,
We live, and bud, and blossom,
In bed no man hath made.

'Not for the sunny May days
Do we wait to bless and cheer,
Fleeing winter, oft surprises
Lowly hearts, that seek us here.

"To your Pilgrim Mothers, we
Were sure prophecies of spring.
To you, their loyal daughters,
We, sweet fulfilment bring.

"Cloistered in the forest shade,
With starlight, air and dew,
We gather all the woodsy sweets,
And brim our cups—for *you*."

SARAH E. DIBBLE.

SELDEN HOMESTEAD.

Hadlyme, Connecticut.

This attractive old residence standing on the left bank of the Connecticut river, twelve miles from its mouth, is one of the best preserved specimens of the late colonial style of homestead to be found in the valley. It was built a few years before the Revolution by Samuel Selden to displace the older house on the same site where the Connecticut Seldens, moving by way of Hartford and Hatfield, first settled in 1695. Beyond its own interest a patriotic and tender association clings to it. It was under this roof that Colonel Selden bade farewell to his wife and twelve children in the summer of 1776 to take the field under Washington, from which he never returned. In the retreat from New York he was made prisoner and died in the enemy's hands. The homestead overlooks the Connecticut at one of its most charming reaches and about it lie the many acres which constituted the original or "Twelve Mile Island" farm as it used to be called. The first settler here was Joseph Selden, son of Thomas Selden, who came to Hartford in 1639 and who, as far as known, was the first of the name to migrate to America. The present occupant of the house, Mr. William Ely Selden, is the sixth in the male line of descent from Joseph to continue possession of this interesting and locally historic spot. From time to time descendants visit the ancestral home to enjoy the quiet surroundings, the pretty glimpses of coves, hills and creeks, the still handsome interior of the dwelling, the old chairs, the corner china closets, the earliest deeds and other relics on the walls, the mighty stone chimney running up through the center, and the generally unchanged aspect of the place. It is such homesteads as these, none too many in the country, which one would wish to see religiously kept up and saved.

Like almost every old original family in the country, the Seldens have been eminently patriotic, being represented in all our wars from the French and Indian down to the Spanish.

During the Revolution the Hadlyme household sent four members into the struggle, first and foremost being the Colonel Samuel referred to, who gave his life to the cause in the campaign of '76. His son Charles entered the Continental army in 1777, and served as lieutenant or adjutant to the close of the war. The latter's brothers, Samuel and Elijah, performed tours of duty at various times. More prominently their cousin,



SELDEN HOMESTEAD,
Hadlyme on the Connecticut.

Captain Ezra Selden, a Continental officer, is remembered as one of the wounded heroes at the storming of Stony Point. From the Massachusetts branches went Thomas, Asa, Azariah and Benjamin Selden, and doubtless others, whose names will be found in the Revolutionary records of the state. Almost all of these soldiers have descendants living, some of whom are known to be ardent members of our Revolutionary societies.

MARIE OLIVIA LEBRUN.

The open letter of the President General on the Continental Hall is already bearing fruit. The responses are most gratifying, showing, as they do, the loyalty of the Daughters, and their determination to aid Mrs. McLean to bring to a happy finish the erection of the patriotic memorial.

THE OLD SOUTH CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OF BOSTON, AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

As the eyes of the entire world were recently, for months, fixed upon Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the following account of a visit to that historic city, by members of the Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Boston, is of interest. An invitation from the Old South Historical Society, which yearly makes pilgrimage to some place of historic interest, to join it on a visit to Portsmouth, two years ago, was readily accepted.

Ancient Portsmouth included not only the present city but also Newcastle, Rye, Kittery, Greenland and Newington. As "Strawberry Bank," its settlement antedates that of Boston, for as early as 1623 Fernando Gorges and John Mason, then secretary of Plymouth Company, sent men to found a colony in that region which they called "Lyconia." In 1631 another grant of land was made and eighty more colonists came over, who gave strength and permanence to the settlement. The descendants of these men to-day occupy positions of trust throughout the United States.

The first location of the colony was at Odiorne's Point. This selection was made by the advice of Capt. John Smith, who visited this coast in 1614. There the "Manor" or "Mason's Hall" was built in 1623. It was not until 1631 that the "Great House" so called was erected by Humphrey Chadborn at Strawberry Bank, which from that time became the center of the colony. This house was built on what is now the corner of Court and Water streets. In 1623 the settlement petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts to give it the name of Portsmouth, which petition was granted.

Until after the war of 1812, Portsmouth was a great commercial center. It had many industries, especially shipbuilding and turned out some of the best ships with the most able ship-captains in the world. The town impresses one now as

very old, especially near the river. Although the hand of time and fire have swept away many of the old landmarks, yet old and stately mansions still remain to bear witness to the wealth and social position of their owners, nearly all of which have some tradition in song or story. The beauty of this city of the sea, its lovely surroundings, its elegant colonial houses, quaint streets and unexpected "corners" possess great attractions for the historian.

Space will not allow even a brief description of the many objects of interest. Attention can be called to only a few of the typical old houses. Some were near the water front which is not a pleasant part of the city, and show marks of hard usage. Those in the better sections are kept in such excellent repair that, but for their antique roofs, they would not be suspected as landmarks. Their interiors have spacious halls, carven staircases, antique furniture, solid silver tankards and choice Copleys. A noted writer says, "To live in Portsmouth without possessing a family portrait done by Copley is like living in Boston without having an ancestor buried in the Granary Burying Ground. You can exist but you cannot be said to flourish." The age of a house is often indicated by its roof, the oldest houses having a sharp or pitch roof. The gambrel roof followed between 1720-1730, the large square houses of three stories having flat or sloping roofs. There is much exterior ornamentation and fourteen windows in front became the fashion about the time of the Revolution. The eavings and other architectural decorations on these houses are very elaborate.

Few dwellings have a more interesting history than the old gambrel roof on Vaughan street, the first Wentworth House, known later as the Meserve House, built in 1760. It presents a very peaceful aspect now, but if one goes back in imagination to September, 1765, he sees an angry crowd gathered in front of the house, bearing with it three effigies representing Lord Bute, the Devil and George Meserve, the owner of the house, and demanding to know why a son of such distinguished ancestry should allow himself to do King George's bidding as stamp agent for New Hampshire, and compelling him to follow

bearing his own effigy, escorted by the mob, to the "Parade," the principal square. There Mr. Meserve decided that discretion was the better part of valor and resigned his authority. When his commission arrived the following January, the "Sons of Liberty" again gathered, and swords in hand demanded the surrender of the obnoxious paper, which they bore on the point of a sword to the bridge, and there destroyed. "Liberty Bridge" it was christened that day and so remains. A flag staff surmounted by a liberty cap was erected on the spot bearing the motto, "Liberty, Property and no Stamp." It still teaches the same lesson of devotion to duty and native land. Many famous men have made a home within the walls of this house. In 1805 Daniel Webster brought to it his bride, the beloved Grace Fletcher, and laid there the foundations of his great career. Jeremiah Mason and others equally famous have lived there. "If a house could feel self-satisfied and exalted by its history, the Meserve might well be pardoned for such indulgence."

In an old and narrow street leading toward the water edge a bronze tablet marks the birthplace of Tobias Lear, born in 1760, secretary to Washington. When this house was built is unknown, but its style, a two-story hip-roof building, indicates a much earlier date than 1760. It was no doubt a handsome dwelling at that time, as Capt. Lear, the father, was a man of great social importance and wealth. One can imagine how crowded was Hunking street, when in 1780 President Washington accompanied by his secretary, then Col. Lear, paid a visit to Madam Lear and her daughter. The room in which he was received remains unchanged. The chairs were made from cherry wood from trees raised in the garden. The mantel ornaments were sent from Mount Vernon by Martha Washington.

On turning a corner, another quaint building claimed attention,—Stavers Inn, which was once one of the most elegant hotels in New England. It is now only a common tenement house, but in days of old in its rooms gathered the most distinguished men of olden times. This was the rendezvous of the royalists and its sign bore a portrait of the Earl of

Halifax. When royalists gave place to "Patriots" the face on the sign was changed to that of William Pitt. It was a large square house of three stories with the traditional fourteen windows in front, and, when erected was considered a grand structure. From Stavers Inn started the "Flying Stage Coach," the first public conveyance to Boston. It made the journey to Charlestown Ferry and return in the short space of one week. In 1777 a mob broke into the hotel and compelled its royalist owner to take refuge in the country. Like all mobs it left ruin and devastation in its track. Notwithstanding this, Generals Lincoln, Sullivan, Knox and other celebrated Revolutionary officers feasted and made merry there while there was scarcely a whole pane of glass in the windows. As the "William Pitt" Hotel it fared better. There in 1782 the young and handsome Marquis de Lafayette paid a visit, with the officers of the French fleet. John and Madam Hancock, with a retinue of servants, also visited this famous hostelry. The young Louis Philippe found entertainment within and greater than all Washington, as president of the new nation, the United States, was entertained there.

The Warner House is one of the best preserved in the city. It was built between 1718 and 1723 at an expense of £6,000. All the building materials were imported from Holland. The house, three stories high, has a gambrel roof and luthern windows. The halls are wide and long with fine staircases, and the whole interior is rich in paneling and wood carving, with large open fireplaces adorned with quaint Dutch tiles. On the walls of the lower hall, occupying a space of 500 square feet are mural paintings. These were accidentally discovered about forty years ago, having been papered over and forgotten until no one living had any knowledge of the fact. They were clearly the work of an artist. One was a life-sized representation of Governor Phipps on his charger. Though the unknown artist has long since returned to dust, his work remains and is now carefully cherished. This house has the distinction of being the first brick house in Portsmouth and of having been equipped with lightning rods in 1762 under the supervision of Benjamin Franklin.

No family exerted a greater influence over the growing colony than that of Wentworth. It furnished three governors and many sons prominent in affairs of state. Elder William Wentworth, who could trace his ancestry to the Norman conquest, came to Exeter in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was one of thirty-five to sign the Exeter Covenant, on July 4, 1639.

In 1649 he removed to Dover, where he was prominent in affairs of church and state during his life. The account of his saving Heard's Garrison, when attacked by Indians, is one of deep interest. His son Samuel, the eldest of eleven children, settled in Portsmouth in 1669. Samuel's house, built in 1670, is with the exception of the Jackson House on Christian Shore, the oldest in the city. It has the immense chimney and sharp pitch roof of the early period. It stands not amid the spacious grounds which formerly belonged to it but at the head of a narrow street which vicinity the wealthy and fashionable long since deserted. Its chambers and stairways were wainscoted and furnished in royal style, for there Governor John resided, the son of Samuel, and it was also the birthplace of his sixteen children. Governor John Wentworth, whose commission was signed by Joseph Addison as secretary of state to King George I, governed the province of New Hampshire from 1717 until his death in 1730 and is said to have been an able ruler and a most exemplary man. His son, Governor Benning, was governor from 1741 until 1767 when he resigned in favor of his brother's son, the second Governor John. Governor Benning passed the early part of his official life in this same old house. In 1750 he built himself a magnificent mansion at Little Harbor, some two miles from town,—

"A noble pile,
Baronial and Colonial in its style
Gables and dormer windows everywhere,
And stacks of chimneys rising high in air."

There Governor Benning lived until his death in 1770. His romantic marriage to his pretty housemaid, Martha Hilton, immortalized by Longfellow in his poem, "Lady Wentworth,"

will cause their names to be long remembered. He was a generous as well as a public-spirited man. He gave to the town of Hanover 500 acres of land as a site for Dartmouth College. The second Governor John Wentworth held office from 1767 until the Revolution, when as a royal governor he thought it his duty to continue loyal to King George. He lived on Pleasant street, in a house which is still a very handsome old dwelling. In 1775 a mob broke in and compelled the Governor to seek the protection of Fort William and Mary and later that of England. The parlor has undergone no change since then, but a broken chimney piece still remains mutely protesting against the uncalled for violence. His marriage to his cousin, Mrs. Frances Wentworth Atkinson, was almost as romantic as that of his uncle, Governor Benning. He was governor of Nova Scotia from 1792 till 1800, and died in Halifax in 1820. That the governorship was held in the Wentworth family fifty years indicates their ability and popularity. The poet's description of Governor Benning well serves for the three Wentworth governors. He was

"A portly person with three-cornered hat,
A crimson velvet coat, head high in air,
Gold headed cane, and nicely powdered hair,
Diamond buckles sparkling at his knees,
Dignified, stately, florid, much at ease."

The next visit made was to St. John's Church, the oldest church building in the city. It is situated on Church Hill overlooking the beautiful Piscataqua. The sacredness of memory is entwined around this old landmark even as the sacredness of worship dwells within. Built in 1808 above the ruins of its predecessor burnt in 1806, it inherits the traditions as well as the Society of the Queen's Chapel erected in 1732 under the auspices of the "English Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts." It was named for Queen Caroline who presented it with a Bible, prayer-books, a silver communion service and christening basin, also two chairs for the use of the governor and secretary. The site was given by a Mr. Hope, of London. It has fine memorial windows and is

a noble church building aside from its associations and many historic appointments. The most ancient object within is the baptismal font of porphyrite marble, of a dull brownish color finely veined. It was taken from the French at the capture of Senegal in 1758. Tradition says that the French had taken it from a heathen temple and that it was very old in 1758. The bell which hangs in the tower had served in the French Cathedral at Louisburg and was one of the spoils of war at the capture of that city in 1758. It was broken in the fire of 1805 and recast by Paul Revere. Its mellow tones still peal for the bride and toll for the dead. The Vinegar Bible, for St. John's Church has one of the four copies in America, is enclosed in a rich mahogany and glass case just in front of the chancel. The ancient prayer book shows where an English officer, enraged to see the prayer for the king covered by one for the president, drew his sword and slashed off the offending page from the book. This was subsequently restored. The first rector was the Rev. Arthur Brown, a man of real culture, unpretentious goodness and eminent worth, who filled the pulpit about forty years. We read of him as officiating at the marriage of Governor Benning Wentworth, somewhat reluctantly it is true, as the Governor in his office of chief magistrate commanded him to perform the ceremony. He officiated also at the marriage of the second Governor John. During the Revolution the Queen's Chapel was closed but when peace had brought a spirit of forgiveness its doors were opened again and it took the name of St. John's Church. When Washington visited Portsmouth in 1789 he attended service there and used one of the Queen Caroline chairs, his secretary, Colonel Lear, occupying the other. These are now in the chancel. We read that "he was dressed in a complete suit of black silk velvet, coat, vest and small clothes, with black silk stockings and brilliant shoe buckles." The courteous rector, Rev. Henry E. Hovey, showed the ancient records, and related many curious and interesting stories connected therewith. A former rector recorded extended obituary notices of his deceased parishioners, and when he wished to write anything uncomplimentary he expressed it in Latin. Every Sunday a loaf of

bread upon a silver plate is placed on the altar, being a part of twelve loaves distributed, weekly, to the poor of the parish in accordance with a bequest of Col. Theodore Atkinson, who died in 1779 and left \$1,000—the income to be expended in this manner. Benjamin Franklin, Jeremiah Mason and Daniel Webster were all pew-holders in this church. In the churchyard rest the remains of the highest and noblest in rank among the people of that day. In the center is the Wentworth tomb where lie the governors with their families, except the last, and with them their beloved rector, Rev. Arthur Brown.

Among other historic mansions still remaining in Portsmouth are Governor Langdon's, built in 1784, where he entertained Louis Phillippe and his two brothers, the Dukes de Montpensier and Beaujolais, when they were in exile, and that of Col. John Tufton Mason, who inherited the title to the whole of New Hampshire which he sold for £1,500. Farther on is the "Point of Graves" where stones bear dates as early as 1632. Under a noble Linden tree, now two hundred years old but still vigorous and full of bloom, cars were taken for Little Harbor. A beautiful avenue of trees, nearly a mile in length leads to the great Manor House overlooking the sea, where lunch was served. On entering the house one steps immediately from the present into the colonial past. Although reduced from fifty-four to forty-five rooms it is still a spacious mansion and bears abundant traces of its former glory. The Council Chamber which must have witnessed many stormy gatherings in an imposing, high-studded room with racks near the doors for the twelve muskets carried by the guards. Its closely jointed floor is not much the worse for its century and a half of use. The carvings around the mantel piece of flowers and true lover's knots represent a year's labor. In the corner stands the ancient buffet where many a generous bowl of punch has been brewed. The Governor was extremely hospitable and entertained in an elaborate manner. Leading from this are billiard and card rooms and

"Doors leading into darkness unawares,
Mysterious passages and flights of stairs."

The cellar was fitted for stabling thirty horses in time of danger. Most interesting of all is the parlor where the marriage ceremony took place as we are told. There are ancient portraits, old Windsor chairs, my Lady's spinet, and a mirror which probably reflected the features of the fair bride on that memorable occasion. Tradition says that Martha Hilton presided over the Manor as "Lady Wentworth" with grace and dignity. At his death in 1770, the Governor willed her all his property. In imagination one pictures the spacious halls, filled with the gentry and royalty of by-gone days. One of the most brilliant functions took place when Lady Wentworth with her second husband, Col. Michael Wentworth, entertained there General Washington, the first president of the new republic.

The men of Portsmouth took an active part in the Revolution. John Langdon as colonel in the army and governor of the state was in public service the greater part of his life. He pledged his whole property to equip General Stark's troops. But for his assistance, the Battle of Bennington might not have been won. John Sullivan was a general in the army and afterwards governor. James Sullivan, his brother, was governor of Massachusetts. Thomas Pickering commanded the privateer *Hampden* and a Portsmouth man, Capt. John Blunt, commanded the boat which conveyed Washington on his retreat across the Delaware.

As the poet says,

"I tell you the tales as they were told to me
In that quaint old town by the sounding sea."

—LAURA WENTWORTH FOWLER, *Honorary Regent of the Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts.*

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

Moline Chapter, Moline, Illinois, Mrs. William Butterworth, regent. Subject for study—"The French."

Framingham Chapter, Framingham, Massachusetts, Miss F. Gertrude Coolidge, regent. A varied program.

CONTINENTAL HALL.

Below are given a few of the many responses already received in answer to the open letter published in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE* for September. The generous replies are many and gratifying:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SOUTH HIGHLANDS,
Sept. 25, 1905.

Mrs. Donald McLean,

My Dear Madam President General:

Immediately upon reading your strong, stirring, splendid appeal in behalf of Memorial Continental Hall, in the September *AMERICAN MONTHLY*, I wrote to each Regent in Alabama. I told them I was very anxious that every Alabama "Daughter" should read, or *hear* that letter read. I know that all Alabama Daughters do not subscribe for the Magazine, and in order that as many as possible might see or hear the appeal, I requested the Regents to have it read at the October meeting of their Chapters, and further, to devote an hour of the meeting to Memorial Continental Hall. I requested the Regents to select a woman, or member, to read the letter who would give to the reading some of the fire, spirit and enthusiasm which seem to me to burn in every word of your eloquent appeal. I do not think our October meetings will be attended, for in the South many of our people who go away for the summer do not return before the middle or last of October, but I intend that your letter shall be kept before Alabama Daughters till every one has read or heard it read. All are greatly interested in Memorial Continental Hall, and I confidently believe that Alabama will do as well, or even better, before or by the next Congress, for our great and worthy cause than she has ever done. I am,

Very cordially and sincerely yours,

KATE DUNCAN SMITH,
State Regent, Alabama D. A. R.

My Dear President General:

At a meeting of the General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, I asked the Secretary to read the letter recently published in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* from our dear President General in regard to the work of finishing Continental Hall, and the necessity of immediate plans for raising money.

The feeling was unanimous, that we should pledge something, and a motion was made and carried, that our winter's work be devoted to the purpose of raising all we can for Continental Hall. I want you to

know this before the 11th of October, our fifteenth anniversary. You may be sure that if the Herkimer Chapter promises to do anything, it will fulfill it to the uttermost.

We wish you success in all you undertake, but it is not easy, as I well know, even with the loyal support of *all* your Daughters. But it may be gratifying to know that the Daughters of staunch old Herkimer are united in a plan to do all that is possible for you and Memorial Hall.

Hoping you have had a pleasant, happy summer, I am,

Always lovingly and devotedly yours,

(Signed

ELLEN S. MUNGER,

Regent, General Herkimer Chapter, D. A. R.

October 10, 1905.

My Dear Mrs. McLean:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have received your Open Letter. The Miriam Danforth Chapter pledge themselves to contribute, on or before April 19, 1906, a sum not less than five (\$5.00) dollars for each member. This amount was chosen, because your letter stated that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) was needed to complete Memorial Continental Hall. We realize that if each one of the 50,000 Daughters would contribute personally, or obtain \$5.00, the entire sum might be raised during the year. While the Chapter will give this amount for the building of the Hall, it is understood that it shall be placed in your hands as a contingent fund, to be drawn upon at any time, as you may see fit.

Hoping that your administration may be in every way as successful as it should be with such a head, I am,

Very sincerely,

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,

Regent, Miriam Danforth Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

COMMITTEES.

The President General has appointed the following additional members to Memorial Continental Hall Committee:

Mrs. Thomas K. Noble,
Mrs. Mary M. Hollowell,
Mrs. Richard C. DuBois,
Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith,
Mrs. Edgar Van Etten,
Mrs. John Edson Bell,
Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt,

Mrs. George F. Beach,
Mrs. Mary C. Wysong,
Mrs. P. B. Matthews,
Mrs. M. A. Ballinger,
Mrs. Wm. O. Roome,
Mrs. Theodore L. Greve,
Miss Virginia Dade.

Jamestown Committee:

Mrs. Benjamin Purcell, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Mrs. John Ritchie,
Mrs. Roger A. Pryor,	Mrs. Charles H. Todd,
Mrs. Katharine Livingston Egan,	Mrs. Sally Marshall Hardy,
Mrs. Andrew E. Heneberger,	Mrs. John R. Walker,
Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard,	Mrs. Benjamin F. Gray, Jr.,
Mrs. John D. Horsley,	Mrs. Charles S. Keith,
Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison,	Mrs. Wm. C. Searritt,
Mrs. Lyons,	Mrs. William H. Pittman,
Mrs. James G. Penn,	Mrs. Ellis S. Pepper,
Mrs. Edith P. Roberts,	Mrs. James D. Iglehart,
Mrs. Robert E. Park,	Mrs. Alfred W. Cochran,
Miss Mary Desha,	Mrs. John A. Murphy,
Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby,	Mrs. Adam Gray,
Mrs. K. K. Henry,	Mrs. Samuel W. Helm,
Miss McLean,	Mrs. Wm. W. Knight.
Mrs. Louisa Key Norton,	Mrs. H. C. Pennypacker.

The members added to the Advisory Board are: Chief Justice Clabaugh, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Hon. H. B. F. McFarland; Mr. Brainard H. Warner and Mr. Wallace McLean.

Mrs. James Knox Taylor has been made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Continental Hall.

Mrs. Margaret Harvey has been added to the committee on Real Daughters.

Mrs. Richard J. Barber and Miss Bowman, of Connecticut, have been made members of the committee on Patriotic Education.

The Liberty Bell Chapter presented the President General with a beautiful crystal "wedding gift," in commemoration of the name given by her to the fifteenth anniversary of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

From Reading, where the Pennsylvania conference was held, the President General went to Williamsport, where a large and successful entertainment was given for the benefit of Continental Hall.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

AT A MEETING OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF SAFETY, AT
LEBANON, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, SEPTEMBER
12th, 1777.

RESOLVED, That each town in this State be, and they are hereby requested, as soon as may be, to convene together and make provision in such manner as shall appear best, to procure immediately, one shirt, or more, if they see fit, either linnen or flannel, one hunting shirt or frock, one pair woollen overalls, one or two pair of stockings, and a pair of good shoes, for each non-commission officer or foldier in the Continental army belonging to such town, and deliver the same to Messieurs Elijah Hubbard, or Royal Flint, superintending commissaries for this state, to be by him or them conveyed to the respective issuing commissaries of the battalions of the Continental army raised in this state, to be by them delivered to the non-commission officers and foldiers raised in this state, at the following rates: shoes at eight shillings and six-pence per pair—stockings at six shillings per pair—shirts, hunting frocks and overalls according to the quality, in proportion to good yard wide tow cloth, at two shillings and nine-pence per yard, and good yard wide check or striped flannel at three shillings and six-pence per yard.

That the issuing commissary pay into the treasury of the state all such sums, as they may receive on the sale of such cloathing. And that the select-men of each town transmit to the general assembly to be held at New-Haven in October next, on account of such articles of cloathing as they shall have de-

livered to the faid commiffary or commiffaries, that is to fay, Hubbard or Flint—and fhall be paid for the fame at fuch prices as the General Affembly fhall afcertain.

The towns to fee the fame properly packed up, and marked, with an invoice of the fame put into the package. The faid Hubbard takes in articles at Middletown and the faid Flint at Peekskill.

Such towns as can, to fend to Middletown, where the fame will be received and forwarded—Other towns may carry or direct fo as the fame may moft conveniently be carried to the Connecticut battalions, by the faid fuperintending commiffaries, in carriages belonging to this ftate.

A true Copy

Atteft,

BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, *Clerk.*

* * * * *

HARTFORD: Printed by E. Watson.

N. B. Such Persons who are defirous to Send to their own friends, may put up in the General Package, any of the above articles, and direct the Same, and the Same Shall be delivered to whom directed, and his Receipt taken therefor, and Payment Shall in like manner be made therefor.

The resolution above given was printed and transmitted to each town. The N. B. above given was written at the bottom of the printed article. On the back of the printed document which came to Groton is written the following list of those who gave shoes, stockings, frocks, and overalls to the army.

We the Suscribers inhabitants of Groton Promise to furnish and deliver forthwith to some one of the Committee appointed by this Town the several articles annexed to our names in compliance with the within Requisition Groton September 30, 1777.

Park Avery, two chex woolen shirts, & one pare shoes.

Walter, Buddington, two pair shoes.

Jasper Latham, one shirt, one pare of stockings.

Joseph Morgan, shirt, pair shoes, one p. stockings.

Joseph Stanton, one pair shoes and one pair stockings.

Solomon Morgan, pair stockings.

Thomas Spicer, one pair shoes.
 Samuel Allyn, pair stockings, pair shoes.
 Mr. T. Mumford, two shirts, one overhall, one Frock, 1 p. shoes, and
 2 p. stockings.
 E. & W. Ledyard, 4 p. shoes, 4 p. stockings & shirts.
 Joseph Gallup, 3 p. stockings, one pair shoes.
 Obadiah Baley, pair shoes.
 Oliver Spicer, one pair shoes.
 Elijah Avery, one pair shoes.
 Jonathan Buddington, one shirt.
 Charles Smith, pair shoes.
 Amos Prentice, pair shoes and stockings.
 Charles Eldridg, two pairs shoes, and one pair stockins.
 James Morgan, one pair shoes.
 Charles Eldridge, jun., one flannel shirt & two p. stockings.
 Elisha Brown, one pair overhalls.
 William Avery, pair stockings and shoes.
 David Avery, one shirt and pair overhalls.
 Parke Avery, jun., one pair overhalls.
 Thophilus Avery, 2 flannig shirts and pair stockins.
 Ichabod Stoder, 2 p. stockins and 2 flannin shirts.
 Thos Chester, one pair stockings.
 Joseph Allyn, ———, one p, stockins, one pair shoes.
 John Avery, 2d., one shirt, two pair stockins.
 Robert Gere, 2d., 1 p. stockings.
Widow Temperance Morgan, 3 pair ditto.
 Park Allyn, 2 p. shoes & one lining shurt.
 the clothing for the Solders Shous Stockns oh fr Sh
 Cyp Starr 1 pair Stokins
 Samuel allyn 1 of Shous 1 of Stokins
 obediah baly 1 of Shous
 william avery Esq 1 of Shous 1 of Stokins
 thophilus avery 2 flan Shurt 1 of Stokins 1 of ourhalls
 Ihabod Stoddar 2 of Stok 2 flan Shurt
 Joseph allyn 1 Lin Shurt 1 of Shous 1 of Stokin
 thomas pelton 1 flan Shurt 2 of Shous
 Simeon allyn 1 pair of Coyse ourhall
 william wood 2 flannin Shurts
uin Stoddar 1 Linnin Shurt
 park allyn 1 Lin Shurt 2 of Shous
 amos turnur 1 Lin Shurt
 peter Lester Jr 1 Lin Shurt 2 Comon frock
 danil Russ 1 flannin Shurt 1 of Stok
merian davis 1 pair Stokins
wid temprence morgin 3 pair Stokins

Robort geer 1 pair Stokins
 gorg geer 1 pair Stokins
 amos allyn 1 flanin Shurt
 Samuel Nuter 1 pair Stok
 John avery 1 Linin Shurt
 John avery 3 to 1 pair Stokins
 Ralph Stoddar Jr to 1 Lin Shurt
 danil Color 1 Linin Shurt
 thomas allyn 3 pair of milid over hall
 thomas allyn 2 to 1 pair stokins
 Samuel Williams 4 to Linin Shurt
 Charle Eldreg Jr to 1 flan Shurt 2 of Stokin
 Samuel williams 2 to 2 flanin Shurt 1 of Stokins
 Nathan allyn 2 to 1 pair of Stokins
 mark Stoddar 2 flan Shurts
 Joseph morgin 2 flan Shurt 1 Stok 4 of Shous
 John mainor 1 Linin Shurt
 amos Lester 2 Comon frock 1 Lin Shurt
wid prudence morgin 2 Rifel frock
 peter Lester 2 of over hall 2 of Stokin
 John Canaday 2 flin Shurt 1 of Shous 1 of Stokin
 Ralph Stoddar 5 pair of Coyse over halls
 Ruben pelton 1 flanin Shurt
 the town of groton dr for 16 pair of Shous
 Devotion Edey to 1 pair Stokins
Lidy willams ——— Stok 1
 thomas peton 2 of Shous 2
 boy my hand Shous 1
 Simeon allyn 1 of Shous 1
prudence Lamb Stok 1
widow morgin Stok 1
 Clothing delivered the 2 time
 daniel Edwards 1 Lin Shurt 1 of Stokins
 peter Lexter 3 our hall 1 Stokins flanin
 James Ettenig 1 Lin Shurt
 John Lexter 2 of our halls flanin
 thomas allyn 2 pair Stokins
 phinous bill 2 Linin Shurts
 danil Russ 1 of Stokins
 trial allyn 2 of our halls Corsy
 Simeon allyn 1 of our halls Corsy
 Ralph Stoddar Jr 1 Lin Shurt
 Ralph Stoddar 2 Rifel frock
 to 2 over halls Cloth bought town Dr.
Suse wiger 1 Lin Shurt 1 of Stokin
 abel Shols 1 of Shous 1 of Stokin

ame Russ 2 flain Shurt
 Rufus allyn 2 of Shous
 Joseph Shols 1 of Shous 1 of Stokins
 Jeremiah Smith 1 of Stokins
 Joseph Starr 1 of Shous 2 of our halls
 thomas allyn to 1 pair of Stokins
 thomas morgin 5 yards of corse mat 2 par our halls
 Danil Russ 1 pair Stokins
 James allyn 1 frock Corse
ama-Russ 1 pair of pur halls
 phionous holdreg Cloth boug 12 yards
wid morgin and Leeds Cloth bought

Attention is called to the names of the Widow Temperance Morgan, Eunice Stoddar, Marian Davis, Widow Prudence Morgan, Lydia Williams, Prudence Lamb, Susa Wiger, Amy Russ, and the Widow Leeds. These dames of Revolutionary days have many descendants.

JAMES SEARCH, A HERO OF THE REVOLUTION.

By Emily Search Miller.

In fulfillment of one of the main objects of our society, a few of the descendants and Daughters of the American Revolution performed the patriotic duty of placing a "Pennsylvania Marker" at the grave of James Search, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The day chosen was the third day of June, 1904. The place of burial is in the center of a half acre of land, which lies at the foot of the hills of Luzerne and near the banks of the historic Susquehanna, four miles from Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Market gardens surround the plot of ground, but can never encroach upon it, for on the county books it is forever set apart for its present purpose.

On the day appointed sixty of the descendants gathered to honor the occasion. Among them were three grandchildren of James Search and a few great-grandchildren, beside other more remote relatives.

Prayer was offered and Miss May Search, a great-granddaughter of James Search, gave a short sketch of his life.

He was born in Scotland, October 17, 1759; came to America in 1771; enlisted in the militia then the Continental troops of New Jersey, 1777; was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; discharged at Newark, New Jersey, 1779. Afterward served in the same regiment during the Revolutionary war. At the close of the war he settled on a farm near the spot of his resting place. At the close of the exercises a great-great-grandson played "America" on the cornet, the company joining in singing. So on this occasion, although the body of him honored had long turned to dust, yet the mellow notes as they floated out over field and meadow, and were lost in the densely wooded hills, awakened a solemn feeling in every heart, as the assembled company left the spot where sleeps a hero.

A WORD OF GREETING FROM OUR PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Responses to the Open Letter of the President General, given in the September number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, have been prompt and many.

The contributions range from \$5, \$25, \$100, \$500, in money and pledges, to the sum promised by the Pennsylvania State Conference, which has undertaken to finish the vestibule of the Hall, at a cost of \$6,500.

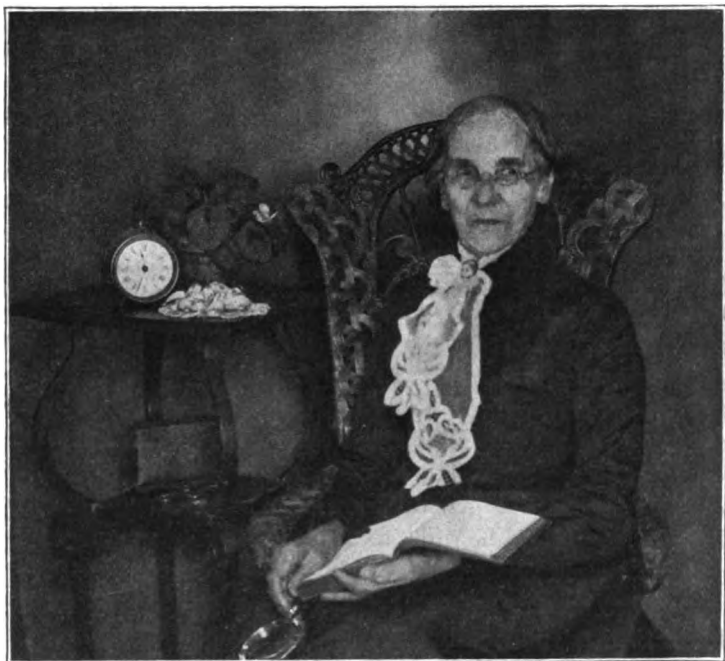
The President General is deeply touched and profoundly gratified at a more generous and instant reply than she had even hoped, and she takes this method of warmly thanking every individual or collective donor to our Memorial Continental Hall fund in the name of the whole society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Forever in thine eyes, O Liberty,
Shines that high light by which the world is saved.—*John Hay.*

REAL DAUGHTERS

MISS JANET BLAIR.

Miss Janet Blair was born in Madison, Madison county, New York, May 30, 1814, being the youngest of eleven children born to Seth and Hannah (Collister) Blair and the only one of the family now living. She has been an interested member of



Miss Janet Blair.

the James Madison Chapter from the time it was organized. Though deprived of many pleasures through the infirmities of age and lameness, she has by her sunny disposition and love of reading kept a lively interest in all about her. The gold spoon given to "Real Daughters" was sent her and she appreciated

the many gifts made her by the chapter. The following is a copy of a statement made by her father, Seth Blair, in 1831, on application for a pension.

"Was born in Western, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts. Now 71 years of age the 29 of November last.

Went to Dorchester, county of Norfolk, Mass. From there enlisted on the first of Sept., 1776, in Col. Dicks regiment. Capt. Symons company.

Time expired the first of November. Then enlisted in Col. Croft's regiment of artillery, where I remained until the 7th of May, 1777. Then returned to my native place of residence.

There remained till the 1st of July then enlisted in Col. Reyes regiment and marched to Rhode Island. Time expired the first of January, 1778.

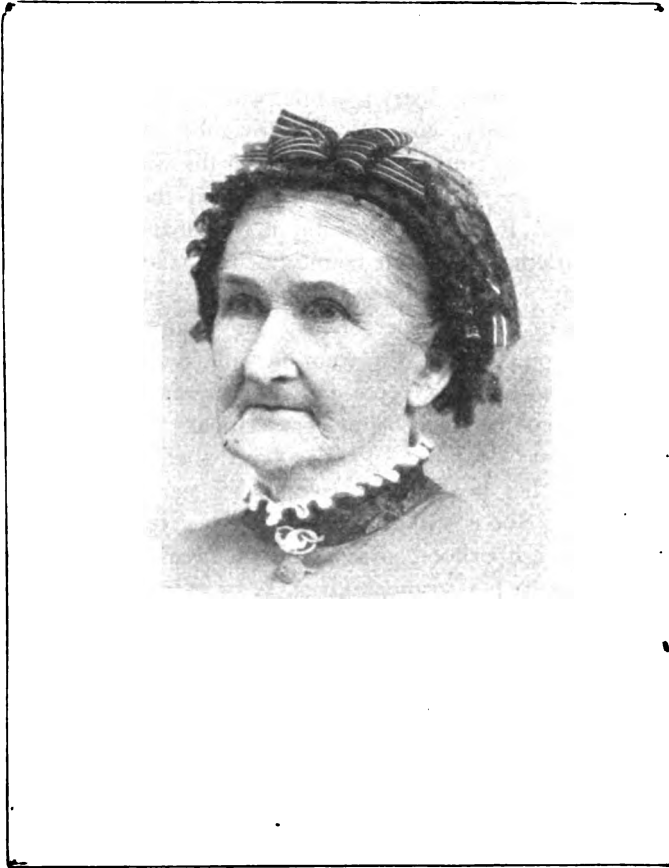
SOPHRONIA STOCKING FOWLER.

Sophronia Stocking, daughter of Amos Stocking, was born June 22, 1812, in Westfield, Massachusetts, being next to the youngest child of his second wife. Her mother died when she was about eight years of age, and the family being broken up after that event, she went to live in the family of a friend, where she remained until she was graduated at the academy and taught school a few years. In 1833 she came to Ohio and was married November 12th to Josiah Fowler, who had preceded her from Westfield to Ohio about three years. The only recollection she has of her father's connection with the Revolutionary army except the general knowledge of his being a soldier, was the large drum he often fixed, probably when going to the military training that followed the war. Mrs. Fowler is and always has been an earnest believer of the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and has lived it through a long and beneficent life, being in her 93rd year. Mrs. Fowler is the "Real Daughter" of Fon du Lac Chapter, Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, her national number being 46531. She was accepted by the National Board of Management, 1904.

She has received a spoon awarded by the National Society and has a niece who is also a member of the Fon du Lac Chapter, Mrs. A. R. Keating.

Amos Stocking appears with rank of private on muster and

pay roll of Capt. Abel Dinsmore's company Col. Elisha Porter's regiment. Engaged, July 24, 1778; time discharged, August 31, 1778; time of service, 1 month, 13 days, at New London, Connecticut, which included five days (108 miles) travel home.



Mrs. Sophronia Stocking Fowler.

He also appears with rank of private on muster and pay roll of Capt. Oliver Shattuck's company, Lt. Col. Barriabas Sear's (Hampshire company) regiment. Enlisted August 12, 1781; time of discharge, November 8, 1781; time of service, 3

months, 2 days; regiment raised for 3 months; roll dated Deerfield.

Mrs. Fowler resides at Castalia, Erie county, Ohio.—ANNA GIFFIN SWEET, *Regent*.

MRS. ELMINA FRASIER.

Mrs. Elmina Frasier is a member of the China church, Adair charge, Port Huron district. She was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York, November 28, 1808. Her father's name was Sutlief. He served in the war of the Revolution under General Washington, and in the war of 1812 under General Putnam. She and her husband were among the early settlers of St. Clair county, of this state. Mr. Frasier died in 1864. Until twelve years ago, Mrs. Frasier carried on the business of the farm personally. For many years, in addition to her home duties, she went far and near as nurse, and also treated with herbs, roots and other remedies many cases of disease, some of them being very critical. There are many who claim that "Grandma" Frasier saved their lives. Early in life she gave her heart to Christ and her name to the Methodist church. She is still quite smart, is cheerful, takes a lively interest in neighborhood affairs and the work of the church, writes letters to her grandchildren, is of a genial disposition, enjoying a joke as well as anybody.

January 15, 1904, Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter held an evening meeting. Notwithstanding the cold winter weather Mrs. Frasier attended and her talk, telling of the service rendered by her father, Mr. Sutlief, during the Revolutionary war, was a most interesting feature of the evening. Mr. Sutlief knew Washington well and Mrs. Frasier related several anecdotes about both men.

Mrs. Frasier now lives in the city of St. Clair with her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. W. A. Tripp. Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter is fond of its "Real Daughter."

The stars of heaven are free because
In amplitude of liberty
Their joy is to obey the laws.—*William Watson*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTER

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut) gave a garden party on the grounds of Mrs. John Arent Vanderpool, great-granddaughter of the chapter's heroine, August 14, 1905.

Booths attractively trimmed were erected, where various articles were for sale. There was a book store, candy and flower tables, bazar of all nations, where many useful and ornamental articles were for sale, cake and provision table, including ice cream, and an attractive booth for the exhibition and sale of various articles made by the Indians. Two picturesquely garbed Indian girls added to the attractiveness of this booth. A studio where silhouettes were taken was also a successful feature of the afternoon. Shortly after the grounds were opened all present gathered to see the ceremonies in connection with the presentation of a very handsome flag to the Litchfield branch of the George Junior Republic. Mrs. John L. Buel, the regent of the chapter presided.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, D. D., rector of St. Michaels, and then Mrs. Buel spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chief of Police and Citizens of the George Junior Republic: In presenting you with this flag to-day, I find myself in a very honorable position, because in addressing the citizens of the George Junior Republic I am addressing the future citizens of our great republic, and you know there is no greater thing on earth than to be a loyal American citizen.

"You know all it means to be a loyal citizen of your republic, and this teaches you just what it means to be a loyal citizen of our great republic.

"Now, this flag stands for loyal citizenship, it stands for loyalty of every kind. It stands for the loyalty of the brave men who laid down their lives to bring it into being one hundred years ago; it stands for the loyalty of the brave women who spun and wove the clothing for the soldiers in the field; it stands for the loyalty of every man, woman and child who has worked and made sacrifice for home and country from that day to this; it stands also for the law, and you, Mr. Chief

of Police, know what the law means; it stands for liberty and justice, and truth, and honor, and honesty, and patriotism, and all that we Americans hold most dear. We Daughters of the American Revolution whose forefathers died that this flag might live, now entrust it to your loyal keeping; let it never suffer insult, dishonor or desecration at the hands of the lawless and thoughtless; be true to it and to the republic for which it stands; in token whereof will you now repeat with me the oath of allegiance and give the national salute to the flag?"

The oath of allegiance was then taken by the "citizens" and the salute given, and then Mrs. Buel concluded as follows:

"And now in behalf of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I present this flag to the citizens of the George Junior Republic."

John Cameron, chief of police of the Litchfield branch of the George Junior Republic, accepted the flag in a few brief but well-spoken words, and then the boys sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus.

Miss Richards read the beautiful poem, "The Flag Goes By," and the exercises closed with the singing of "America."—ANNA L. B. PLUMB, *Historian*.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Connecticut).—At the last annual meeting all of the old officers were re-elected.

Many delightful social meetings have been held during the year and the chapter is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of fifty-five.

At the December meeting the five dollar gold piece offered by the chapter for the best essay, written by a girl, on "Heroines of the Revolution," was awarded. The contestants and teachers were the guests of honor. In these contests the children of foreign extraction have done better work than the descendants of Plymouth Rock, and for two years in succession the prize has been won by a second generation American. The chapter will continue to offer an annual prize for the best work along historical lines, but will, doubtless, change its rules so that competition may be open to the boys as well as the girls. A bronze tablet, with the model of the Nathan Hale school

house at the bottom and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the top, is completed and will soon be placed on the granite pedestal of the bust of Nathan Hale.

The pedestal and tablet was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on September 22nd. While securing the funds for the Nathan Hale pedestal and the bronze tablet, the chapter has continued the work on the old Cove burying ground. This ancient burial place is now cleared up ready for fencing and restoring the stones.

Graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked and through the efforts of this chapter in securing the state appropriation of \$2,500, a monument has been erected to the memory of Major General Joseph Spencer, of East Haddam, and his portrait placed in the capitol at Hartford.

The chapter has given ten dollars toward the testimonial to Mrs. Kinney. It has also given ten dollars to keep the village parks in order, and a committee of the chapter has attended to the work. The gift of fifty dollars toward the furnishing of the Ellsworth house was an amount equal, at that time, to one dollar for each member.—SARAH L. PARKER, *Historian*.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Michigan) celebrated its twelfth anniversary, May 18, 1905. From a membership of fourteen the number has increased until we now have nearly three hundred on our roll. The various reports showed that much had been done of a patriotic character. Graves of Revolutionary soldiers in city cemeteries have been marked. Through the untiring efforts of our regent, Mrs. Connor, all the lineage books and the Smithsonian reports have been secured and placed in that part of the public library, appropriated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This anniversary was marked by the presentation of a magnificent American flag donated by the members, and presented in an impressive speech by former regent, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe, and accepted in the name of the chapter by the regent, Mrs. Connor.

This chapter has manifested peculiar interest in the "Army

Relief Society," and it is hoped will be able to add in the future to the amount donated yearly.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, chairman of the "Settlement Work," reported increasing interest in the foreign element. The attendance of the weekly meetings were large and enthusiastic. Gradually through Mrs. Whitney's care and influence an element of good citizenship is being educated and interested in the progress of our country.

Continental Hall has been remembered as generously as ever.

At the close of the meeting the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker; vice-regent, Mrs. Frederick B. Stevens; recording secretary, Mrs. C. H. Metcalf; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. B. Hart; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Stoddard; registrar, Mrs. Mary Hinchman; historian, Mrs. Talcott E. Wing.

The transfer of the badge of office, bestowed with charming ceremony by the retiring regent, Mrs. Connor, on the newly elected regent, closed the meeting, which was followed by a reception.

This chapter celebrated Flag day in a brilliant assembling of the Daughters at our beautiful Island Park. Every member of the chapter was given a miniature flag as she took her seat on the balcony of the Casino. The state regent spoke most interestingly of the day, and said "The call for this assembly had two objects—first, the planting of the Osage orange sent to me as state regent of Michigan. These tiny trees, grown from seeds planted in the first earth taken from the site of our Memorial Continental Hall—the grandest memorial ever erected by women."

Mrs. Chittenden called on the regent, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, to speak for the purpose of the meeting, to which she responded in a most poetical and eloquent address.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, as president of the younger sister society, the Daughters of 1812, responded to the request to speak for the flag in her usual brilliant and witty style.

Hon. George Codd, the mayor of the city, spoke encouragingly and appropriately of the work of the patriotic societies,

and Mrs. Chittenden closed with an eloquent patriotic speech "stimulating all to increased zeal for promoting loyalty, love and appreciation of our beloved country and of Old Glory."

Mrs. Charles B. Standish, president of the children's Paul Jones Chapter, led the salute to the flag and the children were asked to lead in singing "America," which closed one of the most picturesque and interesting ceremonies dedicated to our glorious flag.—ELIZABETH E. WING, *Historian*.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York).—The Olean Chapter, organized nearly eight years ago, with a charter membership of 28, has now 121 names on its roll, nine having been added during the past year.

Interest and enthusiasm in the chapter work has deepened, and the hope of those most concerned in its welfare, that with added numbers there would be a steady intellectual and patriotic growth, has been more than realized. At the annual meeting held October 19, 1904, the regent and all of the official board were re-elected. The literary program included an ably prepared paper on Major General Israel Putnam, written and read by Mrs. Oliver Putnam Webber Murdock, a descendant. The next meeting occurred November 5th, when Mr. F. H. Severance, secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, gave an interesting address, his subject being "The Western Frontier During the Revolution."

The first Saturday in December the chapter again met, the subject for the afternoon being "Abigail Adams." The feature of the January meeting was an informal but interesting account of "Travel in Egypt," given by Mr. W. B. Mersereau, of Portville.

At the meeting of February 4th, Mrs. Burdick, a great-great-granddaughter of Major General John Patterson, gave an entertaining sketch of the life of her distinguished ancestor.

The next regular meeting occurred March 4th, when Mrs. Corthell read a paper on "Incidents in the Lives of the Puritans and the Salem witchcraft."

In April the chapter met at the home of our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hibbard, the paper for the day being by Mrs.

Blakeslee. At this meeting it was voted to give \$50 to Continental Memorial Hall.

On the 29th of April our regent, according to her usual custom, gave a "Congress Day" reception to the chapter members and their friends. Her report of the week in Washington, and also that of our delegate, graphically described the proceedings and were listened to with interest. On the 6th of May the chapter was entertained by Mrs. Egbert Wheeler at her home in Portville. The Rev. Dr. C. T. Edwards delivered a fine address on "The Fighting Parson of the Revolution," being an account of the life of Rev. James Caldwell, of New Jersey, a patriot of Revolutionary times and an ancestor of the speaker.

During the afternoon the chapter was presented with another piece of historic wood to be used in the charter frame. This relic is a piece of pine from the "Old Tennant Parsonage" on the battlefield of Monmouth, and was sent us through the courtesy of Mr. F. A. Canfield, of Dover, New Jersey.

On the evening of May 9th occurred the presentation of medals to the successful contestants in the annual essay contest. The subjects of the essays and names of the prize winners are as follows:

"What the French and Indian War Meant to the English Speaking People," by Ella Teresa Burke; "Was Charles Lee a Traitor?" by Margaret McGrath; "The Lewis and Clark Expedition," by Clarence A. Nyvall; "André the Spy," by Olof Collins.

A committee from the chapter placed the usual floral wreaths upon the graves of the three Revolutionary patriots buried in Olean, on Memorial day and also a large wreath of galix leaves on the memorial boulder in the city park. The first Saturday in June the Daughters convened at the home of our registrar, Mrs. Homer. The speaker for the afternoon was the Hon. C. R. Knowles, of Albany, who gave an address on "Abraham Lincoln." On Flag day several members of our chapter enjoyed the hospitality of the Kanesteo Valley Chapter, the guest of honor being Mrs. F. W. Higgins, wife of Governor Higgins.

Besides the \$50 given to Memorial Hall, \$50 was contributed by four members of the chapter towards the portrait of Mrs. Fairbanks, presented to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution during the congress in April.

Volumes XIX and XX of the lineage books have been received and several volumes of the Smithsonian reports have been purchased and added to our collection of books, completing the set to date.

Death has claimed one of our number during the year and sorrow has entered the homes of others. On the whole the chapter has had a pleasant and profitable year, for which thanks are especially due Miss Wheeler, our second vice-regent, for her thoughtful generosity in arranging so many varied and delightful programs.—MAUD D. BROOKS, *Historian*.

The Nabby Lee Ames Chapter (Athens, Ohio) and their invited guests to the number of about seventy-five, held a picnic at the home of the Misses Roberts, near Millfield, September 9th. The weather was ideal and the ride from Athens greatly enjoyed. The guests were greeted at the entrance to this beautiful home and conducted into the house, which was artistically decorated with reminders of "ye olden times." There was a large spinning wheel and a small one, with distaff of flax; also a foot-stove such as our ancestors carried to church filled with hot cinders to keep them from freezing during those long, long sermons, there being no other means of heating in those early days. A short program was given on the lawn. Patriotic songs were sung by the company and timely recitations given by the Misses Pearl and Blanche Roberts. A paper on the early history of Athens county was read by the historian, special mention being made of Nabby Lee Ames, the noble pioneer woman for whom the chapter was named. The picnic was a great success, both from a social and patriotic view. Through the untiring efforts of our regent, Mrs. M. C. de Steigner many new names have been added to our roll of membership and much interest manifested.—FLORIDE KISTLER SPRAGUE, *Historian*.

Declaration of Independence Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—The report of the Declaration of Independence Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from October 17, 1904, to October 17, 1905, is as follows:

The season of 1904-1905 was opened by a "Tea," given to the members of the chapter and other friends by the regent of the chapter, the program consisting of bright "Talks" from several prominent club women, recitations, music, etc.

A series of addresses on "Vital Issues of the Day" was inaugurated in December, 1904, when Mrs. Anna McKean White gave an address on "What is Mormonism." This was followed in February, 1905, by an address, with blackboard illustrations, from Dr. Charles L. Bernheimer, on "Varieties of Nationalities in the Population of Philadelphia," and in March, last, Miss Mary R. Field, the able leader of several "Current Events" classes, read a most interesting, as well as instructive paper on "The United States, Cuba and the Monroe Doctrine," and Mrs. John M. Oakley, the brilliant chairman of the civil service committee of the Civic Club of Philadelphia, gave one of her inimitable talks on "Present Conditions in Cuba," showing what the United States did for Cuba, during and after, the Spanish-American war—the two papers forming a complete history of our relations with that island.

The chapter has held its stated meetings each month, with the exception of June, July and August; contributed twenty-one dollars to the bas-relief of William Penn, presented by the Daughters of Pennsylvania to the cruiser *Pennsylvania*, and most gladly sent the dollar asked from each chapter for the monument to the thirteen Daughters of the American Revolutionary nurses who gave their lives to their country during the Spanish-American war.

The ringing preambles and resolution in regard to Mormonism, adopted by the Fourteenth Continental Congress, were an inspiration to our chapter; and, having obtained, through the kindness of Mrs. Frederic H. Schoff, president of the National League of Women's Organizations, one thousand (1,000) copies of the speech delivered in the United States

Senate by Senator Kearns, of Utah, on "Conditions in Utah," a copy of this speech, a copy of the preface to "The Mormon Menace" written by Alfred Henry Lewis, and a copy of the memorial to the United States Senate sent out by the *Christian Herald*, have been sent to every state regent and vice-state regent, and to each of the more than seven hundred chapters of our National Society, and so many requests for additional documents have been received, that when all requests have been complied with, over three thousand documents on this subject will have been distributed by our chapter.

In March last, Hon. Roland P. Falkner, Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico, sent a plea to the Civic Club of Philadelphia for the decoration of the school rooms of Porto Rico, more particularly of the normal school at San Juan. The Civic Club, however, felt that its work lays *in*, not outside of, Philadelphia; so our chapter decided to see what it could do, and has the hope of being able to make a Christmas gift to the normal school at San Juan, of a number of photographs which, it is believed, will arouse interest in the study of American history, and so, help to make the future teachers of Porto Rico, good Americans.

A number of Daughters of the American Revolution chapters, and Women's clubs, have promised to bring this matter before these organizations at the first meetings this fall, and the John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, Kentucky, has already contributed a photograph of the monument to Daniel Boone, which one of the Kentucky chapters has restored.

In conclusion our chapter reports growth, prosperity and an increasing interest in all for which the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution stand.

The officers of the chapter are: Miss H. B. Huey, regent; Mrs. E. F. Rowell, first vice-regent; Mrs. O. C. Dorney, second vice-regent; Mrs. Francis Labadie, recording secretary; Miss Nellie P. Ferry, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. M. B. Robinson, registrar; Miss M. B. Wigton, treasurer.—
HARRIET BAIRD-HUEY, *Regent*.

October 11, 1905.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—Another prosperous year for Donegal Chapter has passed into its history, and the events which have contributed to the enjoyment of its members will be remembered with pleasure by all. The tea given by the chapter, October 19, 1904, to the Federation of Women's Clubs, assembled in our city, was not among the least of these, when four hundred representative women of Pennsylvania were entertained.

Upon the afternoon of October 20th, the hospitable home of Miss Frazer, ex-state regent of Pennsylvania, was the scene of a delightful reception and tea, given to all visiting Daughters attending the federation. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. H. C. Pennypacker, acting state regent, and other state and chapter officers.

Miss Frazer's home is a fitting house for a gathering of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The halls are hung with swords, pistols and accoutrements which saw service at Brandywine and Yorktown. The walls are hung with old paintings of men and women, her ancestors, who were prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary days.

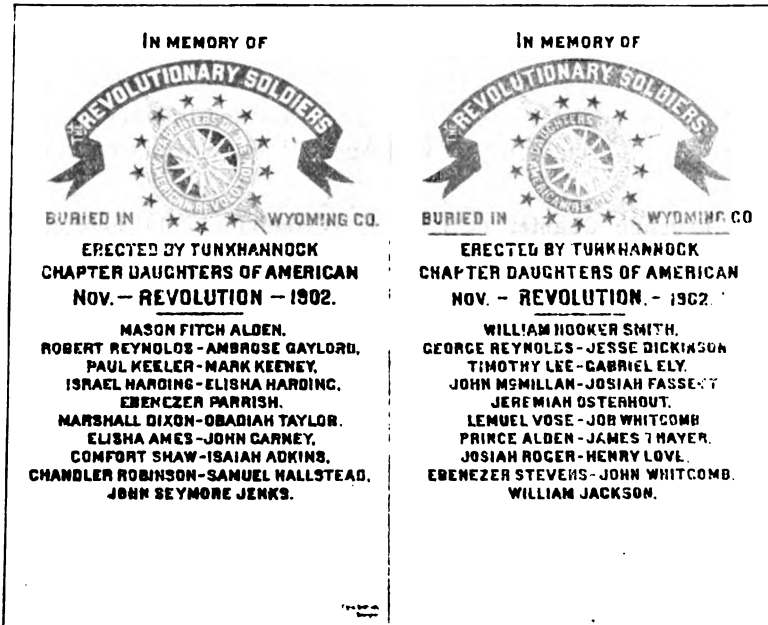
In December we were entertained by hearing from H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., an interesting and comprehensive address on "The Rise, Growth and Nature of Constitutional Liberty." The orator is one of our most promising lawyers, and won golden opinions from his audience on that occasion.

It has afforded us pleasure to hear from Dr. M. Lilian Hartzler, an interesting lecture, also from Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer, secretary of Lancaster County Historical Society, a paper on "Lancaster, as it Appeared in 1800"—the old town which bore such a conspicuous part in the struggle for American independence. The annual prizes were awarded as usual, to the boys and girls of the high school, who prepared the best essays on Revolutionary subjects.

Old Colonial letters and journals have been read at the various meetings—one, among them, from General John Steele, who commanded Mrs. Washington's body guard at Morristown, New Jersey. It was read by the owner, Miss Frazer, who is one of his descendants. June 14th was celebrated ap-

propriately as Flag day. An interesting paper on "The American Flag," was prepared by Miss Armstrong. Special music was rendered by the Iris Club. We adjourned, to accept the invitation of Miss Nevin, our noted sculptress, to the unveiling of a memorial fountain in Reservoir Park, of which she was the designer, and the event was a notable one in our civic history. The social side has not been overlooked, while beautiful vocal and instrumental selections have served to enliven us.—
ANNIE S. ROHRER, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Tunkhannock Chapter (Tunhannock. Pennsylvania) has placed in the court house of Wyoming county two tablets in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in that county. Each tablet bears seventeen names. Appropriate exercises



were held at the unveiling of the tablets, one of the prominent features of the program being an address by the Reverend David Craft, a recognized authority on Sullivan's march.—ELIZABETH HANKINSON BUNNELL, *Historian.*

Lady Stirling Chapter (Seattle, Washington).—On Saturday, September 16th, at the beautiful "Washington," a delightful reception was given in honor of Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, ex-historian general; Mrs. Emily True De Riemer chaplain of the District of Columbia; Mrs. H. A. Flint, historian of Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse, New York, and other visiting Daughters of the American Revolution who were in Seattle with the American Board of Missions of Congregational Church. The ladies met in the red room, refreshments being served in the quaint "Dutch Grill." The affair was doubly pleasant because so entirely informal. Ranier, Mary Ball and Virginia Dare Chapters were also guests of Lady Stirling. Lady Stirling Chapter has established permanent headquarters at the "Washington" for all visiting Daughters of the American Revolution visiting Seattle. The idea was suggested by an eastern Daughter who had been the guest of Mary E. P. R. Phelps (Mrs. Horton Phelps) at the "Washington" during the summer. Mrs. Phelps was assisted in receiving by Mrs. A. J. Trumbull, first vice-regent, Lady Stirling Chapter.

Cheyenne Chapter (Cheyenne, Wyoming).—On February 22d, the chapter placed a brass memorial tablet to (Mrs.) Helen Maria Warren, first state regent of Wyoming, in Carnegie Library, Cheyenne.

In May facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence, neatly framed, were presented to several schools in the city and to Carnegie Library, addresses being made on each occasion by members of the society.

On June 14th (Flag day) the chapter entertained the Daniel Boone Society, Children of the American Revolution in the Carnegie Library.

The society also contributed ten dollars to the Memorial Continental Hall fund.

The present membership of the chapter is thirty-eight. It has six regular meetings each year. After the business sessions, a short literary and musical program follows, closing with social features.—ANNIE K. PARSHALL, *Historian*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.



Mary Belle King
Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the **AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE** the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

To adjourn, continued: While the motion to adjourn stands next to the highest in the scale of parliamentary motions there are, however, several questions in order while it is pending besides the motion to fix the time or place to which to adjourn. They are as follows:

To enter reconsideration on the minutes.

To fix method of taking the vote.

Withdrawal of the motion to adjourn.

If requiring immediate action the following questions may also be entertained:

Questions of privilege.

Parliamentary inquiries.

Questions of order.

Appeals.

Adjournment and its effect on unfinished business: In an organization where regular monthly or weekly sessions are held during the year, the business interrupted by adjournment at one session comes up for consideration at the next session at the place arranged for it in the regular order of business. A question that has been made a general order for a day is also taken up at this time and would supersede, in the matter

of consideration, the questions which had been interrupted by adjournment. A question that holds over as unfinished business is treated exactly the same when it is taken up as if there had been no adjournment. A motion is not necessary to bring it before the assembly; the chairman simply announces the unfinished business and it is then before the assembly for consideration. When an organization holds but one session a year all business pending at the time of adjournment is killed. An important point to be remembered in connection with business killed by an adjournment is that such questions may be introduced at a future session as new business unless there is a special rule to the contrary.

To take a recess: The purpose of this motion is to adjourn for a limited time during a session. It is undebatable but it may be amended. It requires a majority vote and is in order at any time except when the motion to adjourn or to fix the time or place to which to adjourn is pending. The meeting after a recess is not another but the same meeting.

Free voice, free aid, free counsel,
a free throne
By freemen circled, each
respecting each;
A realm self-centered, yet
with arm to reach
Where earth's oppressed ones
groan.—*Francis T. Palgrave.*

The first fall meeting of Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston, was held in Sewall Hall, Tuesday, October 10th, at 3 o'clock. Chapter members briefly related summer experiences along patriotic lines.—MISS MARION HOWARD BRAZIER, *Regent and Hostess.*

October found the Daughters of the American Revolution ready to take up the work of the year. Many of the states have held their conferences during the month. The Connecticut conference was held at Groton. The Ohio conference met at Youngstown, and also the Pennsylvania conference. The Chicago Chapter opens the year with an invitation to meet the President General, October thirty-first.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"I see, I see

Freedom's established reign; cities and men

Numerous as sand upon the ocean shore,

And empires rising where the sun descends."

Philip Freneau.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

519. (2) WRIGHT.—James Wright married Abigail Jess, June 18th, 1664. He died 1723. Their daughter, Hester Wright, b. 1684, married Nathaniel Curtis.—M. M. H.

581. WILEY.—I have been trying for years to find a Col. James W. Wiley, but query 581 is the first intimation of him, and I am glad to correspond with "M. P. P." Col. James W. Wiley is said to have had a son James Oliver, who married Mary Shelby Alexander, daughter of Adam Alexander, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Dec. of Independence, and his wife Mary Shelby of the Revolutionary family. I should like to learn to which branch of the Shelby family she belonged. An interesting incident came to light through the query. A mirror from a shaving set was presented to Col. James W. Wiley of Vir., by Gen. Washington. Col. Wiley lived on an adjoining plantation and

served under Gen. Washington during the war. This mirror was given by Col. Wiley to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Young of Vir., and by her to her daughter, and finally to a niece in Nashville, Ten., a g-g-granddaughter of Col. Wiley. It was in the exhibition of the Tenn. Centennial and is now in a museum.—E. P. S.—M. P. P.

621. PARKER—WHITE.—Will the following be of aid to "D. M. G."? John Parker was a Marylander, and his wife was Sallie, daughter of Benjamin White of Vir. He was a Baptist preacher and moved with his family to Ga., and in a few years to Tenn. Their children were Daniel, Polly, John, Benjamin, Phebe, Isaac, Joseph, James W., Nathaniel, Silas, Rachel and Susanna, all of whom lived to rear families. In 1817 the family moved to Crawford Co., Ill. Afterward some of the children moved to Coles Co., Ill., among them Nathaniel, who lived there until his death. In 1832 Joseph, James W., Daniel and Benjamin went to Texas; Joseph and James settled in Grimes Co., and the two latter returned to Ill. In 1835 Elder John Parker, with his wife, and Benjamin and his family all moved to Texas and settled in Fort Parker near the present town of Groesbeck, Texas. If this is the family desired, there are interesting incidents connected with their life in Texas and the development of the state.—A. T.

666. BEECHER—TOMLINSON.—Isaac Beecher, of Derby, son of Isaac Beecher and Mabel Hotchkiss of Bethany, married Hannah Ball, b. 1753. He was on a committee to procure clothing for soldiers 1779. (Hist. Derby, pp. 184, 161.) He died 1789. Their children were Philo, David, Mary, Patty, Thirza. Mary Tomlinson was only daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hawkins) Tomlinson of Oxford, Conn. She had no brother Philo, but brothers Silas, Ammon, Truman and Zechariah, who died a young man. She married David Beecher—where and when is not known. Their children were born in Castleton or Fort Ann, Vt., and she probably died there. Isaac Tomlinson, her father, was son of John and (second wife) Mrs. Hannah (Merwin) Collins. Mary Hawkins was daughter of Capt. Zachariah and Mary (Tomlinson) Hawkins of Oxford, Conn.—E. S. T.

628. (3) STANDISH.—Mrs. Darliska Standish Avery is a descendant of Miles Standish and willing to confer with "M. P. H." if she desires. Her address is Ottawa, Ill.—N. S.

QUERIES.

678. (1) BLISS.—Information is desired of the Revolution record of Azariah Bliss.

(2) WATERS.—And of Hezekiah Waters.—L. H.

(No locality or dates were given with the above indefinite queries.—L. B. N.)

679. (1) FRINK—HEWITT.—Col. Henry Frink of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Richard and Experience

(Leeds) Hewitt. Was Col. Frink in the Rev. War? Is there a Frink Genealogy?

(2) PETTET—CHILD.—I wish the names and dates of birth and death of the parents of Hon. William Riley Pettet (Petit) of Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., who married Priscilla, daughter of Judge Salmon and Olive (Rose) Child. Family tradition says the father of William Riley Pettet was named Jonathan. Can any one give proof of this?—F. F. P. M.

680. MATTHEWS—BERRY.—What was the relationship to Gov. Matthews of Vir. of Sara Matthews who married in 1782 Benjamin Berry, the youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (or Rebecca) (Fairfax) Berry.—J. F. McN.

681. CROSBY.—Information wanted of John Crosby who enlisted in Rev. War from Penn. (perhaps Chester Co.). He died in Washington Co., Penn., about 1824, aged eighty years. He is said to have lost a leg in the war.—L. J. B.

682. HEDGES.—If you have any data in reference to Joseph Hedges, who settled near Newcastle, Del., about 1700 and married Katrina Shallcop (may be Stallcup), I shall be very glad of the information. This Joseph Hedges was the grandfather of Elizabeth Hedges (daughter of Jonas), who married Jacob Beenson (query 542, Dec., 1904), and was living at the time of her marriage in Hedgesville, Berkley Co., Vir.—M. H. T.

683. STEWART—BLALOCK.—Information is asked for John Stewart of N. Car., who fought in Rev. War. There were four John Stewarts of N. Car. in the war, but the one desired married Martha Blalock of Vir. Dates of his birth, marriage and death are desired to complete D. A. R. app. papers.—L. B. S.

684. WARD.—The ancestry is desired of Dea. Isaac Ward of Leverett, Mass., who went from Petersham and Worcester to Leverett. He was a descendant of William Ward who settled in Sudbury, Mass., 1639. Who was the wife of Dea. Isaac Ward? He had eleven children. His daughters, Betsey, Sybil (b. 1742) and Grace, married Adams brothers. Betsy Adams, (daughter of Sybil) married first, D'Estaing Salisbury; second, David Smith, and died in Adams, N. Y., 1844.—I. H. W.

685. (1) NASH—FITCH.—Wanted the ancestry of John Nash, b. Sept. 30, 1780, probably in Conn. and died in N. Y. Jan. 6, 1816; married Oct. 12, 1806, Elizabeth Fitch; children were Eliza, John, Seymour, Delilah.

(2) GREEN.—Ancestry of Thomas Jefferson Green, b. Feb. 23, 1810, in Albany, N. Y. He, with his sister Mary Ann were either left orphans, or their mother married again, as when he was about six years old he was placed in the family of Mr. Ferguson of Deposit, N. Y., and his sister was taken by a family named Keeler of New York and Albany. Thomas J. Green married Delilah Nash.

(3) GRIFFITH—CRAPSY.—Ancestry of Anna Griffith of Chautauqua, N.

Y. She married Rev. Jacob Crapsy (b. about 1767). It is said her mother was Mary Westcott, her grandmother a Belding, her g.-grandmother a Norcross.

(4) CROPSY.—Who was the wife of John Cropsey, b. 1724, d. 1811? He was a private in Col. Van Renssalaer's regiment 1776 (N. Y. Archives), and lived in Renssalaer Co., N. Y., about 1750.

(5) WILLIAMS—EDWARDS.—Ancestry of Elijah Williams, b. Sept. 9, 1795, probably at Fayetteville, N. Y. (possibly Manlius); married Jan. 16, 1817, Lucy Edwards. His brothers were Nathan, Job and Elihu.

(6) EDWARDS.—Ancestry of Lucy Edwards, b. probably in Fayetteville, N. Y. Her father's name is supposed to have been Samuel and her mother's Sarah Robinson. Their children were Hervey, Jerome, Samuel, Lucy, Harriet, Emily—all buried in Fayetteville, N. J.

(7) DUCOLON—SCHUYLER.—Ancestry of Stephen Ducolon. He lived in Parma, Monroe Co., N. J. His wife was Elizabeth Schuyler and both died in Parma. Their children were Catherine (married J. G. Cropsey), Betsey, Sophronia, Peter, Claudius, Charles, Alfred and Gilbert.—O. G. G.

686. WELCH—COLE.—Who were the ancestors of Charles Welch who married Eunice Cole (daughter of Moses)? He settled in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1800, had a twin brother Nathan. It is supposed that they were born in Conn. and went to Northern New York when quite young. Tradition says he walked from Conn. to Northern New York.—C. C. W.

687. (1) CLINTON.—Information desired of the relationship of Charles Clinton, from Ireland, May, 1729, on ship *George and Ann*, to William and James Thompson who came to America on the same ship. There is a family tradition that Charles Clinton's wife was a sister of these Thompson brothers, but the Feb. No. of Am. M. Mag. says Elizabeth Deniston was Charles Clinton's wife. Did he have two wives? Is there proof that Elizabeth Deniston was not a second wife? Charles Clinton had six children, instead of two as mentioned in the Feb. number,—James and Mary, who died on the voyage, Catherine, a second James, George Alexander and Charles. The two latter were physicians.

(2) SMITH—FORGISSON.—The ancestry desired of James Smith and his wife Anne Forgisson (Ferguson). They settled in Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., before 1806. Anne Forgisson probably came from New Paltz, N. Y. James Smith may have come from New Paltz, but as far as known was not connected with any of the Smith family in Orange Co., N. Y.

(3) BUSH—DEGRAW.—Ancestry desired of Henry Bush and of Rachel Degraw, who settled near Staatsburgh, N. Y., 1760. Henry Bush was of Holland descent and spoke the Dutch language. His father may have settled in Rockland Co., N. Y. He had a brother Peter Bush and a sister who m. ——— Bean. According to tradition they were among the Annetye Jans heirs.—E. B. T.

688. FOLLIN.—Wanted proof of the tradition that John Follin (Vol-

len) was a prisoner in a prison ship, carried to England and released at the close of the Rev. War. He was born at Falls Church, Vir.—F. C. F.

689. PAINE—BALL.—What was the name of the father of Sarah Ellen Paine who married one of the Balls of Virginia?—G. G. G.

690. GAINES—CLARK.—Information wanted of the father and brothers of General Gaines whose wife sued for the site of New Orleans. Mildred Gaines, daughter of one of the brothers (which one?), married John Clark of Richgrove, Christian Co., Ky.—H. M. F. S.

691. ALFORD.—Wanted dates of birth and death of Josiah Alford, Jr., and Mary Case Alford. Was he in the Rev. War? Also the names of his brothers—one possibly named Pelatiah. The will of Josiah Alford, Sr., b. 1698, d. 1768, is on Hartford, Conn., records. He probably lived in Granby, Conn.—M. A. A.

NOTE.

A copy of the "Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society, 1903-1904," containing list of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Vermont, from Hon. G. G. Benedict, President of the Society, is gratefully acknowledged by the Genealogical Department.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are vitally interested in the question of good citizenship. The following, clipped from the year book of the Columbus, Ohio, Chapter, of which Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., is regent, is a case in point:

The Committee on Patriotism will direct its efforts toward securing the enactment, by the next General Assembly, of an Adult Delinquency Law. This is an act to provide for the punishment of persons responsible for or contributing to the delinquency of children. Since the establishment of the Juvenile Court in Columbus it has been hindered in its usefulness by the inability of the Court to punish the adults responsible for the childish offenders against the law. It is the aim of the Adult Delinquency Law to increase the power of the Court in this respect and so render it more efficient.

A good child develops into a good citizen and a good citizen makes a patriot.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE**

Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1905.

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2010 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN-EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies,

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents,

- | | |
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<i>Recording Secretary,</i>	<i>Registrar,</i>
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Chaplain,
MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1316 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Rhett Goode, the new state director for Alabama, writes with such enthusiasm for the work that we are much encouraged. Yellow fever, quarantine regulations and all other obstacles will not prevail against patriotic zeal like this.

At Los Angeles, California, a new society is forming under Mrs. Nathan Cole. Thirty papers were sent her in July and we hope that all will be returned filled out in proper form, so that these new recruits for "the army that can never be conquered" may be duly enlisted without delay.

The *Belton Allen Society*, of Gales Ferry, Connecticut, is now to be revived under the leadership of Miss Amy Belle Satterlee. Most of the former members have outgrown the age limit for membership, but new young people are now ready to take their places. Thus the memorial erected by the society in 1898 will still be guarded from injury and desecration. It will be remembered that this tablet is pictured on Plate 42 of the Sixth Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

In Winsted, Connecticut, a new society is expected to organize October 14, 1905, under the direction of Mrs. Tiffany. Forty copies of the Children of the American Revolution constitution and leaflets were sent for distribution at that time. May they produce much good fruit.

The *Blue Hen's Chickens Society*, of Wilmington, Delaware, reports through its acting president, Mrs. Mary Winder Miller, the completion of the great work previously mentioned. On April 26, 1904, the beautiful drinking fountain in memory of Lieut. Clarke Churchman was unveiled in Washington Heights Park, Wilmington, by the two youngest members of the society. It will, perhaps, be remembered that Lieutenant Churchman graduated from West Point April 26, 1898, and fell at El Caney, July 2, 1898. He was the only son of Delaware who perished in the Spanish war. This fountain erected by the Children will provide refreshment for thirsty dogs and horses as well as for human beings. What could be a more fitting and gracious memorial of a young, heroic

life than this spring of living water continually flowing throughout the years?

Zeally Moss Society is the name chosen by the young patriots who have been for some time organizing at Peoria, Illinois. They start with 20 members, and other prospective members have papers in preparation. Zeally Moss was the father of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, the "Real Daughter" of Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who has given the city a beautiful park and a polytechnic school with endowment. The old hero sleeps in the cemetery at Peoria and the children decorated his grave on May 30, 1905. We hope that a picture of the group on this occasion may appear in the Eighth Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Interest is stirring at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where Mrs. L. C. Hunter is to take up the work of a local president. Twelve sets of papers were sent her August, at the request of Mrs. Hiram W. Moore, state director for Indiana.

In Marshalltown, Iowa, the ladies of the Marshalltown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have at last decided to organize the work among the children. Miss Louise B. Simon was chosen by the chapter to be the local president and was promptly confirmed by the National Board of Management, October 12, 1905.

Mrs. Harriet Johnson Billington, who was appointed June 8, 1905, to organize a society at Amsterdam, New York, hopes to have two sections in her charge, a junior branch of younger children in Amsterdam itself and a senior branch of farmer lads outside the city. These latter, by the way, had already formed the wish to organize a patriotic society for the purpose of counteracting the influence of a saloon about to be established in their little hamlet. When Mrs. Billington told them of the Children of the American Revolution they were delighted with the idea and at once set to work searching for family records.

Those who have read the Seventh Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution must have been pleased with Plate 34 which pictures the old Cup and Saucer House once built at Cape Vincent, New York, as a refuge for Napoleon I but destroyed by fire in 1868. The dim old drawing from which this picture was photographed for reproduction was until now the only representation of the building known to be in existence. To the *Cup and Saucer House Society*, of Cape Vincent, is therefore due the credit of preserving this visible record of a little known incident in our history. All honor to the young historians.

Now is the time when the president of every local society of the Children should send to the vice-president of organization, 1524 28th street, Washington, D. C., a report of work done during the past year. Don't forget this, please. The general report of our whole society depends upon the individual reports for success.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1905.

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186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
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(Term of office expires 1906.)

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MISS MINNIE FOGEL MICKLEY, Mickleys and 902 F St., Washington, D. C.
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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by 'the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to

"Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

A meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, June 6th, 1905, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order at half after ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the President General said: "Ladies, I wish to preface the business of this morning, as of every meeting, by expressing my great pleasure at being with you again. I have already conceived such an affection for the Board, that I was happy at the thought of coming back.

I feel that it is a sacred privilege and right for this Board to act in sympathy with the sorrows that have come to several members of this organization; it is a reverent thing to take this action first, before we proceed with the regular business.

It accords me the profoundest sadness, yet at the same time I feel it

to be a high privilege, to speak of Mrs. Doremus. She was a member of this Board in the early days; she was at the time of her death an Honorary Vice-President General of the Society. In the earliest days of the organization she was an intimate personal friend of Mrs. Harrison, and officially she was always the friend of this organization. When it was young and hardly known, to have the approval of one of her standing and mentality meant a great deal to it. She was widely known on both sides of the water, having spent through her husband's official position, in France a large portion of her life there. I mention this because it gave her an opportunity of extending to the other world knowledge of our organization almost as soon as it was known here.

Her nobility of character and clear and accurate mind endeared her to all thrown closely with her, and I was thrown so closely with her, that I cannot refrain from these personal expressions of love and sympathy.

Although she had reached the age of seventy-five years,—when we usually think a life is ready to be garnered in,—she seemed so young in appearance and powers, that it was scarcely possible to realize she had passed three-score and ten.

Of 'course to one's family the giving up of one's head is sad, but even the outside world felt this loss.

I had been a pupil at her knee. She had stood with me and supported and guided me, and I feel that if there is anything worthy in me, I owe it so much to her, that I cannot refrain from these personal words. I know that each one of you shares my grief, and I trust you will all rise, and that a resolution will be offered, instructing the Secretary to draft such a resolution as will be proper to send to the family of our beloved friend."

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That resolutions of condolence be sent to the family of the late Mrs. Doremus.* Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry announced to the Board the death of Miss May Crosman, the only daughter of Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, a former Vice-President General of the National Society; also the death of the brother of Mrs. Lippitt, former State Regent of Rhode Island, and moved: *That resolutions of condolence be sent to these ladies on the part of the National Board.* Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Thomas Brown, State Regent of Wisconsin, announcing the death of her mother.

The Board expressed its sympathy, and upon motion of Mrs. Davis, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to transmit this action of the Board to the State Regent of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Main spoke of the death of General Boynton, which had occurred a few days previous, and moved that an expression of sym-

pathy be sent to Mrs. Boynton, who was so closely associated with the Society in the early days of its organization.

The Board expressed by a rising vote its sympathy and the Chair requested the Recording Secretary General to convey the action of the Board to these members.

Mrs. Main requested permission to present her report on the Montana matter, as she expected to leave the city on an early train.

The President General said: "Mrs. Main has asked the privilege of making her report immediately, because she is obliged to leave the city, and we will make this a special order of business.

Mrs. Weed rose to a point of order and inquired if it did not require a two-thirds vote for a special order of business.

Miss Miller moved: *That the proceedings do not appear in the public press until after they are published in our Magazine.* Motion carried.

The President General said: "I wish to say one or two things to those members who were not here at the last meeting of the Board. There was a question of the election of the candidates from Montana. But, as the Chair stated, she could not rule on this matter until the records of the Congress were in the possession of the Board, because we could not act upon what we did not positively know. Of course that ruling was logically correct. The records have since come into the hands of the Recording Secretary General, and the Chair has seen a copy of the proceedings of the Congress, and therefore saw that the Congress had instructed the Board to take action. Ladies, I speak very frankly. I consider this our official family. In regard to the Montana matter, I must say that I considered if this question were to be raised, it should have been done on the floor of the Congress, because the members from Montana were a part of that body, and if there had been any question of credentials, it should, to my mind, at least, have been reconsidered and adjusted by the Congress. I do not wish to criticise, but I mention this simply to say that when the matter *was* referred to the Board, it leaves this Board no alternative but to deal with it. There is no intricacy whatever in this statement. The National Board must carry out the orders of the Congress; so that ended the question of our not having authority to carry out these rulings. Therefore, as the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters has to present this matter, she is recognized to make her report."

The following report on the Montana matter was then read to the Board:

Madam President and Members of the Board of Management:

Miss Helen McCrackin was reported by the Fourteenth Continental Congress as the legally elected alternate for the Regent of the Ravalli Chapter; therefore, the vote cast by Miss McCrackin was legal.

I, therefore, recommend that the Board of Management confirm the election of Mrs. McCrackin as State Regent, and Mrs. Weed, as State

Vice-Regent, because of the fact that Miss Helen McCrackin, as a duly elected alternate, was present on the floor of the Congress, and cast her vote for these two nominees.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hazen said: "I understand this matter was referred to the Board by the Continental Congress. Then the President General ruled that until the Chair saw the stenographic report of the Congress,—which is our authority,—nothing could be done. Of course no one would report unless she was individually specified to do so."

President General: "There was no official record prepared at the last meeting of the Board; therefore, no action could be taken."

Mrs. Mussey moved: *The adoption of the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters on the Montana matter.*

Miss Miller moved: *The adoption of the report with its recommendation.* The motion was put and carried.

Mrs. Weed inquired if the Chair ruled that a special order of business does not require a two-thirds vote, and stated that she had made a special point of inquiry in regard to this at the time it was proposed to present this report to the Board.

The President General said: "Yes, but you were not a member then." The roll was then called.

Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Miss Williams, Vice-President General, Maryland; Mrs. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. Walker, Missouri; Mrs. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Miss Miller, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Jamieson, Registrar General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Desha, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Botsford, Ohio; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia. State Vice-Regents: Miss Mickley, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Weed, Montana.

The Recording Secretary General stated to the Board that the minutes of the special meeting, held April 15th, just prior to the Fourteenth Continental Congress, when Mrs. Fuller was Recording Secretary General, had not been approved, as there had been no *regular* Board meeting since then until the present one. These minutes were then read to the Board and the same were approved.

The minutes of April 26th were then presented by the Recording Secretary General, who requested the Board to criticise these minutes without the least hesitation, as it was her desire to know how the

Board preferred the minutes prepared, adding: "According to Roberts' Rules, 'Minutes are an account of what is done, not what is said.'"

The Recording Secretary General submitted for the approval of the Board some cards she had prepared for motions at the Board meetings, and requested all members to write and send up their motions on these cards, duly signed. The cost of the cards was \$2.50.

This action was unanimously endorsed and the expenditure authorized by the Board.

Mrs. Davis moved: *That all motions in the Board meetings be given to the Recording Secretary General in writing, by the mover of the motion.* Seconded by Miss Solomons. Motion carried.

The following report was presented by Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Clara Bradley Burdette, Pasadena, California; Miss Kathryn E. Thorp, Daytona, Florida; Mrs. Coral Harris Frazier, Hutchinson, Kansas; Mrs. Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau, Albion, Michigan; Mrs. M. Augusta Watkins, Ithaca, Michigan; Mrs. Martha A. Edson Bronson, Northfield, Minnesota; Mrs. Bertha Adams Young, Corinth, Mississippi; Mrs. Flora Weidman Magee, Carthage, Missouri; Mrs. Irene B. Harbert, Kalispell, Montana, and the re-appointment of Mrs. Bannie Elder Edwards, Dowagiac, Michigan.

The Madison County Chapter, of Richmond, Kentucky, and the Valentine Peers Chapter, of Maysville, Kentucky, desire to be dissolved, and upon the recommendation of the State Regent of Kentucky, I herewith ask that the National Board of Management declare these Chapters null and void.

Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed begs to tender her resignation herewith as State Vice-Regent of Montana, said resignation to take effect upon the election of her successor as State Vice-Regent.

Since Congress there has been one charter issued, viz: the Wooster-Wayne, of Wooster, Ohio, and one re-issue, viz. the Owasco, of Auburn, New York.

Charter applications issued, 6; Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 7. Letters received, 190; letters written, 164.

In connection with the Card Catalogue there have been 561 new members cards, 621 ancestor cards, 385 corrections, 34 marriages, 31 resignations, 25 deaths, 3 dropped for non-payment of dues, and 1 reinstatement. Admitted membership, June 5, 51,165; actual membership, 43,807. Letters written, 18.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

The President General requested Mrs. Weed to reconsider her resignation as State Vice-Regent of Montana as just announced in the report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

This request was concurred in by Mrs. Estey.

Mrs. Weed replied it would be impossible.

Mrs. Lockwood said: "I have been trying to make her withdraw this."

Mrs. Weed said: "I appreciate very much the feeling the ladies have shown. Now, I speak very frankly. The lady making that motion at the Congress stated that while the motion was general in the way it was made, it was aimed at Mrs. Weed personally."

President General: "I do not think it well to quote one hearsay, Mrs. Weed."

Mrs. Weed: "A lady made this statement to me; that is, that Mrs. Draper had said that to her personally at the Congress. I can substantiate that."

President General: "The Chait thinks it would be wiser to repeat only what is said to ourselves. The acceptance of the report made by Mrs. Main has been approved by every member here. I felt that I wanted to give them the opportunity for full discussion. The Chair must rule these remarks out of order."

At the conclusion of the reading of the report the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters asked for explicit instructions in regard to the disbanding of the two Kentucky chapters.

After a full discussion Mrs. Howard moved: *That the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted, with the exception of the request to disband the Chapters in Kentucky.*

Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Main asked permission to make her report. This being granted, the following was submitted to the Board:

Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: During the month of May, bills to the amount of \$4,433.45 have been approved. \$1,884.70 of this amount was for the expenses of the Fourteenth Continental Congress; the remainder for the current expenses of the Society.

From the permanent fund two bills, to the amount of \$106.50 have been approved; \$6.50 to Miss Agnes Gerald, for clerical service for the Filing Committee, and \$100.00 to George F. Sacrey, for service as Clerk of the Works on Continental Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Main presented for the consideration of the Board an inquiry that had come from Atlanta, Georgia, in regard to the respective dates

of organization of the Atlanta Chapter, and the Chicago Chapter,—the Chicago Chapter claiming priority of organization, and asked for instructions in replying to this inquiry.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be instructed by the Board to send the official records as to day and date of the Chapter organisation under consideration, to the Atlanta Chapter Regent.* Motion carried.

Mrs. Main suggested that State Regents, when re-elected, should receive an engraved card, instead of the large parchment now issued to them. The Chair requested an expression of opinion on this matter, especially from the State Regents present.

Miss Miller suggested that this be considered at a larger meeting.

After some discussion Mrs. Hazen moved: *That action concerning the issuance of renewed commissions to State Regents, upon their re-election, be deferred until the autumn.* Seconded by Mrs. Walker. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed moved: *That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be directed to supply at once to the State Regent of Montana copies of every letter, paper, or document of any sort bearing upon the recent controversy over the Montana State elections, particularly, the "letters of protest which have been sent year after year against the continuous re-election of these officers," which protests "have been disregarded by the Board of Management," as stated by her in her letter to the Montana Chapter.* (Signed) Helena Hill Weed, State Vice-Regent, Montana. Seconded by Mary Desha; Founder and Honorary Vice-President General. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed moved: *That the correspondence upon which this report of Mrs. Main is based, regarding the Montana State elections, be filed with the report.* Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report that I have verified the list of Mrs. Fuller, former Recording Secretary General, by identifying the envelopes as briefed, with the list, and counting the papers; but not *examining* the papers. Witnessed signature of Treasurer General to bond and received the bond from her and placed it in the safe; signed 57 supplemental papers; notified National Officers, State Regents and State Vice-Regents of appointments; have received 144 letters, referred 24; have written 212 letters; notified members of the Finance Committee and Memorial Continental Hall Committee; have ordered from Roberts 500 cards announcing committee appointments; 500 announcing Chairmen's appointments; 50 postal cards to acknowledge receipt of letters; having had 500 sheets of paper stamped and 2 boxes of paper, with name of former Secretary arranged for present use; have ordered 1,000 Board meeting notices and 1,000 Memorial Continental Hall notices; have ordered from Library Bureau cards and folders for the filing of letters, \$1.80; have had

engrossed commissions for National Officers and several for Spanish-American War Nurses, the latter replacing some that had not been received. In several cases where the nurses for whom commissions had been engrossed, were deceased, the commissions were forwarded to their immediate families.

I request authority to rent a safe deposit box in the Loan and Trust Bank, in which to deposit papers now kept in the safe of the Treasurer General's room, and also authority to transfer the documents, rent \$10 per annum; also to purchase a file case for letters and cards from the Library Bureau, price \$23; also to purchase a desk, as I have many valuable documents placed in my care, and no place in which to lock them. Prices of an oak desk, roller top, \$22.50; imitation mahogany, \$32; solid mahogany, \$55. These are Lansburgh's prices. A table for the Board room.

I also call attention to the motion cards which have been printed for the use of the members, and request that they will use them, so that the motions, the names of makers and seconders may be easily filed, price \$2.50. I request that every paper read at the meeting be deposited in the basket on my desk. If desired, the papers will be copied and returned. No record will be made of verbal reports.

I have to present to the Board for its consideration the resolution accepted by the Continental Congress relative to the Chalkley manuscripts.

A resolution presented by Mrs. Nancie Otis Winston, relative to reserving the East gallery for Daughters during the Congress. Request of honorary members of Spanish-American War Nurses for permission to send out a statement to Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters relative to the monument to the Daughters of the American Revolution nurses who died in service during the Spanish-American war; communication from Edwin C. Nevin, Philadelphia, relative to a letter written by Chapman & Chapman, of Philadelphia, and filed with the proceedings of October, 1904; also a letter from Mrs. H. P. R. Labadie, Recording Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, relative to correction of the minutes of the National Board for March, 1905; also, list of papers transmitted to Mrs. Patton, State Regent of Pennsylvania, to Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General, which were given her by Miss Pancoast, former Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter; said papers were transmitted to Mrs. Davis and by her handed over to me. Miss Huey has been notified, as they are the property of the Chapter, and should not be held by a National Officer; a communication from the Ravalli Chapter, Hamilton, Montana, sustaining their delegate, Miss Helen McCrackin, in her vote in the Continental Congress for Mrs. McCrackin and Mrs. Weed; also, a letter from Mrs. Tallant, former State Regent of Montana, sustaining Mrs. McCrackin; also, matter in regard to some of the proposed amendments, on which I wish

instructions before printing. A letter from Mrs. Day relating to the admission of a member of the Children of the American Revolution without initiation fee, in accordance with the Constitution, Art. VIII; also request authority for the printing of the Constitution, list of Officers and proposed Amendments.

I have received an invitation from Mrs. Gadsby, addressed to the National Board, inviting them to meet the President General, on Tuesday, June 6th, 1905, from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m.

(Invitation withdrawn on account of death of General Boynton.)

I have received regrets from members unable to be present at this meeting of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY DESHA,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Bills approved and ordered paid.

Report accepted with its recommendations.

Miss Miller moved: *That Miss Desha be granted the privilege of a safe deposit box.*

The Recording Secretary General inquired if this includes authority to transfer the documents. Answered in the affirmative.

The Recording Secretary General explained her method of filing letters,—making carbon copies, and filing these answers with the letters, and stated that the price of this case for filing will be \$23.

Mrs. Terry moved that this request be granted.

Mrs. Terry suggested that when a desk was purchased, it should be of mahogany and in keeping with Memorial Continental Hall.

Approved by Mrs. Howard and others.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to purchase a suitable desk, with the approval of the architect and the purchasing Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

The matter of the purchase of a table for the Board Room was next discussed. The recommendation being approved of, the Chair stated that this would be referred to the Purchasing Committee for action.

An invitation was read from Mrs. Andrew J. Robinson, of New York City, inviting the Board to an entertainment on Saturday, June 10th, in honor of the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mrs. Howard moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be requested to send a letter to Mrs. A. J. Robinson, thanking her for her gracious invitation to meet the President General on June 10th.* Seconded by Miss William. Motion carried.

Mrs. Weed said: "Madam President, may I ask that you direct that a copy of Mrs. Main's report be placed in my hands at the earliest possible opportunity, and may I ask that these letters,—the correspondence

on which the report is based,—be filed with the report. I move: *That the correspondence upon which this report is based be filed with the report.* I have made a motion. Will you kindly put it?" (signed) Helena Hill Weed. Seconded by M. E. S. Davis. Motion carried.

President General: "I am happy to put this, as I had already given my acquiescence to do this.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of April and May I have to report the following work accomplished in my office:

Supplies sent out during April—

Application blanks,	2,704
Constitutions,	429
Circular, "How to Become a Member,"	394
Lists of National Officers,	131
Miniature blanks,	391
Circular for same,	391
Transfer cards,	108
Letters received,	141
Letters written,	98

Supplies sent out during May—

Application blanks,	2,169
Constitutions,	343
Circular, "How to Become a Member,"	229
Miniature blanks,	200
Circular for same,	200
Transfer cards,	120
Letters received,	136
Letters written,	129

One or two letters have been received from the President General in regard to the work done by the Daughters for the Hungarians in this country. These letters were referred to the Assistant Historian General, it being part of her work to record this in compiling the Reports to the Smithsonian, and the President General was so informed.

The correspondence has consisted mainly in acknowledging the receipt of notifications of Chapter elections held in the various Chapters.

An invitation from Multnomah Chapter, Portland, Oregon, to a tea to be held June 14th, at the Oregon Building, Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, has been received and acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA MILLER,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried at one o'clock to take a recess until quarter after two o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 6, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General at half after two o'clock.

Reports of Officers were resumed, when the report of the Treasurer General was read and accepted.

(This report has already been published in the July Magazine by order of the Board.)

The President General stated that it was a pleasure to announce that she had brought a thousand dollar check for Memorial Continental Hall, and that there are also other checks for this fund, which will aggregate quite a nice sum.

It was moved and carried that the check announced by the President General be received with a rising vote of thanks.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE was read by the Recording Secretary General as follows:

To the Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: I have the honor to report that I have examined in detail the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer General for the receipts and expenditures of the Society to and inclusive of May 31st, and find them correct.

I have also examined the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine to April 30th inclusive, and find them correct.

As I completed the audit of the Treasurer General's only yesterday, I have not yet had time to examine this last named account for the month of May, but it will be taken up right-away.

Respectfully,

E. T. BUSHNELL, Auditor.

(Signed)

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mr. Bushnell soliciting favorable consideration of his retention as Auditor to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Solomons moved: *That the proposition of Mr. Bushnell to be Auditor be favorably considered by the Board.* Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor of reporting the following for the past two months: Applications presented, 737; applications verified, awaiting dues, 134; applications on file examined but incomplete, 183; applications on file unverified, 46; Real Daughters presented, 2; Badge permits issued, 425; Bar permits, 79; Recognition Pin permits, 205. Letters written, 514; postals written, 146. Resignations, 114; re-instatements, 13; dropped, 29; deaths, 56.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR W. JAMIESON,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be empowered to cast the ballot for the applicants presented by the Registrar General.* Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the 737 applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General, and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General said: "The Registrar General is to be congratulated in presenting in this, her first report, so large a number of names for membership."

The Registrar General presented for the consideration of the Board the re-instatement of a member from the State of Washington, and explained the circumstances connected with this matter.

After some discussion, Mrs. Davis moved: *That the member from Washington State be re-instated.* Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

Mrs. Jamieson stated that the former engrosser of the Society, Mr. Steele, had discontinued the work, and called attention to the necessity of having some one to fill his place without delay; also recommended to the Board Mr. P. F. Downey, of Alexandria, Virginia (who had been Mr. Steele's assistant) as capable of doing the work, and stated his terms.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the Registrar General be instructed to engage the engrosser, Mr. P. F. Downey (at his own bid) as long as satisfactory.* Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

The matter of the certificate plate was brought up for consideration, the Registrar General stating that the old plate was worn out and requested permission to procure a new plate.

The President General invited discussion on this subject and inquired the price of a new plate.

The Treasurer General advised that bids be solicited for this. Mrs. Mussey advised that all possible information be obtained on this subject before purchasing the plate.

Mrs. Howard moved: *That the Registrar General be empowered to have a new certificate plate made and the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the bill for same.* Motion carried.

It was decided to defer action on this matter until fall.

The Registrar General presented, on the part of Mrs. Key, request for permission to go over the list of new members, with the view of sending out notices for her recognition pins.

The President General stated that inasmuch as part of proceeds of the recognition pin go to the Continental Hall fund it would seem only proper and just to assist Mrs. Key in this matter.

It was decided that Mrs. Key be asked to furnish leaflets to be sent out by the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General with the printed matter distributed from the offices.

In the absence of the Historian General, Mrs. Dolliver, her report was presented by Mrs. Lockwood.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The 21st volume of the Lineage Book is progressing satisfactorily. Three hundred and fifty national numbers have been edited, sixty-eight letters having been written, asking further particulars in regard to Revolutionary ancestors. The replies received express gratification that we have given the members an opportunity to correct errors and place upon record newly gathered facts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood read a letter from Dr. Lamprecht, of Leipzig, Germany, relative to a Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution, which the former Board had ordered sent to Dr. Lamprecht, and stated that the volume was now ready to be mailed. This was approved, and the President General suggested that a communication from the National Board accompany this volume of the Report to be sent to Dr. Lamprecht.

Miss Solomons suggested that this be sent to the Smithsonian Institution, with the request that they transmit it to Leipzig.

The report of the Librarian General was read, as follows:

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: I have to report the following additions to the Library since the last meeting of the Board, April 24, 1905:

Books.

Genealogy of the family of Gamaliel Gerould, son of Dr. Jacques (or James) Jerauld, of Province of Languedoc, France. Bristol, N. H., 1885. Presented by Mrs. Jennie Clapp Wood Dorsey.

Constitution and By-Laws, Officers and Members Ohio Society of New York. New York, 1905.

Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast. By Samuel Adams Drake. New York, 1875. Presented by Mrs. George Chandler.

American Cyclopaedia. New York, 1883. 17 volumes. Presented by Mrs. George Chandler.

Proceedings of the Lexington Historical Society and Papers relating to the history of the town. Vol. 3. Lexington, 1905. Presented by Mrs. Sarah B. Van Ness.

Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1903. 2 volumes. Washington, 1905. Presented by the Bureau of Education.

Some historic families of South Carolina. By Frampton Erroll Ellis. Atlanta, 1905. Presented by Mrs. W. D. Ellis.

Pen pictures of the plains. By Sarah Elizabeth Howard. Denver, 1902. Presented by the author through the Centennial State Chapter.

Colonial Days. By J. Max Clark. Denver, 1902. Presented by the author through the Centennial State Chapter.

A history: Greeley and the Union colony of Colorado. By David Boyd. Greeley, 1890. Presented by the daughter of the author through the Centennial State Chapter.

Report of the State Librarian for 1903. Hartford, 1904.

Report of the State Librarian for 1904. Hartford, 1905.

Collection of Connecticut Historical Society. Vol. X. Hartford, 1905.

PAMPHLETS.

Reading list of ethics. By Frank H. Whitmore. Albany, 1905.

Major John Moor Memorial, 1731-1904-1809. Presented by Mrs. Maud Moore Emery.

PERIODICALS.

<i>Annals of Iowa,</i>	April
<i>Bulletin New York Public Library,</i>	April, May
<i>Genealogical Magazine,</i>	May
<i>Medford Historical Register,</i>	April
<i>West Virginia Historical Magazine,</i>	April
<i>William and Mary College Quarterly,</i>	April
<i>Washington Historian,</i>	April, July, 1901
<i>Texas State Historical Association Quarterly,</i>	January

The above list comprises 31 books, 2 pamphlets and 8 periodicals. 26 books were presented, 5 were received in exchange, 1 pamphlet was presented and 1 received in exchange.

Respectfully submitted,

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

The Librarian General made a statement to the Board in regard to the case of a Real Daughter, which had been brought to her attention, with the request that all necessary data be looked up, to prove the status of the case.

The President General said: "During our Continental Congress there appeared an article in the New York *Herald*, stating that a Real Daughter had been committed to the county poorhouse. I immediately sent word to a member in New York, asking her to investigate this, and almost immediately after, I received a letter from our Recording Secretary General informing me of the resolution for proceeding in the case of these Real Daughters. I then appointed a member of the New

York City Chapter to look into this matter and I have received her very excellent report this morning, which I ask our Librarian General to present to you."

The report was then read by the Librarian General as follows:

"THE MANHASSET," 63 EAST 59TH ST.,
NEW YORK, June 5, 1905.

MY DEAR MADAM PRESIDENT: Obedient to the request contained in your letter of the 10th ultimo, that I investigate the statement published in the New York *Herald* of April 30th last (clipping hereto attached), to the effect that "Mrs. Henrietta de Forest Bell" was of Revolutionary ancestry, I have gone thoroughly into the matter, made search of various records, and beg to report as follows:

I located Mrs. Bell at the Woman's Lodging House, No. 6 Rivington Street, City; read to her the article contained in the *Herald*, and secured from her the following statement:

Her name is Mrs. Harriet de Forest Bell, 80 years of age, the sole survivor of eleven children (she having been born many years after the tenth child), born to Derick de Forest and his wife (formerly Elizabeth Allen), both of Albany, New York, the said Derick de Forest having served in the War of the Revolution.

That the patroon of Albany gave to her father's family along with five or six other families, among them, the Van Veghtens,—old spelling,—the burying ground in which her father's remains now lie, with a monument to mark the spot; that it is located at a little place called Bath, opposite Albany, and to be seen up the hill from the terminus of the Hudson River Railroad.

She referred me to Mr. Weeks, the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Department of this city, as a man whom she had known a long time, and who knew of her condition in life.

I have conferred with Mr. Weeks also with Miss Knaufft, the matron of the Women's Lodging House in Rivington Street, and learn from both that Mrs. Bell is a most deserving woman and in the direst possible need, not even being sure from night to night of the price (fifteen cents) for the privilege of sleeping on a cot in the room with others.

From the official records of the War of the Revolution, I have ascertained that Derick de Forest served in the war as sergeant, then lieutenant in the Albany County militia, 3rd Regiment, Col. Philip P. Schuyler; Captain Jacob J. Lansing's Company. I have found this officer of record in Fernow's "New York in the Revolution," New York State Archives, vol. 1, Lenox Library; also in "New York in the Revolution as Colony and State," 2nd edition; Roberts', Lenox and Astor Libraries.

In my investigations into this remarkable and most interesting and deserving case, I have communicated with and received assistance from Miss Aline E. Solomons, Librarian General, Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution; Mr. A. J. F. Van Laer, architect of the New York State Library at Albany, New York; and the Military Secretary of the War Department, and I desire to make appreciation and recognition of the same.

Mrs. Bell's mind is clear, her manner and conversation those of a woman of extreme refinement; her language is well chosen and she speaks French and Italian fluently, having acted as interpreter at Belvue Hospital when a patient there some time ago. Her wants are few, and her dearest hope is to have a little room in which she can make her home, cook the little food she eats, and spend the remainder of her days.

She appears to have good health and if her eyes were looked after and proper glasses prescribed for them, and a few bodily comforts provided for her, and the certainty of a small fixed income,—say \$12 or \$15 a month,—I think she could be made a very happy woman, for she is of a very cheerful temperament and has no complaints to make, and the honor done the memory of her brave father by these investigations, is what she thinks of, far more than the hope that it would naturally inspire, that she is to be assisted.

In my opinion, it would be an act of glorious charity for our great organization to lend itself to her assistance.

Submitting the above for your wise consideration and that of your able Board of Management and Executive Committee.

I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

MARIE WILSON McWATTERS.

The President General expressed the desire that Congress, at some future time, would appropriate a sum to be drawn upon for these indigent Real Daughters.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the report read by the Librarian General regarding the Real Daughter of New York be embodied in the minutes of this meeting and published in the Magazine.* Seconded by Miss Mickley. Motion carried.

Miss Desha stated that at one of the Congresses Mrs. Fowler made a resolution in regard to Real Daughters, and money was appropriated and forwarded to the Real Daughter in Massachusetts; but that the lady received only one payment, as she died before the second payment was made.

The President General expressed the opinion that it would be well to ascertain the action of Congress on this subject, as it might have been overlooked in the report.

Mrs. Hazen was of the opinion that the National organization should have a fund upon which to draw for the assistance of these Real Daughters.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the case of this Real Daughter be re-*

ferred to the State Regent of New York. Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

Miss Solomons stated that the Library was in need of more book shelves, and thought that probably two additional ones would be sufficient.

Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the Librarian General be authorized to do whatever she deems best for the Library.* Motion carried.

Miss Desha brought to the Board the matter of Miss Jean Anderson, a former Child of the American Revolution of Tennessee for membership in the National Society, explaining the complications that had arisen in this case, and moved: *That Miss Jean Anderson, a Child of the American Revolution, be admitted as a member, and the Treasurer General be authorized to accept the dues.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

Miss Miller presented for the consideration of the Board a letter from Mrs. Park, of Georgia, in regard to souvenir spoons for the pages at the Continental Congress. This was directed to be referred to the Curator for information. Also, a letter from the American Historical Association requesting information in regard to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Mussey suggested that a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society be sent to this association.

Mrs. Estey presented a Revolutionary relic from the Hannah Winthrop Chapter.

It was moved and carried that this be received with thanks.

Mrs. Lockwood read a communication from Caldwell & Co. relative to the souvenir spoons furnished by the firm for the Fourteenth Continental Congress.

After some discussion, Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the contract with Caldwell & Co. for the souvenir spoons furnished during the Fourteenth Continental Congress be referred to the Continental Hall Committee.* Motion carried.

The President General stated that she had a list of the Executive Committee to be elected by the Board. This was read by Mrs. Lockwood, and unanimously approved by the Board.

Mrs. Mussey moved: *That this committee be elected.* Motion carried.

The Committee was as follows: Mrs. Donald McLean, Chairman; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, Mrs. John R. Walker, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Chas. H. Deere, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. Robert E. Park, and Mrs. J. V. Quarles.

The President General then read the list of the other committees appointed by her, as follows: Auditing Committee, Mrs. Richard C. Adams, Chairman; Mrs. John R. Garrison, Mrs. Lillian Messenger, Mrs. Fanny Irvin Matthews, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, Mrs. L. B. Swormstedt.

Printing Committee: Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Chairman; Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, Mrs. C. C. Bryan, Mrs. H. P. Gerald, and Miss Aline E. Solomons.

Purchasing Committee: Mrs. Howard Hodgkins, Chairman; Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Edward Bennet Rosa, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bullock.

Supervision Committee: Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Chairman; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Mrs. Kate K. Henry, and Mrs. D. K. Shute.

Committee on Chapter By-Laws: Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Chairman; Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Mrs. Geo. F. Beach, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Committee to Furnish President General's Room: Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.

Mrs. Mussey announced to the Board that Mrs. Henry, who was confirmed at the Congress as State Vice-Regent of the District had resigned to accept the Vice-Regency of the Mary Washington Chapter, and Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins was nominated by the chapters of the District as State Vice-Regent.

This name was presented by Mrs. Mussey for confirmation by the Board as State Vice-Regent of the District. Motion unanimously carried.

The President General announced to the Board the receipt of a letter from the State Regent of New Jersey, and stated that in the absence of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters she would request that action be taken thereon. It was in regard to a Chapter which it was proposed to be formed in New Jersey by a former member of the New York City Chapter, and for which the New Jersey State Regent desired the authorization of the Board.

The President General stated that as there was to be a long adjournment of the Board during the summer, it would seem advisable to act upon this matter at the present time.

It was moved and carried that the Board authorize the formation of the New Chapter in New Jersey.

The Treasurer General made some explanations to the Board in regard to the approval of the bills by the Finance Committee and suggested that these bills be approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee each week, as the By-Laws require the bills to be signed by the Chairman of that committee. A discussion of some length ensued. Mrs. Davis then moved: *That the bills be approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee and that said committee meet at least twice a month, and oftener if necessary.* Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

The President General spoke of the death of General Boynton, which had occurred a few days previous, and stated that owing to the fact that Mrs. Boynton was one of the early officers of the Society, and her

husband a man of much prominence, and a member of our first Advisory Board, 1890-91, it was fitting and appropriate that the Board make some arrangements to attend the funeral of General Boynton, in a body, as a tribute of respect to his memory.

Miss Desha moved: *That the Board, out of respect to General Boynton, take a recess until half after one o'clock on Wednesday in order to attend the funeral.* Motion unanimously carried.

At half after five o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 7, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock, by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

The reports were continued.

The Business Manager of the Magazine presented the following:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

RECEIPTS.

April 1st to May 31st 1905.

Subscriptions, as per voucher and Cash Registrar,	\$361 75	
Sale of extra copies,	15 13	
Advertisements,	21 10	
Half-tone cuts, paid for by individuals,	20 35	
<hr/>		
Total (Amount delivered to Treasurer General),		\$418 33
Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:		
Printing and mailing April number,	\$273 65	
Salary, Editor, 2 months,	166 68	
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months,	150 00	
Salary, Editor, Genealogical Dep't, 2 months,	40 00	
Postage for Editor,	10 00	
Half-tone cuts,	19 00	
Auditing Business Manager's accounts,	10 00	
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	12 17	
<hr/>		\$681 50

OFFICE EXPENSES.

April 1st to May 31st, 1905.

Mailing extra copies, 2nd class matter, as per vouchers,	\$ 57
Postage, 2 months,	6 00

Postal Cards, (25),	25
Express, mailing lists, plates, proofs, etc.,	2 25
Freight and cartage, extra numbers, from Harrisburg, April,	87
Telegrams, President General, 27 cents; Editor, 40 cents; Harrisburg, 31 cents,	98
Commissions returned on 5 subscriptions at 20 cents, Mrs. J. E. Briggs,	1 00
Box of paper clips,	15
Janitor, for bringing up box,	10

 \$12 17

This is the month when the contract for the printing the Magazine for the year, beginning with July, 1905, must be awarded.

Bids were asked from the Harrisburg Publishing Company; the John C. Winston Co., of Philadelphia; Messrs. Judd & Detweiler, and Messrs. McGill & Wallace, of Washington. No bids have been received from the Washington firms,—Mr. Judd, of the firm of Judd & Detweiler, explaining that in the present unsettled condition in the printing business, in view of the demand for an eight hour day, they were unwilling to make a long contract, at present.

It will be seen that the Harrisburg Publishing Company has made the lowest bid.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

Report accepted.

The President General invited discussion on the matter of the contract for printing the Magazine.

It being stated that the bid offered by the Harrisburg Company appeared to be the most advantageous, Mrs. Terry moved: *That the bid of the Harrisburg Publishing Company for the printing of the American Monthly Magazine, be accepted and the contract awarded to that Company.* Seconded by Miss Mickley. Motion carried.

The President General stated to the Board that she had recently been entertained at a meeting of the Daughters, and the matter of the bringing home the remains of John Paul Jones was spoken of, when the President General suggested that a flag be sent from the Daughters of the American Revolution to envelop the body of this Revolutionary hero, to be placed upon his bier when the body is brought back to the land of his adoption. The President General stated that Admiral Sigbee had approved of this, and she also gave some details connected with the part the Daughters had proposed to take in this matter and expressed gratification that the Society would be identified with the ceremonies attending this event.

The Recording Secretary General presented the following on the part of Mrs. Nancie Otis Winston:

Request that the National Board of Management instruct the House Committee of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, to reserve the East Gallery for resident and visiting Daughters, not members of the Congress.

There is an amendment pending to the By-laws, but the above request is made in order that the seat's will be provided for said members at the beginning of the next Congress, before the By-law can be acted upon.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the question of seating Daughters at the Congress be referred to the next House Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General brought to the attention of the Board some valuable historical records of Augusta County, Virginia, the publication of which the Fourteenth Continental Congress had referred to the Board, and stated that she had asked Mrs. Pealer, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Mickley, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Johnston, Miss E. B. Johnson, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Rosa, and others interested in such documents, to examine the same. Miss Solomons spoke favorably of the purchase of these documents and stated that the former Librarian General, Mrs. Rosa, considered that they would be a valuable acquisition to the Daughters of the American Revolution Library. The other members present who had examined the documents also approved of the proposed purchase.

After a full discussion, Mrs. Davis moved: *That the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, be appropriated for the purchase of the Chalkley manuscripts, the proofreading and preparation, and the Treasurer General be instructed to pay the bill.* Seconded by Miss Solomons. Motion unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary General read to the Board a circular letter from the ex-members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, with a request to send out the same with the printed matter sent out from the Office.

Mrs. Davis moved: *That permission be granted the ex-members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps to send out their circular with the matter issued from the Daughters of the American Revolution office, thus saving postage thereon.* Motion unanimously carried.

The Treasurer General asked that her report, presented at this meeting, be published in the next issue of the Magazine, without waiting for the approval of the minutes, as it was necessary should appear without delay.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the report of the Treasurer General be published in the next Magazine.*

Motion carried.

The following report was presented by the Recording Secretary General:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SALE OF SOUVENIRS, Fourteenth Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Two tapestry pictures returned unsold.

Three water color pictures returned unsold.

	Amt. recd.	Amt. to C. H.
Pictures, Rodney's Ride,		\$13 90
Book, Tale of the Spinning Wheel,	\$4 00	80
Book, Fate of the Schooner,.....	2 45	70
Book, Red, White and Blue,.....	2 00	Amt to be given later.
Picture, Continental Hall,	2 00	2 00
Glassware,	31 25	Total profit to be given every 6 months
Total,		\$17 40
(Signed)		MARY DESHA, Acting Chairman.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted.

The Treasurer General asked that her report, presented at this meeting, be published in the next issue of the Magazine, without waiting for the approval of the minutes, as it was necessary that it should appear at once.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the report of the Treasurer General be published in the next Magazine.* Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read to the Board a communication from the Declaration of Independence Chapter relative to certain documents from that Chapter that had not been incorporated in the proceedings of the Board meetings last year, when the matter to which these documents pertained was discussed, and requested that the same be filed with the proceedings.

The President General stated that as the request from the Declaration of Independence Chapter was, that these documents be simply filed with the proceedings,—not the minutes,—that might be granted, and asked an expression of opinion from the Board.

The Treasurer General stated that many letters had been read in informal session that had been received on this subject, by the Officers, and for that reason had not been turned over for the proceedings.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That copies of the communication referred to by the Regent of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, be filed with the proceedings of this meeting.* Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General was requested to furnish copies of all the letters she had received on this matter for the purpose of filing.

The matter of the resignation of Miss Pancoast from the Declaration of Independence Chapter was brought up by the Treasurer General, who asked that some decision be made at this meeting, order that the entries in her books might be properly made as to this member.

The Treasurer General stated that the papers of that Chapter had been turned over by Miss Pancoast, the former Recording Secretary of the Chapter, to the State Regent of Pennsylvania, who was now abroad, and that the papers had been sent here to the Rooms, and suggested that inasmuch as the Chapter will not accept Miss Pancoast's resignation, that the National Board take action and remove Miss Pancoast's name from the roll of membership of the Declaration of Independence Chapter.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the papers which had been turned over by Miss Pancoast were in her custody, she having taken care of them as a friend of the Chapter; but she desired instructions from the Board as to the proper disposition of these papers.

The Treasurer General again urged immediate action by the Board in regard to Miss Pancoast's resignation,

The Recording Secretary General moved: *That the Déclaration of Independence Chapter be advised that the Recording Secretary General has been instructed to place in the proceedings of this meeting all papers relative to the matter referred to, and that Miss Baird-Huey be requested to take possession of these papers turned over by Miss Pancoast, and now in the possession of the Recording Secretary General, and accept Miss Pancoast's resignation from the Chapter.* Seconded by Miss Miller. Motion carried.

The Board then adjourned, for a meeting of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY DESHA,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Minutes unanimously accepted by the Board, October 3rd, 1905.

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

the official informal emblem, is sterling silver, the insignia in blue and gold resting on a field of white enamel.

Send name of member for whom intended with one dollar to **MRS. ELLENORE DUTCHER KEY, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.** and pin will be forwarded postage prepaid. National Number engraved free.

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By

Mrs. Emma Wait Avery

Ex-Regent Bellevue Chapter St. Albans, Vt.

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AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE TALE OF THE SPINNING WHEEL

By **ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL**

Regent, Mary Floyd Tallmage Chapter D. A. R., Litchfield, Conn.

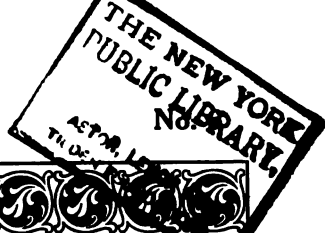
Illustrated by EMILY NOYES VANDERPOEL

This little book is a historical sketch read before many Societies and setting forth the dignity and significance of woman's labor at the spinning wheel from earliest times to the American Revolution, when musket and distaff worked side by side for American freedom. Every wearer of the D. A. R. emblem should own a copy. Proceeds to aid the work of the Mary Floyd Tallmage Chapter D. A. R. and 4% on all sales for Continental Hall. Bound in white and gold, size 6½x9 inches, 60 pages. Price \$1.00, postage paid. For sale by the

CURATOR D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

15 00.
Vol. XXVII

DECEMBER, 1905



**CHRISTMAS
NUMBER**

**THE
AMERICAN
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE**

**PUBLISHED BY THE
National Society of the
Daughters of the
American Revolution
Washington, D. C.**



MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, Editor

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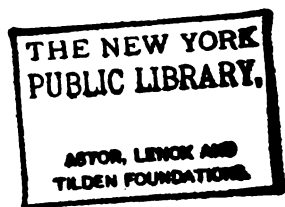
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Zurich Exposition, 1902—A Gold Medal; Lille—A Gold Medal
St. Louis Exposition, 1904—Grand Prize**





MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXVII. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1905. No. 6.

CHRISTMAS GREETING FROM OUR PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Merry Christmas! to every Daughter in the land, and, in turn, to all she loves.

Merry Christmas! and every blessing in "basket and in store," with every joy to loving and uplifted hearts.

Let us wreath our flag with holly

In this day
When every Stripe and Star
Proclaim the reign of Peace,"

and realize with thrilling souls that the Stars of our Flag are below naught in the Universe, save that one great lambent Star which rose in the East to illumine the way to Peace and Good-will for all men; and this year 'twould seem, by Heaven's grace, that the stars of our banner have e'en ascended to fitting comradeship with the Star of the East, for through the Flag's peaceful power, in the hands of a Man, Good-will came and warfare ceased.

Let us sing then, a glad carol, on this Christmas morn!—a song of welcome to the Babe of Bethlehem, whose divine advent has brought us public weal and private bliss.

And, we of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with a peculiar sense of gratitude for our nation's life and our own existence—in patriotism, will girdle the country with clasped hands of greeting, as your President General stretches hers, in loving clasp of Peace and Good-will, to each and every Daughter the wide world 'round!

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Carol, Christians, joyful sing,
Praises to our new-born King,
With your heart, and soul and voice,
On this Christmas day rejoice,
Heaven with alleluiahs fill
And on Earth, "Peace and good-will."

In a manger. Can it be
God the Son lies there for me—
Cradled in such low estate,
He on whom archangels wait?
Yes, Redemption Day was dawning
On that blessed Christmas morning.

In that form so helpless, fair,
See your Lord, your Saviour there;
Mary bends above his head;
Shepherds come with reverend tread
From Judea's plains afar,
Led to Bethlehem by a star.

Kings bring gifts, both rare and sweet,
Lay them at the baby feet.
Worship Him, on bended knee,
Knowing 'tis their Lord they see,
And for us, and for all men,
Christ was born in Bethlehem.

Carol then the wondrous story,
Of God's Son's descent from glory,
"Prince of Peace," He came to reign,
And "who follow in His train,"
Sweetest Charity must show
To His brethren here below.

Keep we, then, with song and praise,
This most blessed day of days;
In our hearts let "joy-bells" ring,
While our tongues hosannas sing
To the Saviour of all men,
Born this day in Bethlehem.

EMELINE TATE WALKER.

Chicago, Christmas-tide.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AS FREEHOLDERS.

On the morning of October eleventh, 1890, there was no Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Before the sun went down in the golden west there was a society, there were eighteen members, there was an illustrious president general, there were efficient officers, and there were thirty-three dollars in the treasurer's hands. From such small beginnings do great things come.

Wherever a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been formed, good work has been done for patriotism, for philanthropy, for right living and for right thinking.

On that fateful eleventh of October, the Daughters of the American Revolution owned not one rood of land. Now they can read their title clear to many a stately mansion, to many a historic home, to many a noble park.

First in the hearts of the Daughters of the American Revolution stands Continental Hall, the Mecca of the order, the memorial to the brave deeds of the fathers, the loving remembrance of their descendants.

Conceived in the early days of the organization, planned by the master builders, now nearing a splendid fruition, it stands for all the glorious past and all the hopeful future. Each stately column proclaims one of the honored thirteen, while the newer sisterhood have found their pleasure in aiding in the foundations builded deep and strong and in the growing walls which typify valor and strength.

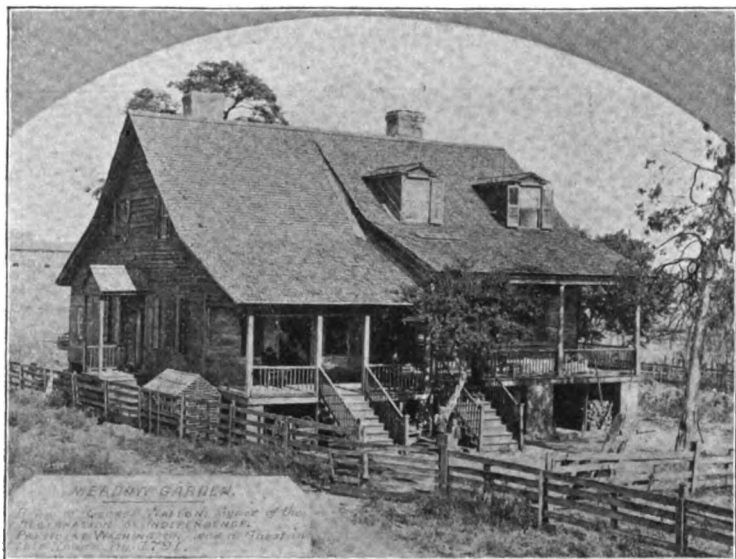
Not content with our ancestral capitol building to which all eyes turn with delight, they have added acre to acre and stone to stone in many a state and territory.

The Declaration of Independence, which ought to be framed and hung in the hall of every monarch, and which should adorn the walls of every schoolroom in the land, gave to us a birthright of which we had long been defrauded. So it was fittingly just to honor one of the men who with firm



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hand affixed his name to that momentous document, though he did not know but it might be adjusting the halter around his neck. So the Daughters of the American Revolution own Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Georgia Daughters have kept faithful watch and ward of the treasure at Augusta, in that state. They have revived and refur-



MEADOW GARDEN,
Home of George Walton.

nished it, till it stands a perfect model of old-time hospitality. The great fires up the chimneys roar, and the old clock on the stairs ticks out "forever, never; never forever." And the Daughters welcome the stranger as well as the one of Revolutionary lineage.

Long years of trial and of tribulation, long years of border warfare preceded the Declaration of Independence and romantic history clusters round the forks of the Ohio, the point where the Monongahela and the Allegheny mingle their waters which after flow as the Beautiful River, the Ohio, to the sunny gulf.

Encroaching commerce spares no land marks, and so in the heart of a great city, in the midst of the buzz and hum of profitable trade rapidly closing it in, stood old Fort Pitt. It is a historic spot, where the French and the Indian intrigued, where Washington took early lessons in diplomacy; named in rotation by France and England; coming with the western grant to the United States but the closing years of the last century saw it passing from the interest of man. Mindful of



OLD REDOUBT AT FORT PITT,
Pittsburgh Chapter.

the injunction to save the memorials of the past, the Pittsburg Daughters have struggled successfully against trade and commerce and indifference, till at last they hold in fee simple this monument to the past—old Fort Pitt.

Near the gateway of the west, where the Indian from the north met his red brother from the everglades of Mississippi, the great strategic point, on the beautiful Hudson, named for one who sailed the *Half Moon* up the picturesque river in search of strange adventures, is a strong and vigorous chapter. They own their chapter home, gift of a wise woman, but

not alone for their meetings is the place kept. A library opens its teeming stores of varied lore to young and old, and the chapter house is the center of culture and learning.

In the land of steady habits and great men, embowered in elms of gigantic size, stands a colonial mansion, once the home of Oliver Ellsworth, governor of the colony which later became the constitution state. This is now the state house of the Connecticut Daughters and thither they make their pious pilgrimage as did the men of old in Arabia. Like them they bear



ELLSWORTH HOMESTEAD,
Home of Connecticut Daughters.

rich gifts—from the sideboard gleaming with its silver and its crystal, to the andirons in the cavernous fireplaces, from the rag carpet on the floor of the guest chamber to the old four-poster lifting slender columns to the roof.

At New London, Connecticut, the young schoolmaster laid down his ferrule and his spelling-book, and buckled on his armour which he should lay down to wear the martyr's crown. The old house, where Nathan Hale taught the boys how to

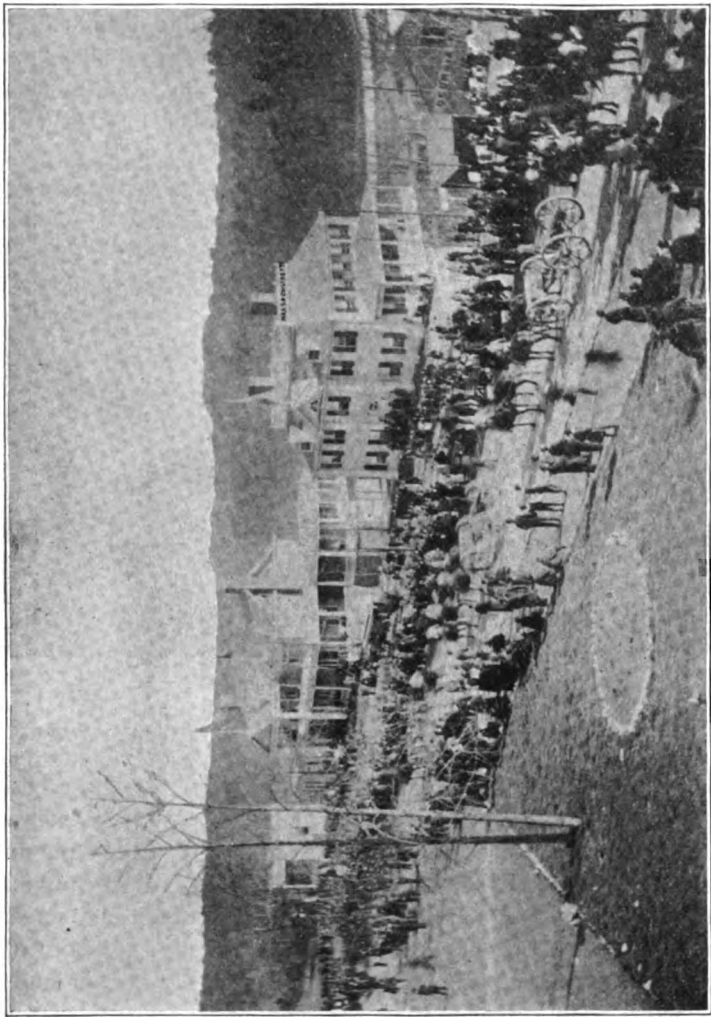
read before he taught them how to die, is in the custody of the local chapter, Lucretia Shaw, as is the "Town's Ancientest Buryingground," where sleep the fathers.

But not alone on the banks of the Thames did Nathan Hale teach the young idea how to shoot but on the placid Connecticut, in East Haddam, one of the many Haddams which have furnished themes for song and story. Here the boys "toed the mark" before the coming hero whom some of them should later follow to battle. The local chapter owns this memorial of the past.



Down in Atlanta, land of promise, where patriotism early blossomed, are chapters where that patriotism has never faltered, where "the ample page, rich with the spoils of time," has been unrolled by generous work. When the South showed the world what she could do in art, in commerce and in manufacturing, the sister states came to see, and the Old Bay State of hallowed memories reproduced the Craigie House. When the exposition vanished from her hills, the Craigie House remained to bless the Daughters.

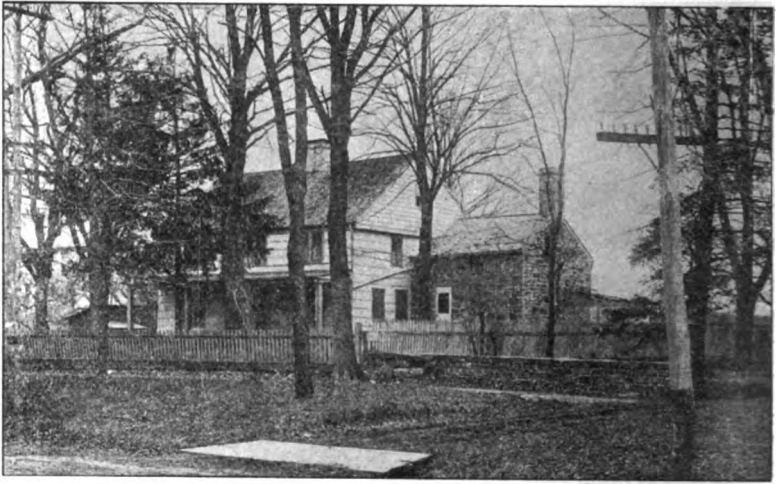
Before the Revolution, the Ohio country was a great and vague land somewhere in the region of the setting sun. It was known to the voyageur and the Frenchman and somewhat to the adventurous frontiersman. It was a happy hunt-



The Craigie House, Atlanta Exposition.

ing ground. Yet Ohio has her history and her forts, and one of them, an old block house at Hamilton, is in the possession of the local Daughters.

That doughty hero, Israel Putnam, who like John Gilpin rode a race, was not for the conflict quite arrayed like "my son John, with one boot off and one boot on," but he was neatly shaved as to one cheek while the other bristled well



THE PUTNAM COTTAGE.

Owned by the Putnam Hill Chapter, D. A. R., of Greenwich, Conn.

lathered. He left much heroic and picturesque history, a cottage, a wolf den and a steep hillside. The cottage belongs to the Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich, and has been put in the smiling dress of youth. The Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter claims the den and eighty fair surrounding acres. Thus do they keep the memories of the heroes green. Both of these chapters have spent time and money freely in this laudable work. Col. Henry Adams raised the \$7,125 needed for the purchase of the Putnam cottage. His generosity is much appreciated by the chapter. They have marked the rough stone steps where Putnam rode to glory, not to the grave, by a large boulder.



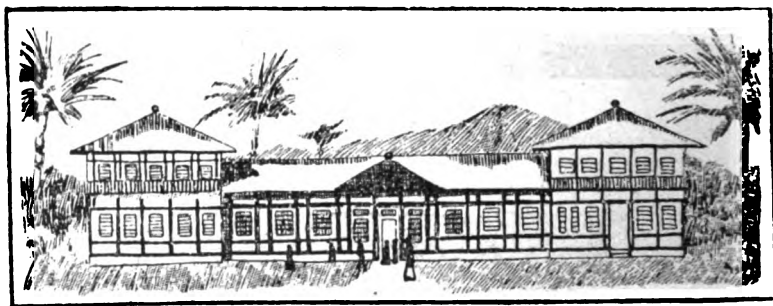
THE PARK,
Owned by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter.



THE WOLF DEN,
Owned by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Connecticut.

It is a far cry from the rugged hills of old Connecticut to the imposing mountains of Dakota. There the Daughters of the American Revolution have a title in some curious real estate deep in the mountain side where the sunlight never reaches. Nature has adorned the place with glittering icicles of stone while from myriad facets the light flashes back from the torches to dazzle the beholder. Here in the place of the winds the Daughters of the American Revolution claim a cave set apart for them.

In the far north where the glaciers slip down to the sea at the rate of a few inches a year and the fierce wind ever blows, in Sitka, Alaska, is a chapter and a chapter house.



Club House, Manila.

The Daughters of the American Revolution sometimes buy to give away. The need was great in our Pacific island possessions. Marshalled by the Philadelphia Chapter, money was raised in generous amount and a club house reared its comely walls in far Manila. Thus are present requirements met.

Crossing the broad Pacific and coming back over mountain and plain, following perchance the path over which Whitman rode or Fremont marched, we cross at length the Mississippi.

In Kewanee, the Daughters of the American Revolution own the first house ever built in that now flourishing town. Its ample porch and cosy style invite the weary traveler, as it did perchance when the "forty-niners" passed that way to the land of golden sands.

The Peoria Chapter holds the land where Fort Crevecoeur

stood in days of old. Every Daughter in the state has an interest in Fort Massac. Truly the Daughters of Illinois have put their hands to the plough and they look not back.

On Groton's bloody height, September, 1781, many an old man and young boy fell before Arnold's murderous crew. A lofty shaft marks the hallowed spot. A cottage, gray as the rock on which it stands, partly built of everlasting boulders, holds the relics of the past. The Daughters of the American Revolution are the honored custodians and are building an addition. Nearby stands the old fort rescued by them



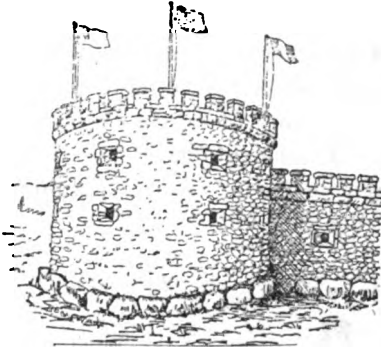
ROYALL HOUSE, MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS,
General Stark's Headquarters.

from decay and consecrated as a park that future generations may not forget.

Not far from the tea-tinctured waters of the Old Bay State, almost under the shadow of her gilded dome, in the town of Medford, stands a historic house, the Royall House. That is in the custody of the chapter that bears the name of Sarah Bradlee Fulton.

Way down in Maine, where the waves roll their ceaseless course and giant trees lift their branches to the skies, is a spot where English feet were firmly planted to warn the encroaching Frenchman from that fair border. There the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine have called upon pa-

triotic friends of all persuasions to aid in rescuing this memento of the early struggles and restoring it to its pristine form.



Ancient Pemaquid, Maine.

In Phoenix, Arizona, the first log cabin, that sprang from the sands as did Phoenix of old, from the ashes, is the abode of the local chapter.

This brief and necessarily imperfect sketch of the Daughters of the American Revolution as freeholders and custodians of spots where history has been made, shows but the beginnings of our order in this direction. Before long these freeholdings will gem the states like jewels in a diadem.

It is the duty of the Daughters to take an interest in every moral question, not in the limited sense of the word, but to the enlightenment of the race.—MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

The following names have been added to the committee on patriotic education: Mrs. Clara Lee Bowman, vice-president general from Connecticut; Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, regent Gaspee Chapter, Rhode Island. Mrs. Barker has been appointed secretary of the committee.

"The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor."

OUR CRYSTAL WEDDING.

October 11, 1890—October 11, 1905.

This is our crystal wedding day;
Full fifteen years have sped
Since heart and hand in patriot zeal
And purpose we were wed.

The brown hair now is streaked with gray,
But still our hearts are young;
The seedling planted by our care
Grows upward to the sun.

Its roots extending far and wide,
Its giant branches wave
Like mighty arms strong to protect
And guard each patriot's grave.

Each passing year our Order grows,
And may its power increase
Through eons of revolving years
Till time itself shall cease.—A. T. H.

GIFT FROM A DAUGHTER OF FRANCE TO THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The friendly feeling existing between France and America since Revolutionary days is fittingly shown in the following letters which recently passed between the Ambassador of the French Republic and the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The passing years will serve to render that friendship only the more complete.

AMBASSADE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
AUX ETATS-UNIS

WASHINGTON, *October 12, 1905.*

MADAM: As you may perhaps remember, I had the honour, when the Memorial Continental Hall was dedicated on the 17th of April last, to announce a gift which a daughter of France intended to offer to her

American sisters: the members of your patriotic association. The gift consisted in a replica of a bronze bas-relief by the well-known French sculptor David d'Angers, representing the most famous Americans from the time of George Washington to the artist's own days.

The offer was made by me on behalf of the giver, Madame Leferme, *nee* David d'Angers. The meeting had the courtesy to accept at once this work of art and to manifest by their applause a gratitude at which I was deeply touched.

Now the bas-relief in question has arrived, and I should be much obliged to you for letting me know where I may send it, whether to the Memorial Hall or elsewhere. I mention, as being of use in view of the disposing of the case, that it is a large one and weighs about 1200 pounds.

Hoping that you may be pleased with this souvenir sent from France by a lady belonging to one of those many families in which friendship for America is hereditary, I have the honor to be, Madam.

Respectfully yours,

JUSSERAND,
French Ambassador.

*To the President of the National Society
of the Daughters of the American Revolution,
502 F Street, Washington, D. C.*

October 16th, 1905.

TO THE AMBASSADOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
TO THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONSIEUR JUSSERAND.

Monsieur: It gives me, the President General National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, profound pleasure to receive your letter of October 12th, and to know that the gift of a Daughter of France to the Daughters of America has been received by yourself, and that you are now desirous of transferring it to the possession of our Society Daughters of American Revolution.

Your eloquent presentation of this gift upon the 17th of April last, on the occasion of the dedication of Memorial Continental Hall, was listened to by every Daughter present with a thrilling sense of appreciation; and the applause which followed your words was an outward evidence of an inner sentiment too poignant for articulate expression. Back into the roots of our National being runs the sap of gratitude to France for the help she gave our armies and ideals in our struggles for liberty. And now two Republics are bound together by the tender ties of the past and the friendship of the present. It is therefore peculiarly grateful to the Daughters of the American Revolution to receive from the hands of a patriotic woman of France the gift of a replica of the bas-relief by David d'Angers, "representing the most

famous Americans from the time of George Washington to the artist's own days." I beg you to convey to the donor the expression of gratitude from fifty thousand patriotic women of America who consider her gift invaluable and will permanently enshrine it in the walls of Memorial Continental Hall.

I may add that, as President General, I am especially sensible to the pleasure of receiving this gift during my administration, because of the strain of French blood which flows in my own veins.

That if not too inconvenient to Yourself, I would be glad to have the gift remain in your keeping until I reach Washington early in November, when I could arrange for a safe depository. If, however, it is not convenient for so large a packing-box to remain in your care during these intervening weeks, pray send the case to the Hall, and be kind enough to communicate with me before doing so, in order that I may arrange for its reception there.

Believe me, with high regard,

Faithfully yours,

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

A

WASHINGTON

Oct. 30, 1905.

MADAM: In answer to your most touching and eloquent letter of the 16th of October. I beg to state that I did not fail to convey to Madam Leferme, the Daughter of David d'Angers the expressions of the gratitude of your patriotic Society. The terms which you used will be greatly appreciated. They show indeed a community of feeling, and a sincerity of friendship which cannot fail to strongly appeal to every French heart.

I heard with particular gratification that my country could claim you in a way; and nothing fitter than that it be so, given the high function which you fill at the head of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Believe me Madam,

Most respectfully and sincerely yours,

JUSSERAND,
French Ambassador.

'Build it stately, build it fair,
Our Daughters' temple in the air,

CONTINENTAL HALL.

The chairman of the Continental Hall committee, Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, announces that at the last meeting of that committee, it was resolved to ask every chapter in the country to observe Washington's birthday by an entertainment for Continental Hall. Each chapter would, of course, devise its own method of entertaining or holding a patriotic service.

All patriots of our country, every true American, Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, old and new citizens, commemorate, as a matter of course, George Washington's birthday, and would, in all probability, be glad to participate in and contribute to a celebration in memory of him and other heroes of the Revolution. Concerted action taken by all the chapters, would, no doubt, meet with generous support from all patriots.

Since the publication of the Open Letter from the president general in regard to our "Crystal Wedding," between ten and fifteen thousand dollars have been received in cash and pledges for Continental Hall.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, *November 20th, 1905.*

DEAR MADAM: At the annual Ohio Conference held at Youngstown, October 25th and 26th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Seventh Ohio Conference direct the State Secretary to draft a circular letter to be sent to each Daughter of the American Revolution in Ohio, requesting her to contribute one dollar to the Continental Hall fund.

In reference to the building of Continental Hall, our President General, Mrs. Donald McLean said at the conference, "we expected to spend a quarter of a million dollars; now the plans call for a half million and we must have a voluntary, loving tribute of \$275,000."

It is urgently requested that each Ohio Daughter send one dollar to the state treasurer, Mrs. Geo. L. McIntosh, 1091 Madison Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. This money will be presented at Washington at the

next Congress, 1906, by Mrs. J. B. Foraker, who is chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, as a collective contribution of the individual Daughters of Ohio.

Will you not show that you have a personal interest in the building of Memorial Continental Hall by sending a dollar at your earliest convenience?

Yours very truly,

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMITH,
Ohio State Secretary, D. A. R.

Mrs. J. K. Taylor, the Highlands, Washington, District of Columbia, is the chairman of the ways and means committee of Continental Hall.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

October found the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, the guest of honor in many a city of the great middle west. In Ohio, she met the Daughters of the Buckeye state assembled in conference at Youngstown. Her visit gave added interest to the meeting and great enthusiasm for Continental Hall, which quickly bore fruit, as the letter on another page of this issue will show.

At the request of the school authorities she addressed the pupils of that city and showed them the Paul Jones flag.

Mrs. McLean was also entertained by the Cincinnati Chapter in the great city on the Ohio.

The president general highly enjoyed her Ohio experience and the Daughters were proud and happy to greet her.

From Cincinnati, she journeyed to Chicago, where the chapter gave a large and beautiful reception that all the Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests might greet the president general. She was also entertained by the Maryland Society of Chicago, which claimed her as a daughter of their state, "My Maryland."

The state of beautiful lakes also called her and she went over the border to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where "Old Glory" was raised on Liberty Square as a tribute to the presence of the president general and to the great society of which she is the honored head.

AN UNKNOWN PORTRAIT.

In the banqueting room of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, hang eight pastel portraits of men of Revolutionary and pre-Revolution times, painted by James Sharples, an English painter, who visited America between the years 1794 and 1811.



An Unknown Portrait.

Until lately the names of the originals of the pastels were unknown.

When Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison was regent of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, she

appointed a research committee, who should try to identify these portraits. Since that time the committee has been successful in finding the names of seven of the men represented in the series. The eighth portrait is reproduced in this magazine in the hope that some of the readers may be able to ascertain who was the original of the portrait. It has been thought to resemble Hon. John Nixon.

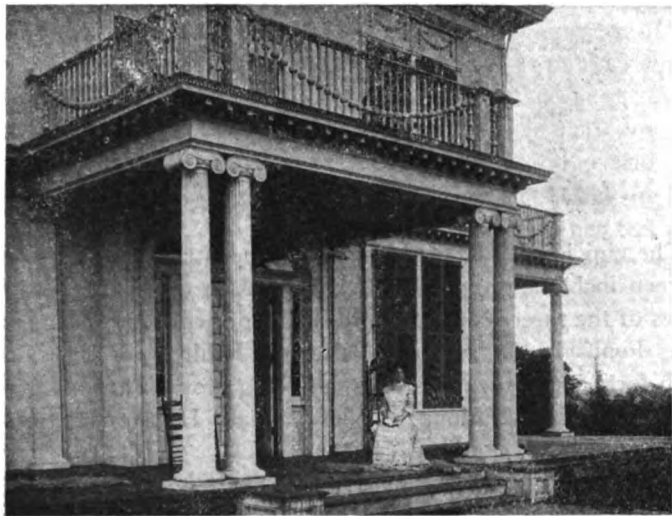
M. LOUISE VAN KIRK,

*Chairman of the Research Committee, Philadelphia Chapter,
D. A. R.*

THE PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP.

MAGNIFICENT TROPHY AS AN INCENTIVE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LITERARY TALENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

As a memorial to her father, the late Colonel William Hous-ton Patterson, of Philadelphia, and as an incentive to the de-



BRAMLETTE,
Home of Mrs. Lindsay-Patterson.

velopment of the literary talent of the sons and daughters of the Old North State, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-

Salem, vice-president general from North Carolina, has had manufactured a massive and magnificent loving cup. This cup was presented to the North Carolina Historical Society, and by that society is at the end of the year to be turned over to that resident native North Carolina writer who shall have achieved the grèatest literary success during the year. At the end of ten years it is to become the property of the person who shall have won it the greatest number of times.



The cup is of gold and of massive construction. It stands sixteen inches high, and is seven inches in diameter. On the bases of the three handles are the coats of arms of North Carolina, Pennsylvania and the Patterson family. It is studded with forty-nine precious stones, all being North Carolina gems. It bears the inscriptions: "The William Houston Patterson Cup," and "Cor Cordium."

Mrs. Patterson is a Tennessean by birth, a Philadelphian by training, a North Carolinian by adoption and vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution from her resident state.

She is a daughter of Col. William Houston Patterson, who filled a distinctive and unique place in Philadelphia. His

father, General Robert Patterson, fought through three wars and was the founder of the Aztec Club, organized at the close of the Mexican war.

Mrs. Patterson's patriotism is all pervading and she believes that it will be well subserved by aiding in developing in her well loved state a high literary ideal.

October 18, 1905, at Raleigh, North Carolina, the loving cup was awarded to John Charles McNeill, for the best literary work of the year by a resident native of the old North State.

President Roosevelt, promoter, patron and writer of literature, made the presentation in a few incisive words.

In September, the state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York met at Syracuse, where the president general was greeted with much applause. Mrs. McLean showed the Paul Jones flag, which had covered his casket in Paris, the tribute of the Daughters and the thought of the president general. When she shook out the historic emblem, every woman in the audience rose to her feet and stood for a moment in absolute silence. Mrs. McLean said: "The impulse that makes you rise is the holiest in the human nature save that of your religion."

"The wife who girds her husband's sword
Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
Although her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle."

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FOR
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Madam President and Members of the Board: October 15th I sent the following letter to the state regents throughout the states:

My Dear Regent:

We again call upon you, as state regent, to comply with the request of the United States congress, incorporated in the charter granted to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which reads as follows:

"The said society shall report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings. * * The regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said national society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history, in the Smithsonian Institution, or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe."

This state report will run from October 11th, 1904, to October 11th, 1905. By giving this report you are complying with the instructions of our charter. Care should be taken that no work be included in this report that has heretofore appeared in the printed reports.

The society thus far has implicitly complied with the demand made by the United States congress. The Smithsonian Institution has had an annual report of the work of the society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from its organization to date.

By the regents of the Smithsonian Institution being the custodians of our collections, we are put in close relation to the United States government; and, thereby, under its auspices our exhibits were installed in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a courtesy, heretofore, never extended to any society of any nation, thereby, giving the Daughters consideration for

the work they have accomplished in the fifteen years for the United States government.

You will facilitate this work of the editor by having your report in her hands by January 15th.

The great work of the society as shown in these reports is a great stimulant to new endeavor.

To avoid future mistakes, each state regent should notify every chapter regent that all chapter reports must be forwarded to the state regent, not to the editor of these reports, and, above all, not to the Smithsonian Institution direct.

Photographs are best reproduced when in silver prints.

Please send reports in typewriting and on paper letter size.

Most cordially yours,

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Editor Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Madam President and Members of the Board, my attention has been called to comments, in the press, on the publication of these reports by the government, which has led others with myself to believe that the true status of this work is not understood by those outside the society, and, perhaps, some within. Our object in making a statement of fact is, that everybody may be intelligent upon this matter, who wishes to make any comment.

When we send in these reports, it will be seen by the above letter, that the society is complying with the demand of their charter issued by the United States congress. In 1897, the society was notified that they were forfeiting their charter by not complying with its requirements to forward an annual report to the Smithsonian Institution. In 1897, a small report was sent in to the Smithsonian Institution. Since that time, there has annually appeared a report commensurate with the work accomplished. We ask a close scrutiny of the nature of these reports, and, then let the powers decide if it is not worthy of publication.

It will be discovered that the Daughters have been spending money, time, and energy in rescuing from oblivion historical records that belong to the nation. Out of dusty and mouldy

archives these priceless treasures have been carefully collected, transmitted, and placed in form for printing by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The smallest part of this work, in rescuing these historic records, is what the government is doing by the publishing. And, moreover, let it be understood that every volume published by the government, and sent to the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is paid for by them in cash, and they are willing and glad to do it. There certainly has been no chance for porters to "dump" the reports of the "Daughters" into the ash heap, as has been the fate of some government documents; for several editions of the Daughters of the American Revolution Reports are exhausted, and many Daughters of the American Revolution would be willing to pay a phenomenal price could they procure the missing volumes from the government.

Let us look for a moment to a part of the work reported in these volumes, which has been accomplished by the members of the society.

Comment has been made upon the growth of these reports since the first was given. It would be a sad reflection on the growth and work of the society if in the years that have followed the work accomplished was not commensurate with the society's growth. The society organized with a membership of eighteen, October 11, 1890. At the first Continental Congress, February 22, 1892, a membership of 1,306 was reported; at the second meeting of the Continental Congress, held February, 1893, a membership of 2,760 was reported; at the third meeting, February, 1894, 4,710; at the fourth meeting, 1895, the membership was 8,198,—an increase during the year of 3,440;—at the fifth congress, 1896, the membership was 12,216, an increase of 4,020. These were the years covered by the first report, and were the formative years of the organization. The work was but fairly begun, and it did not require many pages to tell the story. Since the organization, the growth has been phenomenal; to-day the membership exceeds 50,000! Every state and almost every chapter of the 735 have their story to tell of work done; for there are no drones in the hive that organized for a purpose.

In the second report is the record of the Daughters of the American Revolution work in the Spanish war. When the United States government called for the services of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Spanish-American war, it was because they were known as a thoroughly organized patriotic society, ready for any emergency when the country needed them. From this call one thousand trained nurses were sent by them into the hospitals; fifty thousand garments were made by their hands and forwarded to the sick and suffering; and three hundred thousand dollars in money was raised to help the families of soldiers, and send delicacies to the sick. A steam launch was presented to the hospital ship *Missouri*, at a cost of \$2,500, to transfer the wounded and sick soldiers to and from the ship. Could there have been better work accomplished for the government than this, when the United States congress asks of the society for reports of work done? Should not a work like this be satisfactory?

Another class of commendable work has been noted in these reports, that of the restoration of old cemeteries, many of them found in the most abject condition. Graves whose stones, bearing the names of Revolutionary soldiers long since forgotten by the living, were defaced and names obliterated, and only by consulting the early town records have these been identified. This work is going on all over the country for the names of men who bore a part in the Revolution have been found in states far off from the scenes of the Revolution. The Daughters are doing for the soldiers of the Revolution what the Government has done and is doing for its soldiery of the Civil and Spanish-American wars. The government has shown itself very grateful for the thousands of resurrected names of its soldiers by the Daughters!

Not only have they marked the graves, but, at their own expense, they are publishing yearly two volumes of records of Revolutionary ancestry that have been in oblivion for a hundred years.

Any traveler or tourist over the great highways of America, who loves his own country and its history, will surely delight

in reading by the wayside its story written in tablets, monuments, historic arches, each telling its own story of time, place, action and actor, when and by whom history was made. Every school child will become familiar with some feature of American history in these object lessons. The country is that much richer for its historic shrines, and details that do not find a place in the great folios, but which were vital in the beginning of things and should not be forgotten. It is to the enthusiasm of the chapter Daughters that the nation owes a debt of gratitude for this patriotic education, and the noble rescue of the historic spots of interest hitherto unmarked by tablet or monument.

These reports bear the records of work accomplished in patriotic educational lines, teaching among the foreign population of our cities, a work that has never been touched by the government, or any other civic organization but the Daughters. In the future this work will prove the cornerstone to an intelligent understanding to multitudes of foreigners who are flocking to these shores totally ignorant of the fundamental principles of a free government and a worthy citizenship. These reports convey what this work is, and some of its results.

Another project that has been conveyed to the United States congress, through these reports, is the building of Continental Hall. It has long been recorded that a favorite project of General Washington's was that thirteen memorial colonial buildings, representing the thirteen original states, where historic records should be placed, should be erected in the city of Washington. As the years passed the subject would come up in congress occasionally, and be postponed until the time came when the object did not receive honorable mention. After one hundred years had come and gone, the patriotic Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution arose into being, and one of its first acts was to pass a resolution for a fire-proof building, to be used as a museum for Revolutionary relics, with the possessions and records of the society, and in short a memorial building to carry out the wish of George Washington. This being the first memorial building in the

world to be erected by women, to honor their ancestors; the first in memory of George Washington, and the patriots of his day; to the men and officers of high or low degree; the patriots in the ranks, whose names are daily being verified and recorded by this society; and the glorious array of patriotic women, whose services helped to make a free republic possible. This is a part of the work the reports of the Daughters to the Smithsonian Institution have carried to Congress.

When this society has marked all its historic spots, has erected monuments to the heroines and heroes of the Revolution, marked the graves of the heroic dead, its work will have just begun. The services of good women in the time of peace is far more important to a nation than in time of war. Since the days of the Revolution, nine-tenths of our history has been made in times of peace. It is not the enemy who bears arms that can work the greatest injury, but it is the corrupt citizen, the shirker of responsibility, the apathetic, well-to-do citizen, who refuses to be actively patriotic. More's the pity that there is not a standard of citizenship that measures everybody by their works and patriotic deeds, and allows them an enrollment in citizenship according to the sheaves gathered.

As long as there is a country over which floats the American flag, and that country has an incoming foreign population, that knows nothing of our laws or institutions; so long as there are young descendants of heroic ancestors, who are to be the coming citizens of this republic, who must be taught the groundwork of citizenship,—there will be work for this society.

The government has a strong ally in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Lest some might forget the admonition of Pericles over the heroic dead who had fallen in defense of Greece, let us repeat:

"No wreath is given, no monument raised by a nation, to the memory of its illustrious dead but it blossoms with good for the living through all future time,—virtue is encouraged, patriotism kindled, and all that is noble in our nature is inspired to action by this homage to the greatness and goodness

of our race. Through admonition of what is heroic, men rise to higher levels." What is good philosophy for a Greek is good philosophy for an American.

The mothers of this republic were the helpmates of heroes. The Daughters, by divine right, hold the same position; and woe be to any government which has not the helping hand of its women and which does not extend to them the right hand of fellowship.

So long as the national charter is held by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, annually will they comply with its requirements and send a report of achievements to the Smithsonian Institution.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Editor Reports to Smithsonian Institution.

The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, was the guest of honor at the Georgia state conference, at beautiful old Macon, November 15. At the close of her inspiring words on Continental Hall, Mr. Washington, rose in the audience and gave one hundred dollars in memory of his mother, Mary A. Hammond Washington. Mrs. Washington was a "Real Daughter," a charter member, her number being 81, first regent of the Macon Chapter and its organizer, and honorary state regent of Georgia. She was deeply interested in Continental Hall.

A brilliant reception was given to Mrs. McLean in Atlanta, at which she received many old friends. Georgia delights to honor the president general.

The anniversary meeting of the Empire Sons of the American Revolution was held November 25. General Porter in an address on Paul Jones made an eloquent tribute to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, occupied a seat upon the platform with the president of the Sons and upon urgent request made a few telling remarks.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Connecticut).—The chapter year of 1904 and 1905 has come to an end as a tale that is told, and I give you a brief resume of our work during that period.

December 30, a reception was given our state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, at the home of Hon. and Mrs. H. H. Gallup. The guests included Daughters and their husbands, members of the Sons of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution. The receiving party were Mr. and Mrs. Gallup and Mrs. Kinney, assisted by the regent, ex-regents and officers of the chapter. Later Mrs. Kinney was most gracefully introduced by Mrs. Browning to the assembled company when she gave a very interesting address on the visit to St. Louis of Governor Chamberlain and party, of which she, Mrs. Kinney, with Mr. and Mrs. Gallup, were members. Mrs. Kinney also told of Daughters' day at the fair, and of the tribute paid to the society by Professor Francis, and of his earnest appeal to the Daughters for even a greater work and enthusiasm in the future.

January 31, 1905, was held an interesting meeting. The preliminary exercises were followed by fine instrumental and vocal music which was succeeded by a scholarly address from Gen. Wm. A. Aiken, his subject being "Patriotism." He spoke of the Chinese as being without patriotism, yet their love of country has some features of intensity which it would be hard to match. In Japan is found the most amazing development of active patriotism which the modern world has seen. Nothing in history can parallel the change from the time of Commodore Perry's visit fifty years ago.

Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated at the Norwich Club. Flags were abundantly used in the decorations and there was a large attendance of the Daughters. A fine musical program was given, and two papers, whose sub-

jects were two Revolutionary dames of note, were read by Mrs. Edgar M. Warner, of Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, and by Mrs. F. E. Dowe. Mrs. Dowe's paper was on "Mary, the Mother of Washington." Mrs. Warner read a sketch of "Abigail Adams," another name typical of Washington's time. Both papers were interesting and held the close attention of the audience. A Revolutionary tea was served in the grill room by the social committee.

The meeting of March 25 was especially interesting. An idea which had been under consideration materialized at this meeting. The need of suitable markers at several points of interest in the town has long been felt, and the suggestion had been made that the chapter take up the matter and make it its object to provide suitable tablets for the several buildings of historic association. Mrs. Browning was empowered to appoint a committee to arrange a list of historic places in Norwich to be suitably marked. The treasurer's report showed a good sized balance in the treasury, and which was voted to be used for this purpose. From the whist at Mrs. C. B. Platt's was made \$35, and from the one at Mrs. Gallup's \$40 was realized.

After a most delightful musical entertainment, an interesting talk on Nantucket was given by Miss Marshall. This small island, fifteen miles long and three wide, was visited by Gosnold soon after 1600. In 1741 it was bought by Mayhew and son who sold it for £30 and two beaver hats to the original proprietors. There were about 700 Indians living on the island and it was covered with a thick forest of oak trees.

Mrs. Howard Mead read a historical story of Hetty Marvin, of New London, who aided Governor Griswold to escape the British soldiers by hiding him under the web of linen she was bleaching at the spring.

A humorous story entitled "Pedigrees" created much amusement as read by Mrs. F. W. Robinson, in her charmingly imitable style.

June 7, entered into the rest of Paradise, Burrel Woodworth Hyde, an honored and valued member of our advisory board. No word of mine can add to your knowledge of his

beautiful Christian character. His life may be summarized in the words of St. James as found in one of his letters: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in affliction and keep himself unspotted from the world."

And this day is June 14, the 128th birthday of our flag—the day we celebrate in loving remembrance as Flag day. It may not be generally known that though we are the youngest of the great nations, our flag is older than that of any of the others. That of England vaunted by an imaginative poet as having "braved a thousand years the battle of the breeze" dates in its distinctive form of the Union Jack from the formation of the United Kingdom in the year 1801. The French tricolor was adopted in 1790. June 14, 1777, was the day on which the continental congress passed the memorable resolution "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The wonderful growth of interest in anything pertaining to our ancestors and the early history of our country continues unabated. Earnest study of any thing noble always enlarges and ennobles the mind and character, and as character is expressed in the taste for things material, so let our acts continue to show a keener appreciation of the good qualities of the patriots to whom we owe our country by doing all in our power to make Faith Trumbell Chapter worthy its high place as a genealogical and patriotic organization.—A. McC. ROBINSON.

The Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland).—The Baltimore Chapter held its first meeting on October 19th at Colonial Hall. This took the form of an afternoon reception.

More than usual enthusiasm was shown in the celebration of this anniversary of "The burning of the Peggy Stewart" with the consignment of tea—an effort having recently been made by a sympathizer of Anthony Stewart, the Scotch merchant who defiantly paid the duty on the tea, to do away with this red letter day in Maryland history. The historian of the chap-

ter read a paper emphasizing the reasons why the day should continue to be celebrated, which was received with unanimous approval, and a rising vote of endorsement of the sentiments she expressed was given by the ladies present. An original poem entitled "The Peggy Stewart," written for the Baltimore Chapter by Mrs. R. King Cantley, was read by Miss Virginia Berkeley Bowie, who was given a vote of thanks by the chapter.

Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent of the Baltimore Chapter, assisted by Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, received the guests who included many of the new members.

Mrs. Knott received the endorsement of the chapter in the board's appropriation of twenty-five dollars to the Continental Hall fund, above the \$1,000 raised by the Baltimore Chapter for the Maryland column.

The first state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society ever held in Maryland has been called for the 14th and 15th of November at Annapolis.—HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON, *Historian*.

Massachusetts State Conference.—October 5th and 6th will long be remembered by the Daughters who gathered in Greenfield in annual conference—the 11th—the hostesses being the western conference composed of chapters in that part of the state, Mrs. George L. Munn president. Rarely has that scenic portion of Massachusetts presented such a picture of God's handiwork and the journey furnished a panorama of continual delight.

The session opened in the afternoon in Grinnell Hall, the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, presiding. "America" and the Lord's Prayer came first on the long program, then the routine business was taken up with the reading by the secretary, Miss Susan W. Eaton, of the minutes of the preceding conference in Boston in 1904. An address of welcome was presented by Mrs. Raymond O. Stetson, regent of the local chapter, Dorothy Quincy Hancock, and was responded to by Miss Nellie Blake Appleton, regent of the Prudence Wright Chapter, of Pepperill. A greeting followed from Ala-

bama presented by Mrs. R. H. Clark, regent of Mobile Chapter, who was a guest in Greenfield.

Mrs. Masury's report as state regent was most able and deserved the vote of thanks which followed. It disclosed a steady advance in membership and interest. Special reference was made to the patriotic work of the chapters, some of which have erected memorials of value and significance, notably the Captain John Joslin, Jr.; General Benjamin Lincoln, Sarah Bradlee Fulton, and Framingham. Mrs. Masury, during the year visited 38 chapters, presided over 8 meetings of regents and vice-regents, wrote 950 letters and 572 postal cards, etc., 6 new chapters were organized and 3 new regents appointed. Of the 64 chapters in the state Mrs. Masury has appointed 20 regents. The total membership is 4,630 and there are 39 "Real Daughters." The sum of \$4,439.24 has been given to Memorial Continental Hall fund as a result of the bazar and other contributions during the year. Massachusetts has also pledged \$2,000 for her column. In closing Mrs. Masury said:

"Why have we been able to grow so strong and raise so much money the last two years? Because we have worked together in harmony and as one big family, a family of varied tastes and individual differences yet with one big object at heart for which each and all were willing to sink their own wishes and desires for the good of the whole. Can this good work still go on? I answer, 'Yes, it can and will.' Our mothers' blood is in our veins as well as our fathers' who fought our country's battles while the women prayed at home for peace. Let it no more be said in jest or in truth that we inherit the fighting blood of our ancestors. They had need to fight, we have none. We have need of peace, an enduring, vital peace that shall lure us on to noble effort."

Mrs. George L. Munn, state vice-regent, presented her report which showed her desire to aid in increasing the membership in western Massachusetts and her success thus far. The treasurer, Mrs. Isabelle B. Stimpson, reported a balance in the treasury for state work and other officers presented favorable accounts of their stewardship.

Standing committees, seventeen in number, were heard from, that of Mrs. Lucy A. Fay, regent of Margaret Corbin Chapter, on "Real Daughters," being of interest and provoking discussion on the matter of an alleged "Real Daughter" in

Lowell, which city has taken action in helping to support her, at the same time reprimanding, through the press, the Daughters of the American Revolution for so-called neglect. Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, regent of the Molly Varnum Chapter, spoke on "the other side" and cleared the air of the false charges.

Miss Marion Howard Brazier, regent of Paul Jones Chapter, Boston, gave an insight of the project to save, restore and maintain the old home of Paul Revere, in North Square, Boston. As a member of the Paul Revere Memorial Association, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, she told of progress made in securing funds needed for this purpose and asked that further energy and material co-operation be shown to promote the plan. She reviewed briefly some of the deeds which have made Revere a conspicuous and honored patriot of early days. Her report with its recommendations was accepted.

In the line of new business Miss Brazier (who is a member of the flag desecration committee appointed by the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean) offered an amendment to the Massachusetts flag law, now too loose, since it does not prevent the vulgar use of the flag on the stage. With much care she prepared a clause to fit all cases and it was voted that the state regent appoint a committee to pursue the matter.

As a tribute to the late Mrs. Rose E. Harkins, an early member of Old South Chapter, of Boston, a large basket with roses, suitably marked on ribbons, was placed on the speaker's stand during the session. Excellent music was furnished by local talent also during the reception held at the Mansion House in the evening. Mrs. Masury and the state officers received in one room, the officers of the local chapter in another.

The next day was given over to visiting the many historic places in the vicinity, especially at Deerfield, so rich in history and scenic beauty. The conference was one of the best held in this state and much interest was created in the society as a whole for what it stands.

Mary Draper Chapter (West Roxbury, Massachusetts).—On the 27th of October, 1905, the chapter had the pleasure of presenting their memorial fountain to the city of Boston.

On Center street, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, opposite the public library, near the church and school, on the road over which, in 1775, the early patriots, roused by the Lexington alarm, marched on their way from Providence to Boston, stands this memorial to Mary Draper, to benefit the passers-by, whether man, horse or dog, by the momentary rest as well as by the refreshing drink.

Almost the full number of the chapter, many of the townspeople and the school children of the town assembled on the spot at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The regent, Mrs. Rebecca J. Wilder, in a brief address, told why a fountain was decided on as a tribute to our heroine. As Mary Draper refreshed the passing troops in 1775 by her outdoor hospitality day after day, so we in imitation of her aspire to refresh the passing troops of to-day. Touching lightly on other work of the chapter she closed by calling on the Rev. Frank W. Merrick to offer the dedicatory prayer. Then Mrs. Helen M. Holbrook, as chairman of the fountain committee, presented the fountain to the chapter. Miss Helen M. Winslow, as the organizer and first regent of the chapter, received the gift, and with a few happy remarks presented it to the city of Boston. After the singing of "America" by a chorus of sixty school children, led by their master, the exercises were concluded by the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Merrick.

The fountain erected at a cost of about \$850 is of Dedham granite, quarried near the home of Mary Draper. Twenty-three of her descendants were personally interested in the fountain but of this number only five were able to be present, all of them great-great-great-granddaughters. There were also present the state registrar of Massachusetts, who is also regent of a chapter, and regents of other chapters.

The bronze tablet on the face of the fountain towards the sidewalk reads as follows:

In honor of
MARY DRAPER,
 Who did achieve patriotic service
 During the Revolutionary War,
 1775-1785.
 Erected by Mary Draper Chapter,
 Daughters of the American Revolution,
 1904.
 Our Country—to be cherished in all our hearts;
 to be defended by all our hands.

—EMMA F. ALLEN, *Historian.*

Rochester Chapter (Rochester, Minnesota).—We organized with twelve members December 1st, 1903. We have been called upon to mourn the death of one of our charter members, Mrs. Fanny Lindsley Fancher, a gifted and popular member. We meet once a month. Papers are read on colonial times, also articles from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Washington's birthday we never forget. This year we gave a beautiful bird book to the pupil in the sixth grade who had the best paper on Washington. On our first anniversary we gave a reception at the home of the regent. The same evening we presented a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence to our public library for the children's room. We have had a picnic each summer. At our fourth of July parade we had a coach trimmed with Betsy Ross and other flags, with a spinning wheel inside, and a descendant of John Alden spinning real flax, over a hundred years old. One might have thought it was Priscilla herself from her dress and her demure look.—A. F. FAIROUT, *Regent.*

• **Mary Slocumb Chapter** (Mooresville, North Carolina).—The Mary Slocumb Chapter, Mrs. George Goodman, regent, is the youngest chapter in the state, having just passed the first anniversary of its existence.

Beginning under favorable circumstances, the chapter hopes to be a loyal and helpful branch of both state and national work.

February 27th, the anniversary of Moore's creek battle, is

Chapter day and was fittingly celebrated on last February at the home of the regent.

The following is the program: Singing of "America;" account of the battle of Moore's creek, Miss Pharr; sketch of Mary Slocumb, the heroine for whom the chapter is named, Mrs. Goodman; account of the part the Tory beauty, Flora McDonald, took in persuading the Highlander to show their loyalty to the king's cause, Mrs. Williamson.

The programs for the monthly meetings, held from November until June inclusive, have been planned by a capable committee composed of Mrs. Mills, Misses Rankin and Sherrill and embrace the history of the colonies and the War of the Revolution.

The question of greatest interest among the members at present is securing funds for the memorial column.

The Daughters who compose the Mary Slocumb Chapter are all descendants from officers of the Revolution or signers of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence.—DAISY LEE PHARR, *Historian*.

Winston-Salem Centennial Chapter (North Carolina).—

In May, 1902, Salem Female Academy, North Carolina, celebrated its centennial. With the exception of the Ursuline Convent of New Orleans it is the oldest school for girls in the south, and third oldest in the United States. Hence the completion of its hundred years of service was an occasion of widespread interest, which brought together visitors from all sections of the Union.

Among the honored guests were Mrs. Donald McLean and our then state regent, Mrs. Wulbern, and naturally attention was turned to Daughters of American Revolution matters, and it was decided to organize a chapter and name it the Centennial Chapter in honor of the school that had been one of the pioneers of women's education in the United States.

On the 22nd of February, 1903, the chapter was formally organized and the members look upon it as a happy augury of future patriotic deeds that the birthday of the immortal Washington is also theirs. This seems particularly appropriate as

the old tavern is still here where the father of his country staid when he visited the town, and in the archive house can yet be seen the special march composed and played in his honor on that occasion by the town band of the day.

During 1903, the monthly meetings were devoted to the study of North Carolina history as exemplified by the deeds of the ancestors of the charter members. History and family tradition, musty records and unpublished memoirs and letters were brought to light, giving a new and vivid interest to the heroes of Alamance, Moore's creek bridge, King's Mountain, and Guilford Court House—to the signers of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, and the fair participants of the Edenton tea party. Appropriate pen and ink, and water color sketches by the artists of the chapter added charm to the meetings, while the chapter poets and musicians brought forth from their store, in gay rivalry.

During 1904, the study continued along historic lines, though taking a wide and less personal range.

For 1905-6, the counties of North Carolina, with the lives of the men and women for whom they were named, will be reviewed; the serious part of the meeting being followed by a social hour.

For their special work, the Daughters wish to erect a monument on the court house square to General Winston, in whose honor the town was named, and whose services at King's Mountain and Guilford Court House well deserve to be kept in lasting remembrance. A series of teas and entertainments are being given to raise funds for the North Carolina column of Continental Hall. During the summer, the regent and vice-president general of North Carolina were the guests of the Guilford Battle Chapter at the planting of the osage orange tree. The ceremony was followed by a delightful *al fresco* lunch and drive to points of historic interest. In September, the ladies were the guests of the Mecklenberg Chapter of Charlotte at a tea given by the regent, Mrs. A. L. Smith, whose lovely old home with its treasures of antique mahogany, was a fit setting for the artistically patriotic decorations and the

fair Daughters who had gathered together to celebrate chapter day.

The officers of the Winston-Salem Centennial Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. William N. Reynolds; vice-regent, Mrs. A. H. Galloway; registrar, Mrs. Mitchell Rogers; secretary, Mrs. Henry Roan; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Shelton.—LUCY BRAMLETTE PATTERSON, *Historian*.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter (Cambridge, New York).—There are seventy-six names enrolled in the chapter and eight names have been accepted by the society the past year who are only waiting returns from Washington in order to become full members. During March we were called upon to mourn the loss of two of our Daughters, Mrs. Randall and Mrs. Alden, who left us to join the great chapter above. In both cases resolutions of sympathy were sent to the families of the deceased and floral offerings sent at the time of the funerals. We have—the past year—had the headstones on eight more graves marked with the words “Revolutionary Soldier,” which make about seventy-five in all and finish all the graves in the vicinity whose names have been identified as men who have “aided in establishing American independence.”

We have given five dollars to the utility fund, and one hundred dollars to the Continental Hall building fund.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter has a nook in our public library building devoted to their use, over which hangs (neatly framed) our facsimile of the Declaration of Independence. Our nook holds all of the lineage books now published, a Daughters of the American Revolution directory, together with about seventy-five other valuable books. One of our Daughters presented us, early in the year, with a beautiful ebony gavel, silver mounted, and handsomely engraved with the words, “Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, D. A. R.”

During the past year our programs have been both instructive and interesting. Papers presented have included the following subjects: “Some Women of the Revolution,” “Lafayette and the Contribution of France to the Colonies During Their Struggle for Independence,” “Social Life and Customs

of the Early Virginians," "History of Yankee Doodle," "Daniel Boone and Kentucky." We have answered to roll call by giving the names of generals of the Revolution, signers of the Declaration of Independence and battles of the Revolution.

In March our public library building was opened for our use and an enjoyable lecture was listened to from Miss Hawley Brigham on "A Year in Saxony." On Flag day a trip was planned to historic Bennington and a very enjoyable day was spent in visiting the monument, the soldiers' home and other points of interest. At our September meeting we had an interesting talk by one of our Daughters, Miss Jessie McNish, who was in Portsmouth during the "Peace Conference."

At Continental Congress we were ably represented by four of our Daughters, headed by our regent, Miss Jennie Qua, who had the honor to act as teller during election of officers.

Ten Daughters, Miss Lena Wright, delegate, attended state convention at Syracuse.—MRS. HELEN WRIGHT HUTTON, *Historian*.

Columbus Chapter (Columbus, Ohio).—The Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrates its sixth anniversary December 13, with a membership of one hundred and six.

As we date our chapter year from our annual meeting all accounts of the chapter must follow that date.

First in order of time and importance comes the unveiling by the chapter on the twenty-eighth of June, 1904, of the Peace memorial. The full significance of this action was not realized at the time of its occurrence and it remained for later developments to bring about complete knowledge of its value. So while the Columbus Chapter in strict pursuance of one of the objects of its organization was marking an historic spot of great importance in the history of Ohio it could not know that its efforts would be crowned by the approval of historians, genealogists and librarians all over the country.

Illustrated accounts of the occasion were published in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, and in the Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly. In addition it was made

the subject of a special article in the Archaeological and Historical Quarterly by Col. E. E. Taylor with reprints for special distribution.

The brochure at the time containing the proceedings of the unveiling ceremonies has been widely distributed among the Daughters and the libraries of the country. Requests for copies have come from libraries of recognized standing, including the New York State Library, New York Public Library, the Lenox Library, State Library of Massachusetts, Public Library of the City of Boston. It has been placed in the Congressional Library at Washington and in the Newberry Library at Chicago, noted for its valuable historic and genealogical collections.

It has been included among the book notices of the New England Historic and Genealogical Register as well as among the Ohio historical and genealogical publications mentioned previously.

For the benefit of other chapters it may be mentioned here that the chapter year book has been found to have an historic value as the following extract from a letter will attest:

"Dear Madam: We are making as complete a collection as possible of books and pamphlets on patriotic and hereditary societies and should greatly appreciate the favor if you would kindly give a copy of the Year Book of the Columbus Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"MELVIL DEWEY,
"Director New York State Library."

Mr. Dewey added in explanation that pamphlets of this description were more difficult to obtain than books and frequently contained more valuable matter.

The committee on patriotism of the chapter has directed its efforts towards the establishment of a juvenile court in Columbus, believing that a good child develops into a good citizen and a good citizen makes a patriot.

Interviews leading to this end were held with Judge Black of the probate court, Judge Wildermuth of the police court, and the judges of the court of common pleas. Statistics were

obtained and representations were made to these gentlemen regarding the wishes of the chapter in the matter.

The co-operation of the press was secured, a most valuable ally as you are well aware. During the winter by correspondence arrangements were made with Judge Benjamin B. Lindsay, of Denver, Colorado, for a lecture to the citizens of Columbus.

Judge Lindsay is known as the "Father of Juvenile Courts." He has a most magnetic personality and has achieved signal success in his work among childish offenders against the law.

By courtesy of the board of trade their auditorium was secured and on the evening of the 6th of February, 1905, Judge Lindsay, under the auspices of the Columbus Chapter, addressed a most appreciative audience.

On the seventh of February, 1905, the first juvenile court was convened in Columbus, Judge Samuel L. Black presiding.

To this happy result the Columbus Chapter, through its committee on patriotism, has largely contributed.

Judge Black is doing a noble work, but he needs the aid of an adult delinquency law.

Let us hope that the Daughters of Ohio will make every effort to secure the passage of such an act by the next general assembly.

The flag committee of the chapter has aimed to inspire patriotic sentiment by means of the flag.

Upon authority of the chapter it purchased a large flag which is conspicuously displayed at every meeting.

A poem on the flag, read by a member of the committee, closes the program of every meeting, and appears in full in the printed accounts given by the newspapers, thus accomplishing the double purpose of acquainting the chapter and the public with the literature on the flag and inculcating a love of country with every musical strain.

The committee has also supplied the newspapers with historical accounts of the flag, apostrophes, extracts from orations, and so on, thus keeping the subject ever before the public.

It has been the policy of the committee by these means to

cultivate a love for the flag and so render its desecration impossible.

The program for the year has been most interesting. The "Tales of a Grandfather" have been continued and through them the chapter has been made still further acquainted with the lineage and Revolutionary services of the ancestors of the members.

Genealogists claim that these tales are a direct contribution to the genealogical history of the country and that they have a distinct value.

The commemorative days were observed with enthusiasm and their social features brought about a better acquaintance among the members and added friendliness and harmony.

The chapter took great pleasure in sending to the Commodore Perry Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee, a doll for the bazar given by that chapter for the purpose of securing funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the daughter of Patrick Henry.

Thirteen dollars and ninety-five cents were sent to the state treasurer for the conference expenses.

Twenty-five dollars were contributed to Memorial Continental Hall by the chapter and \$25 by the regent, making a total of \$50 from the chapter.

On the 18th of November the Liberty Bell included Columbus in its itinerary on the homeward journey from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The various patriotic organizations of our city united in according it a suitable reception, and the Columbus Chapter was represented on that occasion by its officers.

This in brief outlines the work for the past year. The large attendance and interest manifested augur well for the future, and promise also a speedy redemption of the pledge of the chapter to support the great work of our beloved president general, Memorial Continental Hall.—MRS. EDWARD ORTON, JR., *Regent*.

He prayeth best, who loveth best.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.



Mary Belle King
Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Questions of Privilege.—This is the fourth parliamentary agent in the highest group of motions. Its purpose is to protect the rights and privileges of the assembly and of any of its members in case of necessity. Judging from the questions of privilege that are sometimes raised in conventions and even small meetings it is plainly evident that the real character of the motion is not understood. It should be remembered that the occurrence of some parliamentary irregularity or the desire on the part of a member to have a favor granted or the courtesy of the house extended to him, are NOT questions of privilege. A question of privilege provides the means by which a member may secure that to which he or the assembly has a *right*.

There are two classes of questions of privilege, those affecting the assembly and those affecting a member, the one first named is, of course, of higher rank. Questions of privilege requiring immediate action, that is, if they are actually imperative in character, precede all other motions, and may be entertained at any time at the pleasure of the assembly. They may be made while a member is speaking. When a member rises to a question of privilege the presiding officer decides

whether it is properly a question of privilege. If decided in the affirmative, and no appeal is taken, action follows by a motion subject to the application of subsidiary motions. After the question of privilege takes the shape of a motion it is debatable but not before. It is also amendable at this point but not before, and requires a majority vote.

Questions relating to the credentials of members, the condition of the hall or room in which the meeting is held (concerning light, ventilation or the arrangement of seats), charges made against the official character of an officer or a member, etc., are the things usually constituting questions of privilege. After the assembly has disposed of a question of privilege the consideration of the business which it interrupted is resumed without a motion for that purpose. An important point to keep in mind is that while questions of privilege are for the purpose of protecting the members, it is always in the sense of protection to them as members of the assembly.

The motion to take a question from the table possesses no privilege, not even when the question involved is a motion growing out of a question of privilege. It is in order when the motion to which it relates would be in order. The only way in which it could interrupt a regular order of business would be to first suspend the order of business for that special purpose.

The president general has been appointed by the governor of New York a member of the New York Commission to the Jamestown Exposition.

To look up and not down,
To look forward and not back,
To look out and not in—and
To lend a hand.—*Edward Everett Hale.*

Progress is
The law of life, man is not
Man as yet.—*Robert Browning.*

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"I see, I see

Freedom's established reign; cities and men
Numerous as sand upon the ocean shore,
And empires rising where the sun descends."

Philip Freneau.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers.

All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

608. LEWIS-MCFARLAND.—I have the leaf from the family Bible showing the marriage in 1799 of Margaret McFarland, daughter of James. Was she the daughter of James and Margaret (Lewis) McFarland mentioned in Sept. A. M. MAGAZINE?—F. H. P.

624. WILSON.—The following may be a clue. In S. Car. Gazette of Aug. 2, 1781, Mrs. Mary Wilson, widow of the deceased Mr. William Wilson, was married to Mr. John Champney.

WALTON.—John Walton, brother of George, signer of Dec. of Ind., married Elizabeth Claiborne. His will dated June 11, 1778, probated 1783, mentions wife Elizabeth, children Leonard, Claiborne, John, and Elizabeth Martha and an unborn child.

Robert Walton, another brother, married Miss Carter. of Vir., and

settled in Burke Co., Ga. These three brothers were all active patriots during the Rev. War. Among the notes from which the above was taken, "Hist. Coll. of Joseph Habersham Chapter," Atlanta, Ga., there is mentioned a Claiborne Walton b. Jan. 24, 1774, in Louisa Co., Vir., who married Mar. 15, 1786, Mildred Warren. The similarity of names suggests these as parents of Mildred Walton.

GREEN.—George Green from England lived in Baltimore Co., Md., 1740. His second son Thomas with others went to Penn. about 1785 and settled in what is now Huntingdon Co. He married Helen Wright and died 1816 aged seventy-six. Their youngest child was Nancy Green. An examination of the county records might show her marriage.

647. TURNER.—Henry Turner and Mary Risley were married May 4, 1785, in Glastonbury, Conn.—Henry Turner and Avis Mallet, of Milford, were married May 29, 1793. (*Bailey's Conn. Marriages, Book 5.*)

656. BIGELOW.—Col. Timothy Bigelow b. in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 12, 1739, d. April 4, 1790. He was one of a committee, 1773, to consider the contents of the "Boston Pamphlet," and a member of the Committee of Correspondence the same year. In 1774 he was one of the committee to consider the acts of the British Parliament for raising revenue from the colonies. He was a member of the Provincial Congress 1775 and one of the messengers sent to observe the troops of Gen. Gage who were collecting information preparatory to sending a detachment into Worcester Co. He was then called Captain Bigelow and commanded a company that marched from Worcester at the Lexington alarm April 19, and soon after was appointed major. He was in the expedition against Quebec, 1775, and was made prisoner there. He was commissioned colonel Feb. 8, 1777, and was in command of the 15th Mass. regiment that assisted in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne. His wife was Anna Andrews, of Worcester, b. Apr. 11, 1747, married July 7, 1762. She died July, 1809. They had six children: Nancy b. 1765; Timothy, 1767; Andrew, 1769; Rufus, 1772; Lucy, 1774; Clara, 1781.

A monument to the memory of Col. Bigelow was erected at Worcester, 1861, by his great-grandson, Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston.—(*Lincoln's Hist. of Worcester.*)

660. RICE (ROYCE).—John and Thomas Royse b. Sept. 1, 1745, at Willington, Conn., were sons of David and Lydia Royse. Thomas Royce and Lydia Hinkley were married March 30, 1768. Their children were: Roswell b. March 31, 1769; Thomas b. Nov. 22, 1773; died Nov. 7, 1781; Sara Rice b. Aug. 12, 1783; Anna b. July 28, 1786.—(*Willington Town Records.*)

Thomas Rice was mate on vessel *Oliver Cromwell* 1777. Daniel Rice, of Willington, was in expedition to Quebec 1775, from May to Sept. Daniel Royce was taken prisoner at Quebec 1775.

Daniel Rice is on pay roll of expedition to Quebec 1775—not a prisoner.—(*Conn. Rev. Records.*)

The names Royce, Royse, Rice are found on records apparently of the same family—as see above—Sarah Rice is given as daughter of Thomas Royse on Wallington records.

674. HULL-MERRIMAN.—Abigail Hull, b. Feb. 14, 1704, married Eliasaph Merriman b. 1695. (In Tuttle Gen. he is called Eleazar.) She was daughter of Dr. Benjamin b. 1672 and Elizabeth (Andrews) Hull, son of Dr. John, surgeon in King Philip's War. Eliasaph Merriman is called Lieut. 1749, and on Wallingford, Conn., records his death is given Aug. 19, 1758, as Captain. Abigail, his wife, died Jan. 20, 1774. The name on Wallingford records is sometimes written Merriam, and confusion has resulted. Among their children Titus b. 1727 and Amasa b. 1729 are sons of Eliasaph and Abigail Merriman, and Enoch b. 1731 and Abigail b. 1749 are children of Eliasaph and Abigail Merriam—supposedly the same parents. In Vol. VIII, Conn. Hist. Coll. Titus Merriam's name occurs in Capt. Collin's Co. in the New Haven and Fairfield alarms 1779. Amasa Merriam was in Capt. Hough's Co. at the same time.—L. B. N.

QUERIES.

692. (1) SEYMOUR—MILLER.—I wish the ancestry of John Seymour, of Utica, N. Y., 1794. He was of Conn. origin; his wife's name was Rachel Miller, daughter of David Miller, of Adams, Mass.

(2) MILLER.—Also information of Dr. William Miller, surgeon in the British Army and who was one of the commissioners to settle the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. He afterwards resigned this office and remained with the colonists. His sons were Francis, who returned to England, Thomas and David who served in the Revolution. He went to Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1763, from Middlebury, Conn.—E. C. B.

693. (1) BROMLEY—PALMER.—Ancestry desired of Hannah Bromley b. Sept. 28, 1770; d. Nov. 17, 1822; married Mar. 4, 1788 Job Palmer, of Danby, Vt., who was born April 10, 1765, d. Jan. 29, 1812. He was a son of Gilbert Palmer, of Nine Partners, N. Y. The names of their children are also wanted.

(2) BROMLEY—WOOD.—Ancestry of Thomas Bromley and his wife Frances Wood. He was b. about 1788, married 1810, d. Jan. 28, 1849, at New Liberty, Ky. Frances Wood was daughter of William Wood, and all were from Vir. She d. Jan. 15, 1864, in Covington, Ky. .

(3) BROMLEY—VANLANDINGHAM.—Jennie Bromley b. in Vir. married George Vanlandingham. They lived in Fleming Co., Ky. He went to the war of 1812 and was never heard of afterward. She married, second, Mr. ——— Paten and died about 1861, probably in Hillsboro, Ky. Her ancestry is desired.

(4) BROMLEY.—William Bromley b. Oct. 21, 1694, married Judah

———. He died Jan 7, 1769, in Norwich, Conn. His wife's full name desired.

(5) BROMLEY.—William (son of William and Judah —— Bromley) b. May 1, 1721, married first, whom? He married, second, widow Hannah Palmer, who had sons Alanson and Merritt, and daughter Eliza, who married her step-brother, John Bromley. William, Jr., went to Danby, Vt., in 1770, and d. there 1803. Was his second wife (widow Palmer) the Hannah Bromley who married 1788 Job Palmer?—V. A. B.

694. VAN BUSKIRK.—Parentage wanted of Catharine Van Buskirk who married first —— Van Tryle and had Otto, Margaret (Metcalf), Mrs. Kip, Phebe who married her step-brother, —— Douglas. Catharine (Van Buskirk) Van Troyle married second Maj. John Douglas, of the British Army. They had a daughter Nancy who married Col. Charles Timons of Rev. Army at Trenton, N. J.—M. G. P.

695. WILSON—RYON—WALKER.—Ancestry is desired of Mrs. Sarah (Wilson) Ryon. She married about 1780 Charles Walker, of Prince George Co., Md., and d. in Washington, D. C., Apr., 1813. Her mother's maiden name was Owings.—R. A. M.

696. TILTON.—Wanted the Revolutionary service of John Tilton, who was in a N. J. regiment.—M. K.

697. SKINNER—COEYMANS.—David Skinner married —— Coeymans. Their son David married 1814 Charlotte A. Van Dalpsen. The ancestry of David Skinner is wanted; also the full name of —— Coeymans. Any information of the Skinner family will be acceptable.—N. F.

698. NESBITT.—I would like to learn the ancestry of Thomas Nesbitt who came about 1670 from Armagh, Ireland, to America and settled at Conn. Farms, N. J., where he and his wife, Mary Wilson, are buried. They had four sons—Hugh whose descendants live in Ga., Robert, Allen and Thomas who married Miss McCarter, of N. J., and has descendants there.—L. B. S.

699. POTTER.—Correspondence is desired with the descendants of Capt. John Potter who was in Col. Armstrong's regiment at the battle of Kittanning. He was the father of Gen. James Potter, Thomas (killed by the Indians 1758) and Samuel Potter. Capt. John Potter was the first sheriff of Cumberland Co., Penn. Was Joseph Potter of Shaver's Creek who married Rachel Jackson, Aug. 15, 1797, a descendant of Capt. John Potter?—C. M. M.

700. SMITH.—I wish the ancestry of Leonard Smith and his wife Elizabeth who lived at Newburyport, Mass. in 1775. Can any one give the names of their children and dates? A daughter Emma was born in Newburyport May 5, 1775, who married Benjamin Stranding b. in Eng. 1762. He was a manufacturer of carding machines and brought from England the first carding machine used in this country.—J. E. B.

701. SMITH—DOWNING.—Dates of birth and marriage desired of

Phineas Smith, a soldier in Vermont regiment 1780. He died about 1825 at Alburgh, Vt. Any information of him or of his wife Betsey Downing will be appreciated.—M. A. G.

702. (1) BEDELL.—Ancestry and dates of birth desired of Losee Bedell and his wife, Deborah Bedell. He was b. June 17, 1767, d. Dec. 30, 1840. He had a brother John who lived near Trenton, N. J. He married ——— Filkins. ——— Deborah had a sister Sarah who married Richard Myers; another who married Jacob Haight of Dutchess Co., N. Y.; also Phebe and Margaret, and brothers Joseph of Scotch Bush, N. Y., Stephen who lived in Hastings Co., Ontario and Richard of the same place. Losee Bedell and Richard Myers and family moved from Schodack, N. Y., to Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y., early in the 1800's.

(2) DORLAND.—How were A. Dorland and Philip Dorland (who had sons Joseph Bedell Dorland and William Davis Dorland) related to Losee or Deborah Bedell?—J. E. B.

703. (1) WARNER.—What was the maiden name of Mary ———, wife of Col. Augustine Warner?

(2) TOWNLEY—WARNER.—Who was Lawrence Townley who married Sara Warner? The Warners came to Vir. 1625.—E. C. L.

704. MOSS—LEWIS.—Joseph Moss married Esther, daughter of Benjamin Lewis. Was this Benjamin Lewis the one who enlisted from Cheshire, Conn. in Rev. War? Was Capt. Joseph Moss in Rev. service? Dates and localities or any information of the above will be appreciated.—W. S. H.

705. MILL PRISON.—Information is desired regarding "Mill Prison," Eng. Family papers state that my great-grandfather, Robert Neal, captain of a privateer, was taken prisoner by the British and imprisoned in this prison situated in Devonshire, Eng. "In Jan., 1782, there were about 1,000 American prisoners of war confined in this prison." (Extract from old document.) I have looked in vain for some account of Mill Prison.—E. C. T.

706.—FREEMAN—BREWSTER.—Lucy Freeman b. Dec. 14, 1755 (Preston, Conn. Records) was the daughter of Nathan Freeman and wife Lucy Barnes. He was born at Preston Sept. 23, 1721, and was the fifth generation from Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*, his parents being Hannah Brewster and Joseph Freeman. Wanted any information of Lucy Freeman. Did she marry? Whom? Where did she live?—J. M. P. P.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was incorporated under the laws of congress applicable to the District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and by such incorporation "The Headquarters, or chief office, of said National Society, was fixed in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1905.

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1524 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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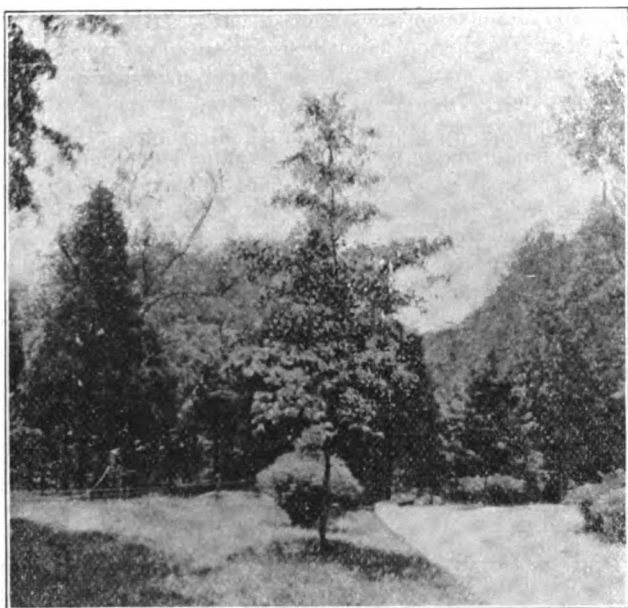
WORK OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU- TION, 1895—1905.

Accounts of some work done by the Children of the American Revolution have appeared from time to time in these pages or in those of the annual reports of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. A summary or recapitulation may, however, not be out of place here because comparatively few Daughters realize that their own congress made them responsible for the success or failure of the junior society. Fewer still know one-half that the "Children" have done.

Organized in 1895 by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, under direct instructions of the congress of that year, the society was for two years under the supervision of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, though it was separately incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in April, 1895. After the two years it became officially independent of the Daughters of the American Revolution board. But every National officer and every local president of the Children of the American Revolution must be a "Daughter," and the society as a whole makes an annual report to the Assistant Historian General Daughters of the American Revolution.

Since the beginning, about 7,000 "Children" have been enrolled, working in many centres and in most of the states. We recognize the need of kindergartens in the early mental and manual training of our children. We send them to Sunday School for their early religious instruction. Why do we not register them, as soon as born, for patriotic training among the Children of the American Revolution? A farmer registers his choice cattle. Verily, are the children worth less than these?

In spite of much neglect, the society continues to grow and to "do things." A quiet little convention of the officers and local presidents with such Children as can attend, is held each year during the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. Prizes for excellence in the



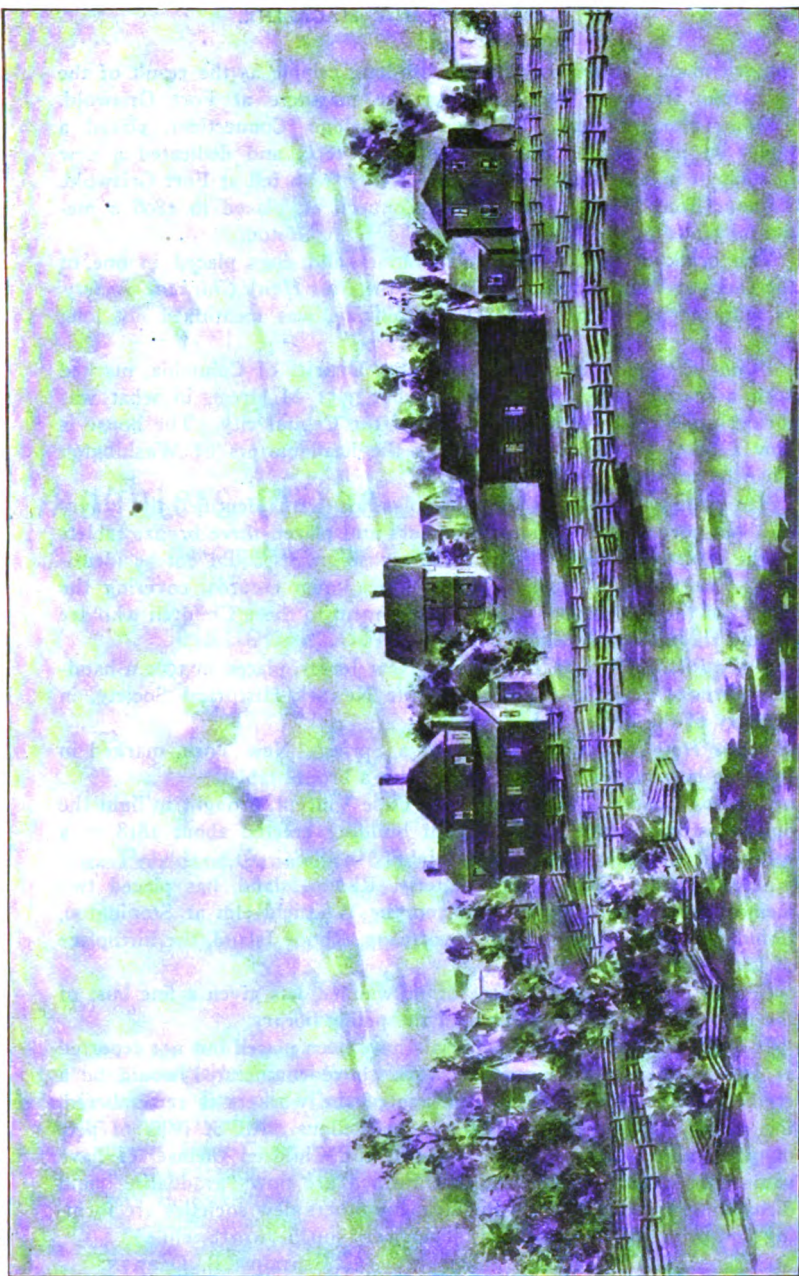
TREE TRANSPLANTED FROM NEAR CONCORD, MASS., TO MOUNT
VERNON, VA , IN 1896.

study of history are given in the public schools. Flags and markers and flowers are placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Hospitals for women and children receive contributions from the small treasuries and every Daughter of the American Revolution chapter which has fostered a society of these "Children" has found this help returned, many fold. During the Spanish war, the money contributions of the "Children" for war relief amounted to more than \$600; at least nine young Children of the American Revolution lads enlisted in their country's service of whom several were wounded and two gave up their lives.

For the McKinley Memorial, at least \$25 were given by the "Children;" for the Prison Ship Martyr's monument at least \$487; for the Lafayette and Washington monuments in Paris, about \$340; as for the memorial annex to the monument house at Groton, Connecticut, more than \$500 were reported as gifts of these young patriots and their subscriptions and payments for the Memorial Continental Hall now amount to about \$2,000.

The "Children" grow up very fast, and often the little societies disappear entirely because there are no more children in those localities who are eligible for recruiting the ranks left vacant by those now grown to be men and women. But visible and lasting memorials of their young enthusiasm may long be seen in many places. The sapling elm from the vicinity of the "Old North Bridge" at Concord, Massachusetts, planted by the "Children" at Mt. Vernon in 1896, is now a thriving tree, fit emblem of the society. The tablet on the prison at Quebec, still testifies to the zeal of that honorary member of *Valentine Holt Society*, of San Francisco, who cherished the memory of those thirteen soldiers of General Montgomery's army, killed in the assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775, and buried where the prison now stands. The same society has also erected at Mercer, Maine, a monument to Valentine Holt, the trusty bearer of despatches, sleeping there since 1840.

Belton Allyn Society, of Gales Ferry, Connecticut, placed in 1898 a bronze tablet on the boulder which formed the most prominent corner of the fort built by Decatur in 1813 on Allyn's Mountain, the northern boundary of that ferry. *Capt. William Latham Society*, of Stonington, Connecticut, placed two boulder memorials, one to Hulda Hall, a heroine at the time of the battle of Stonington, and one to Sergt. Daniel Stanton. *Col. William Ledyard Society*, of Groton, Connecticut, was instrumental in securing the erection by Mr. Morton F. Plant, of the drinking fountain for man and beast which marks the junction of Pequonoe and Eastern Point roads in Groton. *Jonathan Brooks Society*, of New London, Connecticut, has a fine memorial window all ready for placing in the annex to the monument house at Groton. *Stephen Hempstead Society*, of New London, Connecticut, marked with a tablet the old house, built in 1640, which in 1754 was the birthplace of their hero,



THE CUP AND SAUCER HOUSE. BUILT BY COUNT REAL ABOUT 1818 AND INTENDED AS A REFUGE FOR EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

the friend of Nathan Hale, and a life-long cripple as the result of the barbarous treatment received after the massacre at Fort Griswold. *Thomas Avery Society*, of Pequonoe Bridge, Connecticut, placed a tablet on the George Whitfield house in 1896, and dedicated a new monument in 1897 to young Thomas Avery, who fell at Fort Griswold. *Thomas Starr Society*, of Groton, Connecticut, placed in 1896 a memorial tablet in the Ebenezer Avery house at Groton.

The drinking fountain for men, horses and dogs placed in one of the parks at Wilmington, Delaware, by the *Blue Hen's Chickens Society*, as a memorial to Lieut. Clarke Churchman, was mentioned not long since.

Piram Ripley Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, marked with a marble tablet the house number 3051 M street, in what was formerly Georgetown, but now part of the Capital city. The house is now a paint shop, but is known as the headquarters of Washington when he surveyed the city in 1791.

Asa Pollard Society, of Billerica, Massachusetts, identified the graves of about seventy Revolutionary soldiers and placed three bronze tablets in the cemetery in memory of those whose graves could not be identified. The fourth volume of the Billerica town records, covering the period of the Revolution, will be a monument to these Children who are raising the money for the publication.

Molly Pitcher Society, of Newark, New Jersey, placed in 1902 a handsome bronze tablet in the room of the Newark Historical Society, in memory of the heroine of Monmouth.

Bemis Heights Society, of Saratoga Springs, New York, marked in 1904 the historic High Rock Spring with a bronze tablet.

Cup and Saucer House Society, of Cape Vincent, brought to light the only existing picture of the quaint building erected about 1818 as a refuge for Napoleon, but destroyed by fire in 1868.

Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, Rhode Island, has placed two memorials, one a tablet of wood, on the Whitfield elm at Stonington, Conn., the other of bronze, at Weekapaug, Rhode Island, the birthplace of Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward.

George Rogers Clark Society, of Milwaukee, has given a fine bust of the hero, to the children's room of the public library.

It is probable that other memorials have been placed but not reported at Headquarters. Yet even the work above enumerated would be a credit to any society. When the age of the workers is remembered, the accomplishment borders on the marvellous. All of it is of permanent value, and will be here when the Children themselves have vanished. The local societies first formed are now "graduating" and disbanding in many towns. But in many others new societies are forming and preparing for work. Is it not very much "worth while?"

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,

Nat. Vice-Pres. in Charge of Organisation of Local Societies, C. A. R.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1905.

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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to

"Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of death, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, October 3rd, 1905.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1905, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order at half after ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll call was then made by the Recording Secretary General. Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General; Mrs. Main, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Miss Williams, Vice-President General, Maryland; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Hazen, New York; Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, Registrar General; Mrs. Davis, Treasurer General; Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Miss Solomons, Librarian General; Miss Desha, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Patton, Pennsylvania; Miss Swinburne, Rhode Island; Mrs. Thom, Maryland; Mrs. Mussey, District of

Columbia; Miss Mecum, New Jersey; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Howard, Virginia. State Vice-Regent: Mrs. Weed, Montana.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, amended and approved.

The President General addressed the Board, saying: "I wish to report what I have been striving to do in the interests of the organization. I have, since June, traveled about four thousand seven hundred miles. I visited thirty-seven different places,—only one for my own delectation; the others were delightful, but I mean that my traveling was either going to, or connected with the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I think I wrote as many letters as I traveled miles. The matter of most interest was my visit to Portsmouth. I felt that the President General of your organization should be in touch with the great events of the world; I felt that I owed it to you and to myself, and to the end of my life I shall be grateful that I could be present. The whole world was watching the events that were passing there. After peace was assured your President General congratulated the President of the United States, in the name of the patriotic women of America, and through his secretary he acknowledged these congratulations and expressed his high gratification in receiving them.

In regard to the Fourth of July celebration, I can only now state, in general terms, that this was a grand success. I wish now to thank every individual member who aided in our celebration. The endurance of the Daughters was surely tested, for the thermometer was 179. The audience remained until the whole affair was over,—that was certainly a tribute to our patriotism.

The Open Letter, published in the Magazine, and mailed to every member of the Continental Hall Committee, has already borne much more fruit than I had any idea of. I received a check from Mrs. McMillam for \$250; another check for \$50, and I know it will be gratifying to you to learn that I have had the pleasure of turning in over fourteen hundred dollars to the Continental Hall fund since I became President General.

I hope we will see our way clear to conduct the organization with dignity and at the same time with economy. I have no doubt that this has been done; but of course as the organization grows, the expenses grow, and we must not lop them off any more than we would the growth of our children. But as we are now entering upon a new era, it is our business to use economy. We must spend where it is right to spend, and use economy where it is not necessary to spend. We all know that "many a mickle makes a muckle," etc.

In relation to these facts, various things will come before us, and we will, I trust, all stand together. I wish to bring before you that we are in an entirely new light in a business way. Heretofore, we had no property at all; we had our goods and chattels only. When

the contract for Continental Hall was signed with Richardson & Burgess, the builders, *they* bore the responsibility. Their work was not finished until September; they are through now. We must all use our utmost wisdom and take the best advice possible and do, as a large body owning property must do, which is a distinct thing from what a patriotic organization doing business usually means. I will say nothing more, save what may come up during the day, when I may wish to give some little advice or information of the things that have come to me during the year.

The Reports of Officers were then presented.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report that I have carried out all the instructions of the Board given at the June meeting. I have notified 737 applicants of their election to membership; have signed 1,346 certificates of membership; 13 Charters; 10 Commissions for Chapter Regents; 737 original, and 169 supplemental application papers presented at the June Board meeting; have received 280 letters; have written 100 letters; have sent out 476 committee appointments; sent notices of Fourth of July celebration to every National Officer, State and Chapter Regent.

The desk, for which you gave authority to purchase, was bought by the Purchasing Committee. The file case, authorized, we did not purchase, as we did not think the one in oak handsome enough to accompany the mahogany desk, and thought it wiser to wait for the authority of the Board to purchase one at \$40.25, (instead of \$23), which is the price given by the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company. The only additional expense necessary to complete the equipment of the Recording Secretary General's office, is a new typewriter. The Smith-Premier Company will take our old typewriter at \$30.00. This will make the new one cost \$67.00.

I am most happy to state that the Chalkley manuscripts have been returned by Judge Chalkley, ready for the printer, with preface and title-page. He also writes that he has had three or four orders for the book, which he has referred to the Society. Dr. J. T. McAllister, of Hot Springs, Virginia, has requested permission to see the manuscripts, and Judge Chalkley endorsed the application and says that as Dr. McAllister is the most intelligent, industrious and best equipped young historian in Virginia, he thinks it would be mutually advantageous for us to be in touch. Such interest has been shown in the purchase of these manuscripts, that I recommend that a committee be appointed to consider their speedy publication.

I have received from the St. Louis Exposition a Commemorative Diploma for the Collective Historical Exhibit of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the framing of which I request authority. I

would also suggest that it should be acknowledged by the President General.

I have received letters of appreciation for the resolutions of condolence from Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Lippitt and Dr. Doremus; also, the notice of the death of Mr. William P. Jewett, which occurred on August 17th,—the husband of Mrs. Wm. P. Jewett, a former Vice-President General of our Society. A newspaper notice of the adoption of the School Savings Bank System by the Public Schools of Park City, Utah, through the efforts of Mrs. Mary M. F. Allen, State Regent of Utah, has been received; also a request of Miss Wilmuth Gary for approval of her circular letter and request to be allowed to have it dated from the National Headquarters; an application from Mrs. Ella E. Fleming, of Fredonia, New York, endorsed by many members of the Benjamin Prescott Chapter, for the position of Official Reader at the Fifteenth Continental Congress; a communication from the Regent of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, instructing the Recording Secretary General how to write a motion and giving her much parliamentary information; a letter from Mrs. Amos G. Draper,—which reached me too late for the June Board meeting,—requesting a copy of Mrs. Weed's remarks, in regard to Mrs. Draper's statement at the Fourteenth Continental Congress. Mrs. Draper is entitled to this according to Article XVI of the By-laws.

I have the pleasure of presenting to the Board copies of the Constitution and Amendments, printed by their authority; also, a list of the members of the National Board of Management and of the various committees, printed and sent out according to our statutes; a copy of the application blanks, of which I had ten thousand printed, as the supply in the office was almost exhausted. I also had printed one thousand envelopes for lists of committees, sent out from the President General's office; five hundred appointment cards; six receipt books at large; six receipt books, Chapter; six bill books and two cheque books, for the office of the Treasurer General, as her supply of these blanks was exhausted. The bill for this printing,—which is practically the printing for the year,—was \$531.65. I have also had printed blanks for the Recognition Pin, and three hundred copies of the Open Letter of the President General, according to instructions, and I submit the record of work done for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY DESHA,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the Diploma referred to in the Report of the Recording Secretary General, be framed. Motion seconded and carried.

Touching the request of Dr. McAllister to examine the Chalkley

manuscripts, after some discussion, Mrs. Howard moved: *That the Recording Secretary General write Dr. McAllister that the Board of Management regrets that it will not be possible to grant his request to examine the Chalkley manuscripts.* Seconded by Miss Mecum. Motion carried.

The President General stated that the provision is usually made in the various States for the printing of historical documents, there being regular State printers, and that there had been a suggestion made to her, to the effect that the Chalkley manuscripts be printed in that way; also suggested that the State Regent of New York make some inquiry as to the methods adopted in New York in regard to the printing of historical documents.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Weed, withdrawing her resignation as State Vice-Regent of Montana.

1730 COLUMBIA ROAD,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Madam President and Ladies of the Board;

At the June meeting of the Board of Management I presented my resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor. I resigned, as I stated at that time, because Mrs. Amos G. Draper, of the District of Columbia, who challenged that election of the Montana State Officers, stated upon the floor of the Congress, that she did so at the request of a Chapter of the State of Montana. My first impulse was to resign at once, as I had not in any way sought or desired the office, and had only consented to take it at the last moment, at the urgent request of my State, and I was very unwilling to be drawn into any controversy, especially one of such a personal nature. My friends however urged me not to do so, as it would seem to be retreat under fire; so I refrained until after the June meeting, at which Mrs. Draper's assertion that I was not the choice of the State was completely disproven by the official letters from the Montana Chapters, which proved that I not only was the official choice of the State, but that there was no candidate in opposition to me.

Since my resignation in June, letters have been received from six of the seven Regents whose privilege it is to nominate to the Board my successor; also from the present and all past State Regents and from a large number of the members of the Silver Bow Chapter (whose Regent did not join in the general protest), stating in substance that they refused to accept my resignation or elect a successor to me; and furthermore, that in spite of her assertion that she "had a letter from a Chapter" protesting against the election, she was without a vestige of official authority from any State Official, Chapter meeting or Chapter Regent.

Letters received by me from individual members of the Silver Bow Chapter state that the little group of women in the Chapter with whom the Regent is standing, and whose representative Mrs. Draper was, are incensed with me because in 1902 I, as State Vice-Regent, failed to hand

in the nomination for State Regent one of their group who, although endorsed for the position by the Silver Bow Chapter, (of which I was a member), was the choice of only one of the four Chapters of the State. I, as a State Officer, nominated the woman who was the choice of three of the four Chapters, and they have never forgotten what they are pleased to call disloyalty to my Chapter, etc., etc.

These letters further state that in taking the stand the Regent of Silver Bow Chapter does, she is not representing the prevailing sentiment of the Chapter, the majority of whose members, in common with the other Daughters of the State, resent and repudiate in no uncertain language Mrs. Draper's interference in our State affairs and the events growing out of it.

At the practically unanimous request of my State, then, I withdraw my resignation as State Vice-Regent of Montana.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

HELENA HILL WEED,
Ex-Vice-President General,
State Vice-Regent Montana.

October 3, 1905.

The letter from Mrs. Delafield, State Regent of Missouri, was read, calling the attention of the Board to an article that had appeared in the *Ladies' Home Journal* for September, relative to the proposed project to turn the power of Niagara Falls to manufacturing purposes.

Mrs. Delafield suggested that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, enter a protest against this scheme, as a desecration of this marvellous work of nature, and communicate with the proper authorities upon the subject.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be requested to write Mrs. Delafield, that the Board is in full sympathy with this movement and will recommend to the Fifteenth Continental Congress that action in the matter will be taken.*

Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

The request from Miss Gary was presented. She asked permission to date her circulars in regard to the picture of Rodney's Ride, from the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters; a part of the profits of the sale of the picture to be given to Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Recording Secretary General reply to Miss Gary expressing appreciation of her offer of percentage from sales of her picture, for Memorial Continental Hall, and advise her the Board has no control over her circular, and cannot authorize dating it from headquarters.* Motion carried.

Mrs. Draper's request for a copy of the extracts from the minutes of the June meetings, as indicated in the report just presented, was granted.

The Recording Secretary General announced the receipt of an invitation to the recent State Conference held in New York.

The President General expressed regret that every member of the Board could not have been present, as it was an unusually brilliant and interesting conference.

At quarter after one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until half after two.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, *October 3rd, 1905.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General at 2.35 p. m.

The Reports of Officers were resumed.

The President General stated that she had received a letter from the Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Miller, explaining her absence from this meeting of the Board. The Report of the Corresponding Secretary General was read by Miss Solomons.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: During the past four months I have sent out the following supplies: In June: Application blanks, 1,359; copies of the Constitution, 101; circulars "How to Become a Member," 168; miniature blanks, 166; circulars for same, 166; transfer cards, 140. Letters received, 132; letters written, 141.

In July: Application blanks, 1,260; copies of the Constitution, 320; lists of National Officers, 95; circulars "How to Become a Member," 175; miniature blanks, 12; circulars for same, 125; transfer cards, 60; Letters received, 104; letters written, 107.

August: Application blanks, 1,290; copies of the Constitution, 124; lists of National Officers, 143; circulars "How to Become a Member," 116; miniature blanks, 109; circulars for same, 109; transfer cards, 48. Letters received, 84; letters written, 72.

In September: Application blanks, 1,720; copies of the Constitution, 359; lists of National Officers, 182; circulars "How to Become a Member," 153; miniature blanks, 193; circulars for same, 193; transfer cards, 72. Letters written, 125; letters received, 133.

Making a total for the four months as follows: Application blanks, 5,629; copies of the Constitution, 904; lists of National Officers, 420; circulars "How to Become a Member," 612; miniature blanks, 593; circulars for same, 593; transfer cards, 260; letters received, 445; letters written, 453.

On July 20th the following were mailed to Honorary and National Officers, State Regents, State Vice-Regents and Chapter Regents, numbering 875.

Amendments to be acted upon at the Continental Congress of 1906: The 1905 Constitution; lists of National Officers, AMERICAN

MONTHLY MAGAZINE Circular; the Recognition Pin Circular; Spanish-American War Nurses' Association Circular.

Besides the filling of all orders for supplies, I have received throughout the summer letters of inquiry upon all subjects pertaining to the Society, which I have answered in as helpful a manner as possible and have personally supervised and signed all letters.

The questions contained in the circular sent out by the American Historical Society Association regarding the organization and present condition of the Society, have been answered, with the kindly assistance of Miss Desha, Recording Secretary General, and the following letter of acknowledgment received:

UNIVERSITY, MISS., *July 17, 1905.*

Miss Virginia Miller, Cor. Sec. Gen., D. A. R.,
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM: Please allow me to thank you for your kind favor of the 13th inst., giving very satisfactory information relative to your organization. I am glad to say that I shall be able to incorporate the substance of the information here given in the report which I am preparing for the American Historical Association.

Again thanking you for your kindness, I am

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

A letter from the President General calling attention to the existence of a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Martha Jane Bolt, at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, was received, and the matter investigated. I quote from a letter received by Mrs. Henry W. Richardson, State Regent of South Carolina in regard to this "Real Daughter:"

"Strange coincidence, just before the mail was delivered this 'Real Daughter,' Mrs. Bolt, came to my house to see me to-day and brought with her the best credentials, showing her to be the Daughter of one Matthew Clark who had lived and died within two miles of Anderson, and is buried at a country graveyard about five miles from Anderson. I talked quite a while with this old lady and got all the information I wanted from her sufficient to write her up for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and have her picture in the Magazine. I gave her history and introduced her, without her presence, at our last meeting and voted her an honorary member of our Chapter. She tells me to-day that she has a younger sister still living,—an invalid, whom I shall go to see and interview, and propose to make her also an honorary member. This Mrs. Bolt is very active and does not look like a very old woman. She is only 69 years old,—says her father died when she was three years old. From what she tells me I think she is a descendant of Roger Clarke. They came from Virginia. I am taking an interest in these two old ladies and will induce them to become members of our Society," etc.

Among other letters received was one in regard to the Countess de Brazza, great-great-granddaughter of Lafayette, stating that she had been invited several years ago to join the Society, but for lack of information, had not yet done so. I sent her application blanks and have written her that it would be a pleasure to us to have her join the Society, and hope before very long to report that her papers have been sent to the Registrar General. Also a letter received from one of our former Vice-Presidents General, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, in which after acknowledging the printed matter sent her, she mentions a severe accident to her father, he having fallen and dislocated his hip,—and her constant attendance at his bedside.

I was asked to draw the attention of the Daughters to an old mahogany divan, offered for sale, and which it was thought some one might like to place in our Hall, and shall be glad to give the particulars to any one who is interested in the matter.

The invitation of the Onondaga Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to attend the Conference at Syracuse, September 27th and 28th, was received and acknowledged, and I have the privilege and pleasure of presenting the following letter from the Berks County Chapter:

READING, PA.; Sept. 6, 1905.

Miss Virginia Miller,

Cor. Sec. Gen., N. S. D. A. R.,
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MISS MILLER: In accordance with a motion passed at a recent meeting of the Berks County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, it gives me pleasure to invite the National Board of Management to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference to be held in Reading, Pennsylvania, on October 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1905.

I enclose circular containing general information.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

LORENA R. FRY,

Cor. Sec. Berks Co. Chapter, D. A. R.

1699 Mineral Spring Road.

I regret that other engagements for that date prevent my being among the members of the National Board of Management to accept this cordial invitation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

VIRGINIA MILLER,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Oct. 3, 1905.

Report accepted.

Miss Solomons announced to the Board that the Countess de Brazza, a daughter of the Marchioness de Chambrun,—who was an honorary member of the Society,—had suffered a bereavement in the death of her

husband, Count Louis de Brazza, the eminent explorer, and moved *that the Recording Secretary General be directed to send to the Countess de Brazza expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of the Board in her bereavement.* Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard, State Regent of Virginia, extended to the Board an invitation to the State Conference of Virginia on the part of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of Roanoke.

At the suggestion of the President General, resolutions of appreciation were offered to the State Regents of Pennsylvania and Virginia for the invitations to their respective Conferences.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, from June to October: Applications for membership presented, 650; applications verified awaiting dues, 122; applications examined but incomplete, 126; applications received since September 25th (unexamined), 85; applications of "Real Daughters" presented, 5. Permits for Insignia issued, 514; permits for Ancestral Bars, 66; permits for Recognition Pins, 251. Letters written, 849; postals written, 264.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR W. JAMIESON,

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

The President General expressed the desire that greetings from the Board be sent the "Real Daughters" presented by the Registrar General for admission to the Society. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Hazen moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants presented in the Report of the Registrar General.

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the 650 applicants presented by the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Upon motion, the Report of the Registrar General was then accepted.

The Registrar General submitted to the Board a circular which had been prepared to send out to all Chapter Registrars, with a view to aiding the work of the Registrar General's department.

The Chair invited discussion on the proposed circular.

It was decided that the Society was not prepared at present to issue this circular. It was moved and carried: *That the circular be laid on the table.*

After some discussion, Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That a committee be appointed to investigate the question of the requirements for proof of eligibility of applicants for admission to the Society, and report it at the next meeting of the Board.* Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

The Registrar General asked that she be allowed a clerk for some

extra work in her office which would require probably about two or three months.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that all such matters come necessarily before the Committee on Supervision, and moved: *That the request of the Registrar General for extra temporary assistance in her department be referred to the Committee on Supervision.* Motion carried.

The report of the Vice-President General in charge of Organization of Chapters was then made.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The following Chapter regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Elizabeth B. Perry, Cuthbert, Georgia; Mrs. Louise Marie Hider Shepherd, Greenville, Mississippi; Miss Mary Harrison Wight, Moberly, Missouri; Mrs. Ida Lindsay Vance, Huron, South Dakota; Mrs. Arminta McC. Taulman, Hubbard City, Texas; Mrs. Kate E. S. Turner, Ottawa, Canada; Mrs. Carrie Louise Griffin, London, England; and Mrs. Caroline Burton Honnold, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Matilda Brooks Dudley, Santa Monica, California; Mrs. Marion Graham Perdue, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Jane Stice Richards, Roseville, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Lydia Sherman Allison, State Center, Iowa; Mrs. Ella Howe Libbey, Winthrop, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ida Wood Atwater, Seward, Nebraska; Mrs. Anna VanReypen Green, Jersey City, New Jersey; Mrs. Francis Robinson Turrell, West Orange, New Jersey; Miss Ella Leanning Matlock, Woodbury, New Jersey; Mrs. Alice Burbeck Watson, Frankfort, New York; Miss Louise Catherine Fleming, Greenwood, South Carolina; Mrs. Eleanor McCormack, Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Louisa Allen Scott, McKinney, Texas; Mrs. Olive Baldwin Fuller, Cedar Falls, Iowa; and Mrs. Ruth Knapp Halleck, Vinton, Iowa.

In accordance with Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution (foot-note), Miss Lena D. Harris is presented by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters for confirmation as Chapter Regent in Springfield, South Dakota, and Mrs. Ella M. Dietz Glynes, as Chapter Regent in London, England.

Since the June Board meeting every effort has been made by this office and the State Regent of Kentucky to secure the charters of the Madison County and Valentine Peers Chapters of Kentucky, but without success, and the State Regent has requested that these two chapters be declared disbanded.

Chapter Regent's commissions issued, 10; 9 Charter applications issued, 8 Charters, viz: "Nathaniel Prentice," Ligonier, Indiana; "General James Cox," Kokomo, Indiana; "Sterling," Sterling, Kansas; "Hannah Jameson," Parsons, Kansas; "Captain John Pulling," Whitman, Massachu-

setts; "Yellowstone Park," Livingston, Montana; "Elizabeth Montague," Beatrice, Nebraska; and "Paha Wakan," Vermilion, South Dakota. Re-issues, 3, viz: "Sarah Caswell Angell," Ann Arbor, Michigan; "Lew Wallace," Albuquerque, New Mexico, and "Wooster-Wayno," Wooster, Ohio. Charters awaiting information, 2. Letters received, 321; letters written, 748.

In connection with the Card Catalogue there have been 738 new member's cards; 1,215 ancestor cards; 754 corrections; 90 marriages; 61 deaths; 114 resignations; 29 dropped for non-payment of dues, and 16 re-instatements.

Admitted membership June 5th, 1905, 52,403; actual membership, June 5th, 1905, 43,357.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Report accepted.

The President General called to the attention of the Board the matter discussed at the last meeting in regard to the proposed card to be sent to re-elected State Regents, instead of the large parchments issued yearly, and asked for an expression of opinion from the State Regents and Vice-Presidents General present.

Mrs. Deere, of Illinois, and Mrs. Terry, of New York, expressed a preference for the small card, and suggested that after the first commission is sent to a State Regent the subsequent commissions be in the form of a small card. Mrs. Lockwood also spoke in favor of the small card.

Mrs. Howard suggested that the re-elected State Regents should have the privilege of selecting either the small card or have the date of re-election on the original certificate.

Mrs. Deere moved: *If a State Regent be re-elected, a card instead of a parchment, be used for notification.* Seconded by Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

The President General requested authority for the appointment of a Regent in Havana, Cuba,—Mrs. Springer, and also to appoint Mrs. Postley, who is now in Europe, for the formation of an international Chapter, and suggested that these ladies be given authority to organize Chapters, in case they desired to do so in foreign parts, stating that they are faithful and active members of the Society.

The Report of the Treasurer General followed:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

June 1-Sept. 30, 1905.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, May 31, 1905,\$16,383 14

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues \$4,824, less \$200 refunded,	\$4,624 00	
Certificates,	3 00	
Current interest,	139 58	
Directory,	6 00	
Exchange,	10	
Initiation fees \$690, less \$40 refunded,	650 00	
Lineage books,	13 00	
Magazine,	926 00	
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution,	4 72	
Ribbon,	1 93	
Rosettes,	2 00	
Statute books,	30	
		<hr/> 6,370 63
		<hr/> \$22,753 77

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Repairing typewriter,	\$7 90	
Printing 1,000 envelopes,	3 50	
Office supplies,	5 20	
Telegrams, telephone message and messenger service,	18 41	
Clerical service,	153 89	
		<hr/> 188 90

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Engrossing 6 charters,	\$2 60	
500 printed postals and 1,500 library cards,	14 00	
Telegrams,	2 28	
Office supplies, cleaning 2 rugs and attaching one drop light,	12 07	
Clerical service,	480 00	
		<hr/> 510 95

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Repairing typewriter,	\$3 00	
Rent of safe deposit box for one year,	10 00	
Engrossing 9 State Regent's Commissions,	90	
1 roll parchment,	20 00	
Printing 3,700 committee and motion cards, 550 postals, and 21 parchments,	52 25	
1 desk,	50 00	

1 rug placed in cold storage,	4 50
Typewriter paper and 1 box carbon,	4 60
Advertising Flag Day,	2 70
Office supplies and repairing lock,	23 81
Expressage and telegrams,	2 49
Extra clerical service,	8 50
Clerical service, stenographer,	400 00
	<hr/>
	582 75

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Printing 10,000 Constitutions and By-Laws,	\$235 00
Printing 10,000 Application blanks,	83 65
Printing 4,000 lists of National Officers,	40 00
Printing 4,000 lists of Committees,	40 00
2,000 Manila envelopes, 1 ream wrapping paper, and office supplies,	8 60
Clerical service,	120 00
	<hr/>
	527 25

Office of Librarian General.

Printing 1,200 badge permits, 1,200 ancestral bar permits, 2,000 circulars and 1,000 postals,	\$35 00
2,000 mailing tubes and 2,000 seals,	26 60
Binding 13 volumes records, 1 index and lettering same,	34 25
Office supplies and car fare to Library,	11 28
Clerical service,	1,020 00
	<hr/>
	1,127 13

Office of Treasurer General.

Printing 6 at large receipt books, 6 Chapter receipt books, 6 bill books and 2 check books,	\$71 50
1 switch and attaching same to electric fan,	1 25
Auditing accounts May, June and July, 1905,	30 00
Typewriting Continental Hall Contributions,	5 15
Office supplies and car fare for messenger,	19 86
Clerical service,	907 00
	<hr/>
	1,034 76

Office Librarian General.

Subscription to Virginia Historical Magazine, ..	\$5 00
Volume XIII Massachusetts Revolutionary Rec- ords,	4 00
Binding 21 volumes,	21 70
24 units, 2 drawer bases and 2 tops for sectional book cases,	68 75

Expressage on books,	2 71
Office supplies, cleaning rug, and car fare for messenger,	7 88
Clerical service,	230 00

340 04

General Office.

2 group pictures of National Board of Management,	\$30 00
Engrossing names of picture of Board of Management,	3 00
Records of Augusta County, Virginia,	450 00
Engraving one seal,	1 00
1 report book,	9 50
Recaning and repairing 9 chairs and making 1 packing box,	6 50
Taking down awnings and repairing same,	4 00
Rent of 8 arc lights and use of electric current Memorial Continental Hall,	7 00
1,000 printed cards for 4th of July celebration, ..	9 50
2,000 programs for 4th of July celebration,	15 00
Office supplies and car fare for messenger,	32 74
Messenger service,	66 00
Clerical service,	320 17

954 41

Office of Historian General (Lineage).

Stationery,	\$2 21
1,000 printed postals,	12 00
6 dozen pads, wrapping paper and cord,	14 48
Expressage,	2 15
Clerical service,	120 00
Compiler,	320 00

470 84

Magazine.

Postage,	\$25 47
Stationery,	21 47
40 half tone plates,	84 36
1 picture of Memorial Continental Hall,	1 25
Binding one volume,	1 25
Printing 2,000 advertising circulars, 2,000 subscription blanks, 1,000 printed circulars, 500 slips and 500 postals,	25 25
Publishing and mailing May number,	546 80
Publishing and mailing June number,	753 61

Publishing and mailing July number,	925 99	
Publishing and mailing August number,	682 40	
Publishing and mailing September number,	277 07	
Auditing accounts May, June and July,	10 00	
2 files,	80	
Editor's salary,	333 32	
Business Manager's salary,	300 00	
Genealogical Department,	80 00	
	<hr/>	4,069 04

D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Binding 6 Volumes D. A. R. Report for shipment to Germany,	\$18 00	
Compiling index of 7th D. A. R. Report and reading proof of same,	70 00	
200 copies of the 7th D. A. R. Report,	84 24	
Repairing desk, fitting key and lock,	2 00	
	<hr/>	174 24

Certificates.

Postage,	\$33 60	
Engrossing 1,634 certificates,	136 91	
	<hr/>	170 51

Postage.

President General,	\$37 74	
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapter,	5 13	
Recording Secretary General,	2 92	
Registrar General,	6 53	
Treasurer General,	1 20	
Librarian General,	1 02	
General office,	75	
On application blanks, amendments and constitutions,	90 00	
16,000 stamped envelopes,	345 60	
On 4th of July celebration,	10 00	
	<hr/>	500 89

State Regent's Postage.

Kansas,	\$5 00	
Kentucky,	5 00	
Massachusetts,	10 00	
New Jersey,	5 00	
	<hr/>	25 00

Fourteenth Continental Congress.

Temporary work on Memorial Continental Hall preparing for Fourteenth Continental Con- gress,	\$5,365 87	
Purchase of muslin used on walls of Memorial Continental Hall,	35 00	
Taking down flags used in decorating Memorial Continental Hall,	13 30	
Electrician in charge of illumination,	7 50	
Rent of six arc lights and electric current,	47 90	
Transcript of proceedings,	425 00	
Spoons for 16 pages,	24 00	
		5,918 57

Fifteenth Continental Congress.

Printing 3,000 amendments to Constitution and By-Laws,	50 00	
		50 00

Stationery.

President General,	\$52 25	
500 cards, 500 envelopes and printing same for President General,	25 00	
Vice-President General in Charge of Organiza- tion of Chapters,	35 47	
Recording Secretary General,	8 24	
Corresponding Secretary General,	12 31	
Registrar General,	9 68	
Treasurer General,	18 86	
Librarian General,	7 66	
General office,	20 04	
		189 51

State Regents' Stationery

Alabama,	\$2 21
Connecticut,	1 42
District of Columbia,	1 35
Georgia,	1 42
Illinois,	4 18
Kentucky,	1 42
Michigan,	2 77
New Hampshire,	1 42
New Jersey,	2 76
New Mexico,	1 35
Pennsylvania,	9 49
Texas,	2 62

Virginia,	2 84	
Wisconsin,	1 42	
		<hr/> 36 67

Spoons for 4 Real Daughters.

Mrs. Harriet Farrie, of <i>Boston Tea Party Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;		
Mrs. Helen M. Whipple, <i>Fort Atkinson Chapter</i> , Wisconsin;		
Mrs. Asenath McKaig, <i>Milwaukee Chapter</i> , Wis- consin;		
Mrs. Esther S. Damon, <i>Palestrello Chapter</i> , Ver- mont,	9 60	9 60
12 bolts D. A. R. Ribbon,	36 00	36 00
Rent of offices,	918 60	918 60
Rent of telephone,	70 95	70 95
		<hr/>

Total expenses, \$17,906 61

Balance September 30, 1905—

In National Metropolitan Citizens Bank,	\$405 95	
In Washington Loan & Trust Bank,	4,441 21	
		<hr/> 4,847 16

\$22,753 77

Fort Crailo Fund.

Balance in bank at last report,	\$52 03	
Interest,	52	
		<hr/> \$52 55

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report May 31, 1905, \$51,273 12

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

<i>Phoebe Humphrey Chapter</i> , Connecticut,	\$5 00	
<i>Nathaniel Prentice Chapter</i> , Indiana,	5 00	
<i>Esther Lowrey Chapter</i> , Kansas,	5 00	
<i>Sterling Chapter</i> , Kansas,	5 00	
<i>Margaret Holmes Chapter</i> , Nebraska,	5 00	
<i>Mt. Sterling Chapter</i> , Ohio,	5 00	
		<hr/> 30 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Mrs. Clarendon Smith, of <i>Maricopa Chapter</i> , Arizona,	\$15 00
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<i>Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	25 00
<i>Putnam Hill Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	25 00
Miss Anne Hitchcock, through Mrs. Amos G. Draper, of <i>Miriam Danforth Chapter, District of Columbia,</i>	1 00
Mrs. Helen Pooke Kane, District of Columbia, ..	3 00
<i>Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia,</i>	50 00
<i>Lincoln Chapter, Illinois,</i>	30 00
<i>Illinois State Conference, Illinois,</i>	75 00
<i>Cedar Falls Chapter, Iowa,</i>	10 00
<i>Waterloo Chapter, Iowa,</i>	10 00
Mrs. Thomas W. W. Worcester, of <i>Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Kentucky,</i>	50 00
Mrs. Catherine Faircervice Sargeant, of <i>Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Massachusetts,</i>	5 00
<i>Elizabeth Folsom Hilton Chapter, toward Portrait Bust, New Hampshire,</i>	5 00
<i>Haddonfield Chapter, New Jersey,</i>	15 00
<i>Camden Chapter, toward New York State Room, New York,</i>	25 00
<i>Keskeskick Chapter, toward New York State Room, New York,</i>	75 00
Mrs. James H. Aldrich, of <i>New York City Chapter, New York,</i>	1,000 00
<i>Quassaick Chapter, New York,</i>	15 00
<i>Women of '76 Chapter, New York,</i>	50 00
<i>Col. Crawford Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	30 00
<i>Tioga Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	25 00
<i>Bristol Chapter, toward Rhode Island Column, Rhode Island,</i>	172 00
<i>Gaspee Chapter, toward Rhode Island Column, Rhode Island,</i>	29 00
<i>Fay Robinson Chapter, Wisconsin,</i>	10 00
<i>Waupun Chapter, Wisconsin,</i>	10 00
"A thank offering,"	1 00
	<hr/> 1,761 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Grace Noble Robinson, <i>Frederick William Gray Chapter, Alabama,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Marion H. Massie, <i>Nathaniel Macon Chapter, Georgia,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Anna Scott Brown, <i>Barbara Standish Chapter, Illinois,</i>	12 50
Mrs. Jennie Hodgson Davis, <i>Marshalltown Chapter, Iowa,</i>	12 50

Mrs. Mary Wheeler Miller, <i>Mary Marshall Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12	50	
Mrs. Alice R. Stark, of Minnesota,	25	00	
Mrs. Jeannette L. Putnam Fulton, <i>Boudinot Chapter</i> New Jersey,	12	50	
Miss Mary Robie, <i>Baron Steuben Chapter</i> , New York,	12	50	
Miss Mary E. Wilkes, <i>Baron Steuben Chapter</i> , New York,	12	50	
Mrs. Carrie E. Vrooman, <i>Ursula Wolcott Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12	50	
Mrs. Frank Case, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12	50	
Mrs. Mary Williams Gates, <i>Watauga Chapter</i> , Tennessee,	12	50	
Mrs. Louise S. Vinson, <i>Watauga Chapter</i> , Tennessee,	12	50	
			175 00
Commissions on Spoons,	\$1	75	1 75
Commissions on Recognition Pins,	26	80	26 80
Interest,	289	77	289 77
			<hr/>
			\$53,557 44

EXPENDITURES.

Rent of typewriter and stand for Filing Committee,	\$9	50	
28 days clerical service for Filing Committee,	28	00	
Installing underground conduit to Memorial Continental Hall,	17	40	
150 woven badges for Memorial Continental Hall Committee,	120	00	
49 days Inspector of works,	196	00	
7th payment on Auditorium, Memorial Continental Hall,	1,443	78	
8th and final payment on Auditorium, Memorial Continental Hall,	10,941	91	
Life membership fee returned Mrs. Sophronia T. Edwards, of Texas,	25	00	
			<hr/>
			\$12,781 59
Balance in bank (American Security & Trust Co.,) Sept. 30, 1905,			40,775 85
			<hr/>
			\$53,557 44

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. S. DAVIS,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Ladies, you will see that our Current Fund has reached a low mark, \$4,899.71. I would ask that the greatest economy be exercised in our expenses for the next two months. By December I hope that our Current Fund will be greatly increased by the collection of annual dues, but until then our watchword must be "rigid economy."

At the conclusion of her report the Treasurer General presented to the Board a list of certain bills that had come to her department for payment and requested that the Board specify from which fund these bills shall be paid, and also that the Board authorize the payment of the same.

After some discussion Miss Swinburne moved: *That the Treasurer General be empowered to pay out of the Current Fund the bills already presented by the President General, and endorsed by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

The Librarian General then made the following report:

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library since the meeting of June 6, 1905.

BOOKS.

Genealogy of the Blish family in America, 1637-1905, compiled by James K. Blish, Kewanee, 1905. L

History and Genealogy of the Espy family in America. By Florence Mercy Espy. 1905. Presented by the author. R

Memoirs of the Fort and Fannin families. Edited and compiled by Kate Haynes Fort. Chattanooga, 1903. Presented by the publishers. L

History of the Henry family from its beginnings in this country to the present time. By John Flournoy Henry. Louisville, 1900. Presented by the Henry family through the Col. John Green Chapter. R

Contributions towards a Nelson genealogy. Part I. Some Neilsons of Scotland. By William Nelson. Paterson, 1904. L

Pierce Genealogy. Being the record of the posterity of Capt. Michael, John and Capt. William Pierce. By Frederic Clifton Pierce. Albany, 1889. Presented by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. L

Memorial poems and brief ancestral record of the Webster family and descendants. By J. C. Webster. Presented by the author. L

The Mothers of some Distinguished Georgians of the last half of the century. Compiled by Harriet Butts, New York, 1902. Presented by the author.

National Cyclopaedia of American biography. New York, 1898-1904. 10 vols. Presented by Mrs. Nellis M. Rich. I

Ecclesiastical record of the State of New York. Albany, 1902, 1903. Vols. 3, 4.

Vital records of Rhode Island. Compiled by James N. Arnold. Pro-

vidence, 1898-1905. Vols. 10, 11, 13, 14. Presented by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour.

L *Early records of the Town of Providence.* Providence, 1903-04. Vols. 17 and 18. Presented by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour.

R *Louisiana Purchase and the Exploration, Early History and Building of the West.* By Ripley Hitchcock. Boston, 1904. Presented by Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

In the Olden Days. Papers Colonial and Revolutionary. By Mary Sherrerd Clark. 1905. Presented by the author.

Annual reports of the War Department for 1904. Washington, 1904. 4 vols.

L *Early History of town of Hopkinton, New York, Diaries of Elisha Risdon and Artemas Kent, genealogical record of sixty of the pioneer families.* Compiled by Carlton E. Sanford. Boston, 1903.

Proceedings of the Sixth annual meeting of New York State Historical Association. 1905.

Annual report of American Historical Association. 1903. 2 vols.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society. Washington, 1905. Presented by the Society.

L *History of Haverhill, N. H.* By Rev. J. Q. Bettinger. Haverhill, 1888. Presented by Mrs. William H. Atkinson.

Catalog of the Gardiner Green Hubbard Collection of engravings, presented to the Library of Congress. By Mrs. G. G. Hubbard. Compiled by Arthur Jeffrey Parsons. Washington, 1905. Presented by Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver.

Virginia Magazine of history and biography. Richmond, 1905. Purchased.

L *Historical bulletin.* Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Washington, 1903-1905. Presented by Miss Desha.

L *Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War.* Boston, 1905. Purchased.

R *Derby genealogy. Record of the descendants of Thomas Derby, of Stow, Mass.* By Viola A. D. Bromley, N. Y. Gift of the author.

L *New York in the Revolution as colony and State.* By James Roberts. Albany, 1898. 2d ed. Presented by Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips.

PAMPHLETS.

L *Jeremy Adams of Hartford, Conn., and some of his descendants.* By Arthur Adams. Boston, 1905. Presented by Miss Emma G. Steelman.

L *Sketch of the Chandler family in Worcester, Mass.* By Mrs. E. O. P. Sturgis. Presented by Worcester Society of Antiquity.

L *New England Cox families.* Nos. 1, 4-16 incl. 1898-1905. Presented by Rev. John Hosmer Cox.

L *Sketch of the children of Dr. William Paine, 1774-1869.* By Mrs. E. O. P. Sturgis. Presented by Worcester Society of Antiquity.

Complete list of the descendants of Joseph Smith and Deliverance Lane of Rowley, Mass. Chart published and presented by John K. Simpson. L

Biographical sketches of the residents of Dover, Mass., who graduated from colleges, 1748-1848. By Frank Smith. Presented by the author. L

The deeds of our fathers. Memorial Day address by Frank Smith. Presented by the author.

In memoriam. Citizen soldiers of Dracut, Mass., who served in the War of the Revolution, 1776-1783. By Old Middlesex Chapter, S. A. R. Presented by Solon W. Stevens.

Proceedings of the Historical and Genealogical Association of New England Cox families. No. 1, 1899. Presented by Rev. John Hosmer Cox. L

A Branch of the Woodruff Stock, Part III. By Francis E. Woodruff, Morristown, 1905. L

Thirteenth annual report Reynolds family Association. 1905. Presented by H. I. Reynolds. L

Battle of Elizabethtown. By R. F. Beasley. Presented by Miss Desha.
Contributions to local history of Carlisle, Pa. By Joseph A. Murray, No. 2. Molly Pitcher (Molly McCauley) Carlisle, 1902. Presented by Miss Desha. R

Proceedings at the unveiling of the monument at Cooch's Bridge, Del., Sept. 3, 1901. Presented by Miss Desha. L

Preservation of the Past. By Charles W. Kent. Richmond, 1901. Presented by Miss Desha.

Yankee Doodle. An old friend in a new dress. Ills. by Howard Pyle. N. Y., 1896. Presented by Miss Desha.

Journal of Lt. Col. Joseph Vose. April-July, 1776. Edited by Henry W. Cunningham. Cambridge, 1905. Presented by the editor. R

Development of personal liberty in Great Britain, France and the Colonies. By James C. Hamilton. 1905. Presented by the author.

Kaskaskia: A tale of border warfare in Illinois. Written in dramatic form by Laura Dayton Fessenden. Highland Park, 1905. Presented by the author. R

8th annual report of the State Record Commissioner of Rhode Island, Providence, 1905. Presented through the Registrar General. R

Proceedings Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1904-1905. Presented by the Secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver. L

Selection from the best books of 1904. With notes. Albany, 1905.

Order of the Crown in America—Constitution and statutes. Presented by Miss Desha.

The following chapter year books have been presented:

Year book, 1905-1906, Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, Littleton, N. H.

Year Book, 1904-1905, Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, Tenn. R

Year book, 1905-1906, Fort McClure Chapter, Bloomsburg, Pa.

- P Year book, 1905-1906, *Oakland Chapter*, Oakland, Cal.
 • Year book, 1904-1905, *Onondaga Chapter*, Syracuse, N. Y.
 • Year book, 1905-1906, *Spirit of Liberty Chapter*, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 • Year book, 1905-1906, *Weatherford Chapter*, Weatherford, Texas.
 Programs for 1903, 1904, 1905, *Samuel Ashley Chapter*, Claremont, N. H.

Through the Committee on Chapter By-Laws the library has also received the published By-Laws of 41 chapters.

PERIODICALS.

<i>Annals of Iowa</i> ,	July
<i>Bulletin New York Public Library</i> ,	June, July, August, September
<i>Connecticut Magazine</i> ,	July
<i>Genealogical Magazine</i> ,	June, July, August, September
<i>Historical Bulletin</i> ,	August, September
<i>Iowa Journal of History and Politics</i> ,	July
<i>Medford Historical Register</i> ,	July
<i>New England Historical and Genealogical Register</i> ,	July, October
<i>New Hampshire Genealogical Record</i> ,	April
<i>New York Genealogical and Biographical Record</i> ,	July
<i>North Carolina Booklet</i> ,	July, October
<i>Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly</i> ,	July
"Old Northwest" <i>Genealogical Quarterly</i> ,	July, October
<i>Owl, The</i> ,	June, September
<i>Quarterly Texas State Historical Association</i> ,	April, July
<i>True Republic</i> ,	May, June, July, August, September
<i>Virginia magazine of history and biography</i> ,	July
<i>White Family Quarterly</i> ,	April, July
<i>William and Mary College Quarterly</i> ,	July

Through Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle the library receives each week the Saturday issue of the *Newark Evening News* containing notes and queries relating to New Jersey genealogies.

The above list comprises 48 books, 87 pamphlets, one chart and 36 periodicals. 34 books were presented, 12 received in exchange and 2 purchased by special subscription. 85 pamphlets were presented, 2 received in exchange, one chart was presented.

Respectfully submitted,

ALINE E. SOLOMONS,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The Historian General's Report was next in order.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The twenty-first volume of the *Lineage Book* has been revised and the manuscript typewritten, as far as possible, for publication.

Three hundred and eleven letters have been written in connection with this volume, and one hundred and eighty-six replies have been received. Much research will be required to complete the records of those not responding to letters requesting more data; but every effort will be made to have this volume maintain the standard of former volumes.

The twenty-second volume is also being prepared for publication, four hundred numbers having been copied from the original records.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

The Assistant Historian General called the attention of the Board to some comment that had been made in the newspapers in regard to the Government's printing Reports of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution, and asked permission of the Board to reply to the same.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the Assistant Historian General be empowered to prepare a paper on this subject and submit it to the Board at its next meeting.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

The Librarian General read to the Board a letter from a Chapter in Tacoma, requesting certain volumes of the Lineage Book and asked for instructions in replying to this letter.

The President General suggested that the Librarian General consult with the Curator in order to ascertain the number of Lineage Books left over for distribution among the Chapters, and if possible, comply with the request of the Tacoma Chapter.

At half after six o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until half after nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, October 4, 1905.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter to ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The question of soliciting bids for stationery and supplies was taken up for discussion.

After some discussion in regard to the details of these supplies, Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the Printing Committee ask for bids for all printing to be done for the organisation, and that so far as may be advantageous, the printing be given to the lowest bidder.*

Mrs. Weed moved: *To amend by inserting after the word "organisation" the words "except such as shall be ordered at the current Board meeting."*

This was accepted by Mrs. Mussey and seconded by Mrs. Lockwood.

The motion as amended was as follows: "*Moved, That the Printing Committee asks for bids on all printing to be done for the organization, except such as shall be ordered at the current Board meeting, and that so far as may be advantageous, the printing be given to the lowest bidder.*" Motion carried.

Reports of the several committees were then presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION: The Committee on Supervision, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully reports:

That since the last meeting of the Board the Committee has had three meetings, and desires to make the following recommendations, which the Committee considers would promote the efficiency of the office, and reduce expenditures:

First, That the leaves of absence of the clerks employed, be granted by the President General, on the recommendation of the Officers to whom, the clerk should report, and in the case of the Curator, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Supervision Committee, and that such leaves shall be granted between June 15th and September 15th, so far as may be advisable;

Second, Recommended, That the purchase of supplies for general office (except official stationery) shall be by the Purchasing Committee, and that bids for the stationery be obtained from reliable dealers, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder;

Third, Recommended that until further action by the Board, the promotion of clerks and increase of salaries be suspended.

Fourth, Recommended, That officers intending to send out printed matter, inform the Corresponding Secretary General in advance, so that the printed matter from the different offices may be combined in one envelope, and economize time, stationery and postage.

The Committee on Supervision respectfully reports that the use of the telephone had so materially increased, that on June 1st, a large number of messages had been used in excess of the contract made November 1st, 1904, that, in the interest of economy, the Supervision Committee made a contract for 2,400 calls per annum, to date back to the original date of the contract, and thus secure a reduction of the bill. The Committee, in the interest of economy and efficiency, have voted to place a sign of "Official Telephone" over the telephone, and instructed the Curator to deliver messages that may be received for the clerks to the same, but not take messages except on official business.

With a view to carrying out the previous instructions of the Board, as to the admission of visitors only through the Curator's room, a sign has been placed opposite the elevator directing visitors "Entrance to Daughters of the American Revolution Rooms, No. 416."

The Committee desires to call the attention of the Board to the

crowded condition of the Treasurer General's office, and to express the hope that it may be possible to re-arrange the offices so as to give this important office the required room for files and transaction of business. The Committee on Supervision realizes that our annual rental for office rooms is a very large item, and would be glad if the Board would suggest any re-arrangement of the offices which would not involve any increase of our rents.

The Committee recommends that all future action of the Board should attend to the unification of the offices. Being one corporate body, the segregation of its administrative functions increases the clerical labor, the financial expense, and the results are not as satisfactory to the general organization.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN MUSSEY,
Chairman.

October 3, 1905.

It was moved and seconded that the Report be accepted as a whole. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General spoke of the crowded condition of her department.

Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the matter regarding the Treasurer General's lack of room be referred to the Supervision Committee and to the Treasurer General, with power to adjust the matter, and report at the next Board meeting.* Seconded by Mrs. Patton. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mussey also moved: *That the keys of the Treasurer General's office be in the exclusive charge of the Treasurer General.* Seconded by Miss Swinburne. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mussey moved: *That the Treasurer General be empowered to pay the messenger boy employed by the Supervision Committee, by the month.* Motion carried.

The question of granting Mrs. Johnston two months' leave with pay was considered. It was explained that Mrs. Johnston did much of her work at her home, after office hours. In consideration of this fact, and upon the recommendation of the Supervision Committee, Mrs. Lockwood moved: *That the recommendation of the Supervision Committee, allowing Mrs. Johnston pay for two months' vacation, be allowed, on account of her work out of office hours on the Lineage Book.* Seconded by Mrs. Davis. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mussey stated that after conferring with the Registrar General, the Committee on Supervision had decided to propose the name of Mrs. Fishburne for the position of temporary clerk in the office of the Registrar General.

It was moved and carried that a temporary clerk be employed in the Registrar General's office.

Mrs. Main moved that Mrs. Fishburne be employed as temporary

clerk to the Registrar General. Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Desha. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General brought to the attention of the Board the necessity of providing her department with files for the important papers she has in her custody.

This matter was referred to the Supervision Committee.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: At the meeting of the Finance Committee, held on October 2nd, the signing of all bills by the Chairman during the summer, which were properly authorized by the different Officers were approved.

During the months of June, July, August and September, the Chairman of the Committee signed bills to the amount of \$17,024.58. Of this amount the largest sum was for the temporary work on Continental Hall for the Fourteenth Continental Congress, \$5,365.87; the other large amounts were: Pay roll, \$4,217.17; Magazine, \$3,268.88; rent, \$918.60; printing, \$682.65.

From the permanent fund bills were approved to the amount of \$12,756.59; \$10,971.41 of this amount was for the 8th and full payment on the auditorium of Continental Hall.

Upon motion, it was voted that bi-monthly meetings should be held, (approximately on the 5th and 25th of each month) for the approval of bills submitted to this Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

BERTHA ROBBINS,
MAY D. RUSSELL YOUNG.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE:

September 29, 1905.

Chairman of the Auditing Committee,

The National Board of Management, D. A. R.

MADAM: I have the honor to report that I have checked up all of the transactions of the Society appearing on the books of the Treasurer General, up to and inclusive of the 28th instant, and find everything entirely correct and in good order. There remains to be verified only the transactions for the two days, and the deposit accounts in the Banks, but I am obliged to go to New York this evening, which will prevent my going over these last transactions before the meeting of Banks, but I am obliged to go to New York this evening, which will correct, but I shall report on these as soon as I complete the examination next week.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General inquired out of which fund the expense of the Filing Committee would be paid.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the Treasurer General be authorized to pay for the completion of the work of the Filing Committee, and the filing case, from the Current Fund.* Seconded by Mrs. Hazen. Motion carried.

A letter from Mrs. Fairbanks, Honorary President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, addressed to the Treasurer General, was read. She enclosed check for five hundred dollars for the Memorial Continental Hall fund, this being the redemption of a pledge made at the Fourteenth Continental Congress.

This was received with applause, and the President General requested the Treasurer General to include in the acknowledgment that would be made to Mrs. Fairbanks of this donation, her own personal appreciation of this gift.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The Credential Committee met at 902 F Street, on October 2nd, and desire to report that they have carefully considered the circulars presented herewith and request that the Board of Management shall authorize the printing thereof and the sending of them to each Chapter. The Committee recommend that these circulars be sent out with a one-cent stamp for postage. We also desire to call the attention of the Board of Management to Section 2, Article V, and request some solution of the problem therein.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee also requested that she be authorized by the Board to assign seats to the Regents from outside countries, to places on the floor of the Congress.

(Signed) Respectfully submitted,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

M. E. S. DAVIS,
M. W. HODGKINS,
M. D. RUSSELL YOUNG,
BERTHA M. ROBBINS.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Credential Committee of the Fifteenth Continental Congress be authorized to request that Regents and Delegates from regularly organized Chapters outside the United States be seated in the Continental Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. Patton. Motion carried.

Mrs. Terry Moved: *The acceptance of the Credential Committee's report and that the Committee be empowered to issue the circulars in question.* Motion carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your committee has the honor to report that since they were appointed, the by-laws of 85 Chapters have been examined. Of this number, including those from Maine to California; from Massachusetts to Texas, 36 have been found not to be in harmony with the Constitution of the National Society, and of the 49 remaining, 46 were lacking in some essential point, especially in the Section relating to the duties of the Treasurer. Twenty-three were found which contained a Constitution, regardless of Article VII, Section 3, of the Constitution, which states:

"The local Chapters shall be governed by the Constitution of the National Society, but may enact By-laws for their own government, in harmony with the Constitution of the National Society."

Many had not changed the date from February to March, when the Treasurer must forward dues. One contained, as a requisite to eligibility, a clause admitting to the Chapter, descendants of the "Mother of a Patriot," although that was eliminated from the Constitution ten years ago, and the papers of such applicant would have to be refused at headquarters. Several placed the date of the election of delegates and alternates to the Continental Congress after February 1st; others charged for application blanks and transfer cards, regardless of the fact that they are furnished free by the National Society. Still others stated that the Constitution of the National Society would be followed whenever it did not conflict with the By-laws of the Chapter.

A letter has been sent to the Officers of the Chapters, containing the necessary instructions; the corrected By-laws placed on file in the library of the National Society, and the Committee has the pleasure to report that all By-laws received prior to September 29th, have been examined.

As several of the By-laws contained an Article in regard to proxy voting, the Committee, being undecided as to whether that is in conflict with the law of the parent Society or not, request a ruling of the Board upon this subject.

In comparing the duties of Chapter Officers with the By-laws of the National Society governing Chapters, the Committee noted several discrepancies, arising from the fact that at various times one Section of the By-laws of the National Society had been amended or eliminated, while another, pertaining to the same thing has been retained. The Committee would most respectfully suggest, therefore, that before the next Congress the entire By-laws, or that portion of them pertaining

to the duties of the National Officers, especially in connection with Chapters, be carefully revised, and such amendments presented to the next Congress as may seem fit and proper.

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman, Committee on Chapter By-Laws.
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
BELL MERRILL DRAPER.

Report accepted.

Relative to proxy voting in the different States, Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the portion of the report of the By-laws Committee concerning proxy votes in State Chapters, and requesting information from the Board of Management, be referred to a committee to be appointed by the President General, and that such committee report at the next meeting of the Board.* Seconded by Mrs. Deere. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main spoke of a letter she had received, asking about the rights of Chapters in regard to holding property, and requested information.

The Recording Secretary General stated that some time ago a committee had been appointed to consult a lawyer for information as to the rights of Chapters to hold property and the conditions required, and read to the Board the following legal opinion obtained at that time:

"That the Committee appointed to consult a lawyer in regard to a Chapter holding property, reported that the opinion given was to the effect that as far as the Charter of the National Society is concerned, it does not empower a Chapter to hold real estate, or to be a separate part under that Charter. If a Chapter desires to hold property, it must become a State corporate body of a Company, and should apply to the legislature for a Charter. If it is a State corporation, the whole Chapter is responsible, and no one individual can be sued.

Mrs. Hazen moved: *That the Recording Secretary General place in the hands of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters the legal opinion which she has read to the Board concerning the rights of Chapters to incorporate and own property.* Seconded by Mrs. Jamieson. Motion carried.

The reports of committees were resumed.

THE REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE was presented by Mrs. Main as follows: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Since the last Board meeting the Committee has met three times and the purchases authorized by the Board at the June meeting have been made, with the exception of the oak file case for the Recording Secretary General. The Recording Secretary General was authorized to purchase a mahogany desk, with the approval of the Purchasing Committee, and the feeling is that the file case should be mahogany to match the desk. The mahogany desk for the Recording Secretary General's office; the new book sections

for the Librarian General's office and the table for the Board Room are in place and the closet for the Treasurer General's office has been ordered.

After consultation with the Supervision Committee, the Curator was asked to pay out of the fund at her disposal, for a small mirror for the use of the clerks in the office of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and for some spring water and a pitcher and tumblers for use at the Board Meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

M. W. HODGKINS,

Chairman.

1830 T Street.

Mrs. Terry moved: *The acceptance of the report of the Purchasing Committee, with its recommendation.* Seconded by Mrs. Mussey. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General requested permission to buy a typewriter for her office.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That a typewriter be purchased for the office of the Recording Secretary General, and that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay for such purchase.* Motion seconded and carried.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the flag which floats from the windows of the Daughters of the American Revolution Rooms, is very much worn, and requested that a new one be purchased.

The President General replied that it would afford her pleasure to present a flag to float from the windows of the Daughters of the American Revolution Rooms.

This was received with applause.

Mrs. Patton, State Regent of Pennsylvania, reported upon the matters of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, which had been referred to her by the Board for action.

A letter from the Recording Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, and the reply to the same were read; also, Statute 299, in regard to the resignation of members taking effect from the date of their resignation, and Statute 261.

The President General instructed the Recording Secretary General to read certain parts of a communication which she had received from the Declaration of Independence Chapter, in order that the Board should hear both sides of the question before voting.

The Chair then said: "What is your judgment, Ladies, in regard to this matter?"

Mrs. Davis replied: "If it is in order, I desire again to offer the motion which I made last June, accepting the resignation of Miss Pancoast,—that is, to place her as a member-at-large. The Chapter refused to receive the resignation and I feel justified in offering this motion, and in having it acted upon by the Board. Miss Pancoast has fulfilled all the conditions asked by the National Board, but the Chapter has not

complied with the request of the board. In view of these facts: *I move that Miss Pancoast's name be removed from the rolls of the Declaration of Independence Chapter and be placed on the rolls of the Society at large, such action to date from the time of her resignation.*"

Seconded by Miss Desha and Mrs. Hazen.

Motion carried.

Miss Swinburne moved: *That the Recording Secretary General retain possession of the records and papers of the Declaration of Independence Chapter until such time as they may be called for by the Chapter, be the time sooner or later.*

Seconded by Mrs. Hazen.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Berry moved: *That the Board, fully appreciating the efforts made by the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Patton, to settle the controversy between the Declaration of Independence Chapter and its former Secretary, Miss Pancoast, hereby relieve Mrs. Patton from any further responsibility in the matter.*

Motion unanimously carried.

Mrs. Mussey stated that, in behalf of the Chapters of the District of Columbia, that a reception had been arranged in honor of the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, for December 6th, at the Arlington Hotel, and requested all the members of the Board to arrange to remain over night, if possible, in order to be present.

The President General expressed her appreciation of this action on the part of the District Chapters and added her request to that of the State Regent of the District, that the members of the Board would remain over to attend this reception.

Mrs. Main presented on the part of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter a revolutionary relic, a letter from Abigail Adams, framed in a piece of the wood from the Adams mansion; also pieces of wood from the belfry of Old North Church, and other relics of Revolutionary days, presented by Mrs. Margaret J. Bradbury, Regent Emeritus and Founder of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter.

Mrs. Main was requested to notify the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee of these donations, and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to acknowledge the same and express the appreciation of the Board of Management.

The Board acting upon a suggestion of the Chapter, that Mr. Chas. Francis Adams, through whose generosity the donation of the letter of Abigail Adams had been made possible be thanked for this gift, instructed the Recording Secretary General to send an acknowledgment to Mr. Adams also.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had received a letter from Miss Brazier, calling attention to a mistake in the Report of the 14th Continental Congress relative to Miss Brazier's cablegram to General Porter, at Paris, congratulating him on having found the

body of Paul Jones,—the word “alleged” having been erroneously placed before the word “body” in the cablegram, as presented in the Congressional Report.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had written to Miss Brazier saying that the Editor of the Magazine would make the correction in the Magazine; but it was Miss Brazier's desire that this be presented to the Board.

It was moved and carried that a resolution of regret, on the part of the Board, be sent Miss Brazier, for the error in her cablegram as reported in the Minutes of the 14th Continental Congress, and that the Editor of the Magazine be requested to make the correction in the Magazine.

At 2 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY DESHA,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Minutes approved.

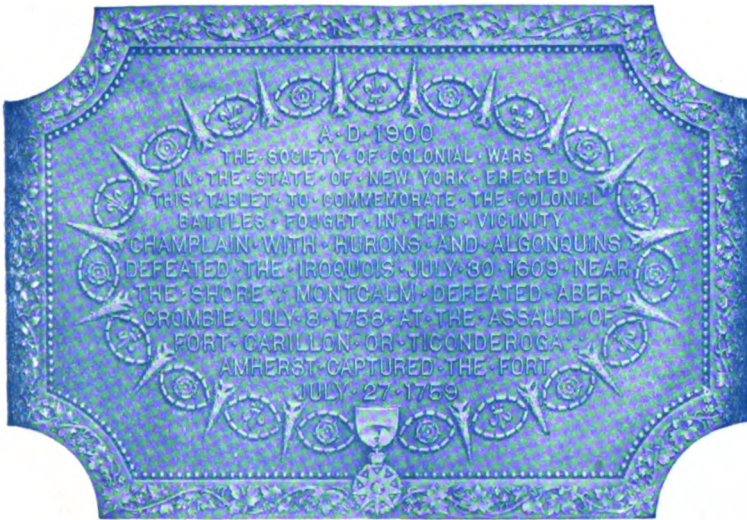
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